

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

<http://www.archive.org/details/imperialgazettee00wils>

GEN

W

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01759 7714

GENEALOGY
942.0003
IM73,
A-C



THE
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES;

EMBRACING RECENT CHANGES IN COUNTIES, DIOCESES, PARISHES, AND BOROUGHES: GENERAL
STATISTICS: POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS: RAILWAY SYSTEMS, &c.;

AND FORMING

A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

BY

JOHN MARIUS WILSON,

AUTHOR OF TOPOGRAPHICAL GAZETTEERS OF IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
SCOTTISH GUIDE, &c., &c.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTERDAY SAINTS

VOL. I.

AARON END-CHARTLEY-HOLME

55111

A. FULLARTON & CO.,

EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, LONDON, DUBLIN.

1870

WITHDRAWN
From the Family
History Library

PREFACE.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES supersedes a previous Gazetteer, issued by the same publishers. That work was called the "Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales," and was published in 1838 and following years. It embodied what was good in previous Gazetteers; added information from historians, antiquaries, and statisticians; engrossed the substance of many parliamentary documents on topographical, commercial, and social affairs; and aimed to be a complete and detailed description of all England and Wales. It was highly popular; it would have continued to be so but for immensely numerous changes, which rendered it in great degree obsolete; and, on account of these changes, as well as for sake of introducing important new features and topics, it is now superseded by the present work.

The Imperial Gazetteer professes to be as superior to the Parliamentary Gazetteer as it was superior to all previous Gazetteers, and aims to be much the best work of its class which has ever yet been produced. Its articles are about twice as numerous as those of the Parliamentary Gazetteer; they include names, subjects, and arrangements which do not occur in any other work; and they are framed with the best adaptations, which long experience in the preparation of Gazetteers could suggest, to all the purposes of an easy and perfect book of reference. They exhibit all sorts of inhabited places, down to villages and hamlets; territorial divisions of the different kinds, political, registrational, and ecclesiastical; natural objects, such as mountains, headlands, caverns, streams, and waterfalls; industrial works, such as railways, canals, great bridges, and ancient roads; notable spots or objects, such as historical scenes, archaeological sites, ancient camps, castles, and ruins. Every place is described in its position, distances, and communications; and also, when such exist, in its history, antiquities, property, administration, edifices, institutions, productions, traffic, taxes, and population.

Some features of the work are new, or not found in any other Gazetteer; and others, though not new, are larger, more distinct, or better drawn. The most recent changes in the limits, divisions, or constitution of counties, boroughs, dioceses, and parishes are stated. The differences between the electoral counties and the registration ones are shown. Statistics of all kinds, in relation to counties, districts, boroughs, ports, dioceses, parishes, chapelries, and other localities, are given. All post-offices, all money-order offices, all post-office savings' banks, and the nearest or proper post-office to any parish or chapelry which has not one of its own, are indicated. All railways are described; all railway stations and all telegraph offices are noted; and the distance and direction of the nearest or most suitable station to every parish, chapelry, or considerable township, are mentioned. New public buildings of every kind, new public works, new churches, new institutional erections, new schools, and even many new mansions, new hotels, and new great warehouses, so far as could be known till the time of going to press, are described. Views of the social condition of the country, as to employments of the people, distribution of property, agriculture,

manufactures, commerce, crime, pauperism, and other matters, as well from general information as from statistics, are interwoven. Objects or features interesting to tourists, to invalids, to sportsmen, to geologists, to antiquaries, or to the curious—picturesque details even in spots little visited, spas, watering-places, troutling-waters, coursing-grounds, rock formations, bone caverns, land-slips, ancient and mediæval works, many things of a striking or peculiar kind, natural or artificial, are mentioned or described. And the account of every place, large or small, is so framed as to present all the information upon it at a glance.

The technical treatment of the work also is on an improved plan. Old modes of treatment are made more distinct, and some new ones are introduced. The spellings of names are the most modern or approved,—generally after the revised form of the Commissioners of the Census; and in cases where two spellings still prevail, at different points of the alphabetical arrangement, both are inserted, with a reference from the one to the other. Every concentric set of places, as of a village, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, is treated under one name, in a continuous article, and in regular order from the centre to the circumference. All places capable of being so spoken of are designated as situated on a river, on a railway, on a Roman road, under a height, or in some other marked relative position. The recent subdivision of England and Wales into registration districts, for fixing the locality of towns, parishes, and other included places, is everywhere followed; and that arrangement is found to possess great and numerous advantages. The Census Commissioners of 1851 used it for all their statistics, retaining only so much reference to the old divisions as might form a nexus between the population tables of 1851 and those of the previous decades; and the Census Commissioners of 1861 discarded the old divisions altogether. One use of following the district divisions, in the Imperial Gazetteer, has been to save much space for useful information, by avoiding prolix and multiform designations; another has been to exhibit the entire country in far more equal sections than on the plan of the old divisions; another has been to show places in their practical connexion with the principal administrations; and another has been to introduce statistics of poor rates, births, marriages, and deaths at the date of the latest report before going to press, and statistics of places of worship and of schools according to the only Census of them which has been taken, the Census of 1851. The use of the new divisions, nevertheless, is still accompanied with sufficient notice of the old ones. The poor law unions, in the vast majority of instances, are conterminous with the districts, or, when two or more are included in a district, the fact is duly noticed and defined; so that these divisions are all constructively shown in the accounts of the districts. And as to the old divisions of hundreds, rapes, wapentakes, and wards, these are still noticed in articles on themselves and in the articles on the counties.

The Imperial Gazetteer has had the benefit of long experience in the preparation of other Gazetteers; and it can scarcely have failed to derive considerable value from that circumstance alone. Among other things brought thence to bear upon it were an acquaintance with authorities to be used, and with the best modes of using them; an expertness in sifting and assorting materials according to their value; and a skill in putting facts together in fewest words and in clearest order,—in proportioning statements according to their degree of importance,—and in symmetrizing articles, making those of a class everywhere similar, and the earlier parts of the work neither broader nor narrower than the concluding ones. These things, owing to the immense multitudinousness of its ingredients, affect a Gazetteer more strongly than almost any other compilation.

The Imperial Gazetteer does not profess to be perfect. No Gazetteer ever was; no Gazetteer ever will be. Mistakes and discrepancies in authorities, and changes in places and structures, always occasion some errors. But much care has been used to insure

correctness; inquiries have been made to clear away doubts; and all articles which seemed in the least likely to want perfect freshness, including thousands of only a few lines each, have undergone revision by intelligent residents in the places which they describe; so that the amount of possible errors, throughout the work, may be presumed to have been reduced to a minimum.

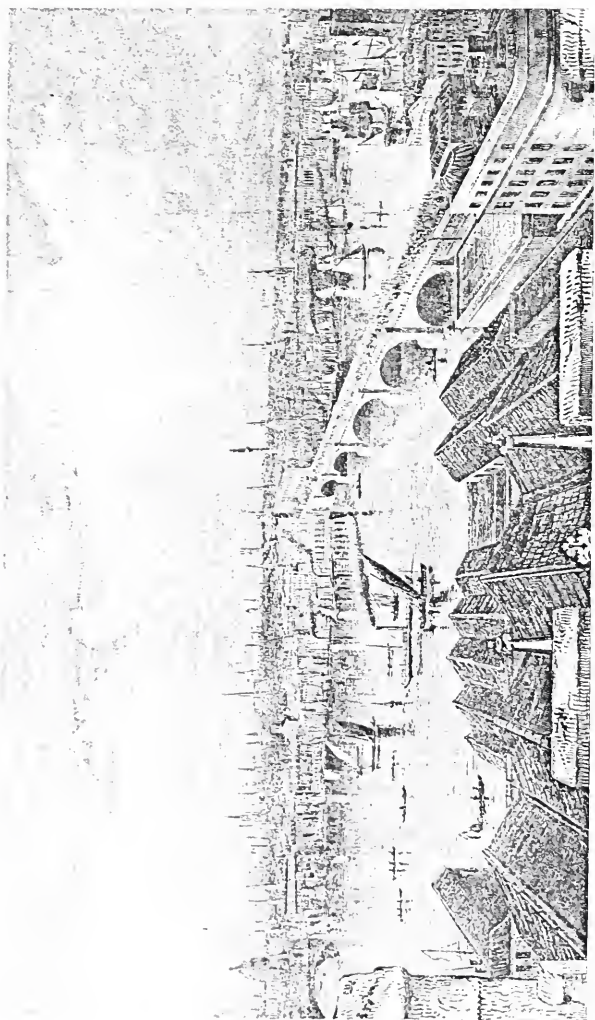
The only abbreviations used, such as *r.* station for railway station, and the mere initial of a proper name when the name itself has immediately gone before, are all so obvious as not to require explanation. The statements of acreage are from the Census of 1861. The water-areas of places on coasts, estuaries, and tidal rivers, are generally foreshore. The statements of real property are from the return of 1860; and those of rated property, from the return of 1859. The population of towns and parishes, when no year is specified, is always of 1861. The values of very many of the benefices are given as admitted or corrected by the incumbents themselves. All the tracts designated parishes are parishes in the civil or political sense; and the great majority of them, or all not stated to include separate benefices, are also parishes ecclesiastical. All the tracts designated chapelries or parochial chapelries, and at the same time indicated to have been formed at a given date, or to have a defined population, are ecclesiastical parishes, and may be readily distinguished, by the fact of their definite population, from chapelries in the lower sense. Most of them are simply sections of civil parishes, some are sections cut curiously through the core of townships, not a few comprise portions of several political parishes, and most were so obscurely defined at the Census of 1861 that "the exact limits of them were known to few persons in the locality except the incumbents;" so that to have designated them parishes, or even new parishes, would have both involved much tedious language respecting their boundaries, and produced extreme confusion in the correlative statistics. The Census calls them ecclesiastical districts, and exhibits them apart from parishes in supplemental tables; and it evidently required to adopt some such course in order to make its main statistics clear. The Imperial Gazetteer also might have called them ecclesiastical districts, if that could have been thought a better name than chapelries; but, to prevent ambiguity, it has all been written on the rule of applying the term district only to a registration district. The tracts called extra-parochial were, by a recent enactment, declared to be civil parishes for poor-law purposes; but as many of them have been found too small to be workable parochially, the Gazetteer designates them all as extra-parochial.

A comprehensive article on all England and Wales, similar in structure to each of the articles on each of the counties, but more in detail, with a wider range of topics, exhibiting all England and Wales in one view, and serving as both centre and cincture to the entire work, is an important portion of the Gazetteer. A thought was at first entertained to place it at the beginning, by way of Introduction; but mature consideration decides to place it at the end. It will figure there, not as an Appendix, but as a Summary; and, while presenting information peculiar to itself, will throw reflected light on words, phrases, statements, descriptions, or other matters in almost all the articles.

The engraved illustrations given with the Gazetteer aim at combining novelty and utility with artistic excellence. Besides plates of scenery and architecture, they comprise a series of interesting and beautifully-executed-and-coloured maps and plans of estuaries, harbours, havens, cities, and towns—the Thames, the Humber, the Severn, the Mersey—London, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Hull, Whitby, and many others of lesser name—brought up to the present time, each and all illustrating the letterpress of the book, instructive to the stranger and a subject of pleasurable interest to the resident.

The Imperial Gazetteer is accompanied with a Sheet Atlas, or large map, of England and Wales. This supplies a very great desideratum. The county maps hitherto issued with Gazetteers are very unsatisfactory. They commonly amount to about sixty,—one for each of most of the counties, and two or three for each of the larger ones; they are usually all of one size and shape, so as to give for their several territories a uniform extent of space; and they, therefore, are drawn on widely different scales. The larger counties, which are also the richest in local features, are shown on a scale unduly small; and the smaller ones, which are also the poorest in striking features, are engraved on a scale unduly large. Devon, for example, which has an area of 1,637,180 acres, and abounds in features of local interest, is shown on the same space as Rutland, which has an area of only 95,805 acres, and possesses very little salient feature. The maps, as taken together, are no fair atlas; they do not exhibit the face of the country continuously; they convey, on a rough view, a vastly contorted notion of the proportions of its parts; and they fail, even with the aid of full observation of their several scales, to give a ready view of the connexions among the multitudes of places on opposite sides of county boundary-lines. Their very margins are confusing; and their differences of execution, suited to their differences of scale, make wrong impressions.

The Sheet Atlas of the Imperial Gazetteer would have been a great improvement had it done no more than merely avoid the faults of these county maps. But it also possesses great positive advantages. It is a reduction from the Ordnance and other actual surveys, on a scale so large, and in such a manner, as to give a complete and correct picture of the country. It is engraved on the uniform scale of 4 miles to an inch; it comprises 16 sheets, each having an engraved portion of 26 inches by 18; it measures, when put together, 8 feet 3 inches by 6 feet 6 inches; and it can either be retained in its sheet form or pieced up as one large wall-map. It is executed in the best style, and has been produced by immense labour and at great cost. It shows the lines of railway as corrected, and brought up to the time of publication, by the engineers of the respective companies. It distinctly exhibits every hill, valley, stream, canal, railway, railway branch, railway station, road, cross-road, and important tourists' foot-path; every town, village, parish church, gentleman's seat, castle, important ruin, and site of battle; every object of historical, antiquarian, and tourist interest; and all lights, beacons, banks, shoals, and other objects of marine interest on or near the coast. It is divided by engraved lines into equal rectangular spaces, with reference-letters for indicating positions. And it is accompanied with an index of names and positions, printed to bind up with it if a book, or to be placed separately if mounted.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

A. S. HARRISON & CO. London & Edinburgh.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The sign * denotes that there is a habitable glebe-house, † that there is a money-order office, ‡ that there are a money-order office and a savings' bank.

AARON END.

AARON END, a mountain on the S side of the pass from Borrowdale over Sty Head toward Wastdale, Cumberland.

ABBANDUNE. See ABINGDON.

ABBAS-COMBE. See COMBE-ABBAS.

ABBAS-COMPTON. See COMPTON-ABBAS.

ABBENHALL. See ABINGHALL.

ABBERBURY. See ALBERBURY.

ABBERFORD. See ABERFORD.

ABBERLEY, a parish in Martley district, Worcester; near the river Teme, 5 miles SW of Stourport r. station. It has a post-office under Stourport. Acres, 2,636. Real property, £4,238. Pop., 692. Houses, 132. The property is much subdivided. Abberley hills are about 800 feet high. The rocks display the caradoc formation, and include lime and coal. An ancient camp occurs at Woodbury. The poet William Walsh, the friend of Pope, was a native. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £249.* Patron, J. Moilliet, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1852. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £15.

ABBERLEY, Kidderminster. See HABBERLEY.

ABBERTOFT, a hamlet in Wolloughby parish, 2 miles SE of Alford, Lincoln. Pop., 23.

ABBERTON, a parish in Lexden district, Essex; on the river Roman, 5 miles south of Colchester r. station. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 1,067. Real property, £1,574. Pop., 269. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £239.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is plain but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ABBERTON, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; on the river Eddle, 3 miles SSW of Inkberrow and 4 NNE of Pershore r. station. It has a postal-box under Pershore. Acres, 1,001. Real property, £1,337. Pop., 82. Houses, 17. The property is all in one estate. There are saline springs, similar to the waters of Cheltenham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £161. Patron, W. Laslett, Esq. The church is good.

ABBERWICK, a township in Edlingham parish, Northumberland; on the river Alne, 3½ miles W of Alnwick. Acres, 1,673. Pop., 133. Houses, 23.

ABBEY, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Llanrwst, and county of Carnarvon; on the Conway river, 3 miles N of Llanrwst. Pop. 18. Houses, 3.

ABBEY, a sub-district of Bath district, Somerset. It comprises three parishes. Pop., 11,056. Houses, 1,383. See BATH.

ABBEY, a railway station in Cumberland; on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, at Abbey-Holme, 17 miles WSW of Carlisle.

ABBEY-FARM.

ABBEY, Devon. See HARTLAND.

ABBEY, Hertford. See ALBANS (St.).

ABBEY, Pembroke. See DOGMEL (St.).

ABBEY-CWM-HIR, a parochial chapelry in Ehayader district, Radnor; 6 miles NNW of the Central Wales railway below Penybont, and 6½ ENE of Rhayader. Post-town, Penybont. Acres, 10,965. Pop. 537. Houses, 96. The name signifies the Abbey of the Long Vale. The surface lies along the Clywedog, a tributary of the Ithon; and is a charming, fertile bottom, environed and overhung by picturesque wooded hills. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1143, by Cadwathelan ap Madoc; and destroyed, in 1401, by Owen Glendower. The property belonged, in the 17th century, to Sir Wm. Fowler, concerning whom it was said,—

“There is neither a park nor a deer
To be seen in all Radnorshire,
Nor a man with five hundred a-year
Save Fowler of Abbey-Cwm-Hir.”

The abbey church was 255 feet long and 73 feet wide, but only a few fragments of it remain. The mansion of F. Philips, Esq., partly built with the stones of the church in 1816, stands adjacent. A Roman road goes up the vale past the abbey, toward the valley of the Marteg. The living of Abbey-Cwm-Hir is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £61. Patron, G. H. Philips, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1867, and is in the Continental first pointed style.

ABBEY-DALE, a hamlet in Ecclesall Bierlow township, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SW of Sheffield.

ABBEY-DEMENSES, a hamlet in the parish of Winchcombe, Gloucester. See WINCHCOMBE.

ABBEYDORE, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Dore, 2 miles NW of Pontillas r. station, and 11 SW of Hereford; and has a post-office under Hereford. It is an old-fashioned place, and offers facilities for anglers. The parish comprises 5,390 acres. Real property, £4,593. Pop., 551. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £680.* Patrons, the co-heirs of the late duchess of Norfolk. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, by Robert de Ewyas, in the time of King Stephen; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Soudamores. The present church belonged to the abbey, was recently repaired, and contains a fine old pulpit, some beautiful painted windows, and several ancient monuments. Charities, £44.

ABBEY-FARM, an extra-parochial tract, the site of the ancient abbey of Cockerham, 4½ miles SSW of Lancaster. Pop., with Crook-Farm, 42.

ABBEY-FORD. See FORD-ABBEY.

ABBAY-FOREGATE. See SHREWSBURY.

ABBAY-GATE. See LEICESTER.

ABBAY-HOLME, or ABBAY-TOWN, a township and a sub-district in Wigton district, Cumberland. The township is in the parish of Holme-Cultram; and lies on the river Waver, and on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, near the head of Morecambe bay, 6 miles WNW of Wigton. It has a station of the name of Abbey on the railway, and a post-office of the name of Abbey-Town under Carlisle. It was formerly a market town; and it still has a fair on 29 Oct. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in the 12th century, by Henry I.; and rose to such consequence that its abbots were frequently summoned to sit in parliament, in the reigns of Edward I. and II. It was demolished by Robert Bruce, but afterwards splendidly rebuilt. It sustained much injury in the time of Henry VIII.; but its church continued in good condition till 1600; but then the steeple fell, and destroyed great part of the chancel; and in 1604, most of the rest was ruined by an accidental fire. Pop. of the township, 982. Houses, 200. A bill was introduced in 1864 to make a railway from the Carlisle and Silloth at Abbey-Holme to the Maryport and Carlisle, in the parish of Wigton, with a branch to Bolton, and branches therefrom to the Maryport and Carlisle, and near Priestcroft.—The sub-district comprises the greater part of Holme-Cultram, parts of two other parishes, and two entire parishes. Acres, with the rest of Holme-Cultram, 71,720. Pop., 8,024. Houses, 1,621.

ABBAY-HULTON, a lordship in Burslem parish, Stafford; near Burslem r. station. It contains the hamlets of Milton and Sneyd-green; and has remains of a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1223 by Henry de Audley. Pop., 726. Houses, 145.

ABBAY-LANDS, a township in Alnwick parish, Northumberland; 2 miles NW of Alnwick. It contains the hamlets of Broomhouse, Heckly, Heckly-Farm, Heckly-Grange, and Whitehouse; and it contained anciently an abbey of canons. Pop., 238. Houses, 52.

ABBAY-LANERCOST. See LANERCOST.

ABBAY-MALMESBURY. See MALMESBURY.

ABBAY-MILTON. See MILTON-ABEAS.

ABBAY-STREET. See CARLISLE.

ABBAY-TOWN. See ABBAY-HOLME.

ABBAY-WOOD, a hamlet in Erith parish, Kent; on the North Kent railway, 2½ miles E of Woolwich. It is named from the abbey of Lessness, about a mile distant; it has become a sort of metropolitan suburb; and it has a r. station with telegraph, and a postal pillar-box.

ABBAY-WOOD, Devon. See DUNKESWELL.

ABBORN. See AUBURN.

ABBOTS, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset; 6½ miles WNW of Bristol. It had a cell of the Augustinian priory of Bromer.

ABBOTS-ANN, a parish in Andover district, Hants; on the river Ann or Anton, adjacent to the Basingstoke and Salisbury railway, 2½ miles SW by W of Andover. It has a post-office under Andover. Acres, 3,351. Real property, £3,932. Pop., 640. Houses, 140. The property is all in one estate. Red Rice House, an ancient mansion, is the place where George IV. was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £645. Patrons, the heirs of Sir J. Burrough. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Cornhill, in Normandy. The present church is a deformed structure of last century. There is an Independent chapel.

ABBOTS-ASTLEY. See ASTLEY-ABBOTS.

ABBOTS-BICKINGTON, a parish in Holsworthy district, Devon; on the river Torridge, 2 miles SW of Umberleigh r. station, and 7 NNE of Holsworthy. Post-town, Torrington. Acres, 1,078. Real property, £534. Pop., 71. Houses, 13. A blue limestone, used for building, is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £93. Patrons, the trustees of Lord Rollo. The ancient church was a cell of the abbey of Hartland. The present church is a small structure of chancel, nave, two aisles, and low tower.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, or BROMLEY-ABBOTS, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Uttroter, Stafford. The town stands near the river Blythe, 6 miles NNE of Rugeley r. station, and 12 E of Stafford. It has a post-office under Rugeley; and is a polling-place. It was formerly a market-town; and still has fairs on the Tuesday before Midl., 22 May, and 4 Sept. It consists chiefly of a long street, containing some good houses and an ancient market cross. The parish includes also the liberty of Bromley-Hurst and the lordship of Bagots-Bromley. Acres, 9,391. Real property, £4,409. Pop., 1,538. Houses, 350. Blithfield, the seat of Lord Bagot, stands 2½ miles W of the town. A Benedictine abbey was founded at Blithbury, on the Blythe, by Hugh Malveysin, in the reign of Henry I. or of Stephen; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Chadwick family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £235. Patron, the Marquis of Anglesey. The church is an ancient structure, in various styles, chiefly later English; but has been modernized. There is an Independent chapel. There are also a free school, a national school, and other charities with £193 a-year. Mrs. Cooper, who saw her descendants to the sixth generation, lived at Abbots-Bromley.—The sub-district comprises three parishes and part of a fourth. Acres, 17,355. Pop., 2,976. Houses, 648.

ABBOTSBURY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Weymouth, Dorset. The village stands in a vale, about a mile from the sea, 7½ miles W of the Weymouth railway, and 9 SW of Dorchester. It has a post-office under Dorchester, and an inn. It was formerly a market town, and has now a fair on 10 July. Most of its inhabitants engage in fishing. The parish contains also the hamlets of Rodden and Elworth; and exhibits picturesque features of both shore and surface. Acres, 5,616; of which 545 are water. Real property, £5,651. Pop., 1,089. Houses, 213. The property is divided among a few. The rocks belong to the shelly oolite. The coast commands brilliant views, and is flanked by Chesil Bank, occasioning tumultuous tides. See CHESIL BANK. St. Catherine's Chapel, romantically situated on the crown of a hill between the village and the sea, is a very strong edifice of the 15th century, with large buttresses, a clerestory, and an octagonal tower and serves as a landmark to mariners. A Benedictine abbey was founded at Abbotsbury, in 1044, by Orecus, steward of King Canute; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Strangeways. The gateway of its church, the walls of a dormitory and barn, and some fragments scattered over a large area, still remain. A swanery, which belonged to the abbey, and is said to have contained about 8,000 swans, still exists, with about 1,000 swans, and is connected with a decoy for the extensive capture of wild fowl. A castellated seat of the Earl of Ilchester, the present proprietor, is adjacent. An ancient fortification, 1½ mile to the west, occupies 20 acres, comprises very high ramparts, ditches, and redoubts, and commands a noble view. Hardy's Monument, about 3 miles distant, commands a still nobler view; and the key for it may be had at Portisham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £140. Patron, the Earl of Ilchester. The church adjoins the abbey ruins, and is an old embattled edifice with a curious weather-worn sculpture over the west door. A school has £20 a-year from endowment; and other charities £19.—The sub-district includes three parishes. Acres, 11,358. Pop., 2,034. Houses, 465.

ABBOTS-CARSWELL. See ABBOTS-KERSWELL.

ABBOTS-CHARLETON. See CHARLETON-ABBOTS.

ABBOTS-CLIFF. See DOVER.

ABBOTS-COUNT, an extra-parochial tract in Wintborne-Kingston parish, Dorset; 5½ miles SSW of Blandford.

ABBOTSHAM, a parish in Bideford district, Devon; between Tav river and Barnstaple bay, 1½ mile W of Bideford r. station. It has a post-office under Bideford; and contains the hamlet of Shepperton. Acres, 1,753. Real property, £2,267. Pop., 365. Houses, 67. The property is subdivided. Odun, Earl of Devon, in 578.

vanquished and slew here the Danish invader Hubba, at Kenwith Castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £159.* Patron, E. U. Vidal, Esq. The church is a plain old structure with a square tower. There are a small Baptist chapel, and charities £11.

ABBOTS-HILL, a hamlet on the north border of Dorset; 5 miles SW of Yeovil.

ABBOTSDALE (Hight and Low), two townships in the parish of Aysgarth, N. R. Yorkshire. The former lies 2 miles NNW of Hawes; and the two are separated from each other by Whitfield gill. Acres of High Abbotside, 11,150. Pop. 552. Houses, 111. Acres of Low Abbotside, 5,080. Pop. 163. Houses, 37. High Abbotside contains the hamlets of Hardraw, Cotterdale, Fossdale, Simonstone, Seabush, Shaw, Helbeck-Lunds, Birkriggs, Camhouses, and Litherskew; and Low Abbotside contains the hamlets of Grange, Bowbridge, Helme, and Shawcote. Much of both townships is high moorland and lofty fell, intersected by ravines and deep narrow vales, all within the upper basin of the river Ure. A remarkable waterfall, called Hardraw force, occurs in one of the ravines; and a picturesque waterfall, called Whitfield force, occurs in another. See **HARDRAW FORCE** and **URE (THE)**.

ABBOTS-ISLE. See **ISLE-ABBOTS**.

ABBOTS-KENSINGTON. See **HOLLAND HOUSE**.

ABBOTS-KERSWELL, or **ABBOTS-CARSWELL**, a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon; on the South Devon railway, 2 miles south of Newton-Abbot. Post-town, Newton-Abbot. Acres, 1,461. Real property, £3,043. Pop. 437. Houses, 106. The property is much divided. The minerals comprise limestone, coal, potter's clay, and alum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £293.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The ancient church was a cell of Montacute abbey. The present church is a neat small edifice of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a square tower. There are two small dissenting chapels, Baptist and Wesleyan.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, a parish and a sub-district in Watford district, Herts. The parish lies on the Grand Junction canal and the Northwestern railway, 1 mile SE of King's Langley station; and has a post-office under Watford. Acres, 5,213. Real property, £13,033. Pop., 409. Houses, 520. The property is subdivided. A join of Claudius was found at Langley-House. The parish gave birth to Nicholas de Breakpear, Pope Adrian IV., and was given to the abbots of St. Albans "to find them in clothes." Here is the Booksellers' Provident Retreat. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £315. Patron, W. Jones Lloyd, Esq. The church is partly Norman, partly of later date; and contains an ancient font and some handsome monuments. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, national schools, and extensive paper-mills.—The sub-district is co-extensive with the parish.

ABBOTS-LEIGH, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; on the left bank of the Avon, near Rownham ferry, 3½ miles WNW of Bristol. It has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 2,223. Real property, £3,822. Pop., 366. Houses, 66. Limestone is quarried. Leigh Court, the seat of Sir William Miles, Bart., is an elegant structure, with Ionic porticoes, commanding a fine view across the Bristol channel; and contains a splendid collection of pictures. An ancient manor-house, near the site of this mansion, belonging to the ancient family of Norton, and gave consecration to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £77.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church was mostly burnt down about 1843, and afterwards partly restored, partly rebuilt. Charities, £22.

ABBOTS-LENCH, a hamlet in the parish of Fladbury, Worcester. Acres, 570. Pop. 65. Houses, 13.

ABBOTSLEY, a parish in St. Neot's district, Huntingdon; 3½ miles E of the Great Northern railway, and 4½ SE of St. Neot's. Post-town, St. Neot's. Acres, 2,110. Real property, £2,005. Pop., 486. Houses, 94. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £85.* Patron, Balliol College,

Oxford. The church is good, and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £9.

ABBOTS-MORTON, a parish in the district of Alcester and county of Worcester; 6 miles N by E of Fladbury r. station, and 7 WSW of Alcester. It has a post-office under Bransgrove. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £2,091. Pop. 245. Houses, 57. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £146. Patron, G. J. A. Walker, Esq. The church is good.

ABBOTS-NEWTON. See **NEWTON-ABBOTS**.

ABBOTS-NORTON. See **NORTON-WITH-LENCIWICK**.

ABBOTS-RIPTON. See **RIPTON-ABBOTS**.

ABBOTS-ROOTHING. See **ROOTHING-ABBOTS**.

ABBOTS-STOKE. See **STOKE-AREAS**.

ABBOTSTON, a hamlet and a parish in Alresford district, Hants. The hamlet lies 2½ miles NW of Alresford, and 7 ESE of Micheldever r. station. The parish is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Itchen-Stoke, in the diocese of Winchester. It contains a ruined church, and part of an old mansion of the Paulets. See **ITCHEN-STOKE**.

ABBOTSTON, a tything in the parish of Whiteparish, Wilts; 2 miles S of Dean r. station, and 8 SE of Salisbury. It is a resort of spormen.

ABBOTSTON, Gloucester. See **ABSON**.

ABBOTSTREET. See **WIMBORNE-MINSTER**.

ABBOTSWORTHY, a tything in the parish of Kingsworthy, 2 miles NNE of Winchester, Hants.

ABBOTT, a township in Chugunford parish, Salop; on the river Clun, 8½ miles WNW of Ludlow.

ABBASTON. See **ABBASTON**.

ABDICK AND BULSTONE, a hundred in Somerset. It contains the parish of Ashill and twenty-five other parishes. Acres, 38,575. Pop. in 1851, 12,401; in 1861, 12,047. Houses, 2,498.

ABDON, a parish in Ludlow district, Salop; under the Clec hills, 7 miles E of Marsh Brook r. station, and 9 NNE of Ludlow. Post-town, Burwaton under Bridgnorth. Acres, 1,134. Real property, £390. Pop., 170. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £147.* Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is tolerable.

ABENBURY-FAWR, a township in the part of Wrexham parish within Denbigh. Acres, 1,078. Pop., 167. Houses, 38.

ABENBURY-FECHAN, a township in the part of Wrexham parish within Flint. Acres, 138. Pop. 145. Houses, 32.

ABENHALL. See **ABINGHALL**.

ABER, a local name of the ancient Britons designating any place of a marked character near the mouth of a stream, whether on the coast or inland. It occurs seldom by itself, but often and prominently as a prefix.

ABER, a village and a parish in Bangor district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of the Gwyngregyn Rivulet, 4½ miles E of Bangor. It has a post-office under Bangor, a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, and a comfortable inn. It is a charming place, and is much frequented by tourists. The views all round, and in the neighbourhood, over sea and land, are rich and varied; and some of them are panoramic and extensive. The Lavan sands extend in front, dry for 4 miles at low water; and may be crossed on foot, with a guide, to the ferry of Beaumaris. The glen of the Gwyngregyn, narrow and romantic, strikes about 2 miles inland, Bank-l on one side by a well-wooded lofty hill,—on the other side by the stupendous rock of Maes y Gaer; and is blocked at the head by the dark, vast, concave precipice of the hill Bers, over which falls the famous cataract Rhayadr Mawr. The cataract is fringed with ash trees; and first breaks on the cliffs into three or four parts, then makes a sheer leap of more than 60 feet. An artificial conical mound, near the village, was the site of a place of the Welh princes, where Llewelyn the Great received the summons to surrender his rights to Edward I. of England. A field, not far off, called

Cae Gwilym Dhu, "Black William's Field," was the scene of the summary execution of the Norman baron, William de Braose, whom Llewelyn ap Iorwerth had taken prisoner, and whom he suspected of an intrigue with his princess. A well-known Welsh distich, alluding to this event, records the following question and answer:—

"'Lovely princess,' said Llewelyn,
'What will you give to see your Gwilym?'
'Wales and England, and Llewelyn,
I'd give them all to see my Gwilym.'"

The parish of Aber comprises 8,833 acres; of which 1,515 are water. Real property, £2,454. Pop., 532. Houses, 116. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £340.* Patron, the Hon. Col. D. Pennant. The church is ancient, with a square tower, in moderate condition. There are chapels for Calvinistic Methodists and Wesleyans. There is also a free school, which was founded about 1719 by Dr. Jones, Dean of Bangor.

ABER, a village in Llandyfriog parish, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, 2 miles NE of Newcastle-Emlyn.

ABERAEON. See ABERAYRON.

ABERAFON. See ABERAYRON.

ABERAMAN, a village at the influx of the Aman to the Cynon, 2 miles SE of Aberdare, Glamorgan. It has a post-office under Aberdare. The ironworks and the mansion of C. Bailey, Esq., are adjacent.

ABERANGEL, a railway station $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by W of Dinas-Mowddwy, in Merioneth.

ABERARAD, a village in the parish of Kenarth, Carmarthen; a mile east of Newcastle-Emlyn.

ABERARTH. See LLANDEWY-ABERARTH.

ABERAVON, a town and a parish at the mouth of the river Avon, in the district of Neath, Glamorgan. The town stands on the South Wales railway, in the western vicinity of Taibach, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSE of Neath, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Cardiff. It is a borough, municipal and parliamentary, and a sub-port under the port of Swansea. It consists of an old part, a little inland, which is Aberavon-proper, and a new part, on the shore, which embraces the harbour, and is called Port-Talbot. It has a post-office; of its own name under Taibach, and a station of the name of Port-Talbot on the railway. It was recently a small village, but has grown rapidly in connexion with neighbouring mines and the export of their produce. Its harbour was highly improved in 1838 by a new cut for the river, and gives floating accommodation with considerable depth. Numerous coasting vessels frequent it; and steamers come from Bristol. Fairs are held on the second Friday in May, and on 24 June, 1 July, 14 Aug., 7 Oct., and 1 Nov. The municipal borough lies wholly in Aberavon parish, and is governed by a portreeve and two aldermen. The parliamentary borough includes also part of Margam parish, and part of the hamlet of Upper Michaelstone; and is linked in the franchise with Swansea. Pop. in 1851, 6,567; in 1861, 7,754. Houses, 1,423.

—The parish comprises 1,943 acres of land and 655 of water. Real property, £5,073. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1861, 2,916. Houses, 531. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united to Baglan, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £154.* Patron, G. Llewellyn, Esq. The church is an edifice in the middle pointed style; consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a tower; and was built in 1860, at a cost of £2,120. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, and Roman Catholics. Some remains exist on Aberavon-Mynydd hill, of the castle of Caradoc ab Jestyn, which was destroyed in 1150. Some interesting localities are in the neighbourhood. See TAIBACH, MARGAM, CWM-AYON, and BAGLAN.

ABERAYRON, a small seaport town and a district in Cardigan. The town stands in the parishes of Henfynyw, and Llanddewi-Aberarth, at the mouth of the Ayron river, 16 miles SSW of Aberystwith, and 13 miles NW of Lampeter r. station. It has two piers, enclosing a

small harbour, and owns about 40 vessels. It was long a retired village, but has become a market-town and an esteemed watering-place. The views around it are delightful; and the climate is about the healthiest in South Wales. The town has a post-office; under Carmarthen, a comfortable hotel, warm baths, a town-hall, a new sub-parochial church, and three dissenting chapels, Independent, Calvinistic Methodist, and Wesleyan. The church is served by a perpetual curate, who is appointed by the inhabitants, and has a salary of £50. The quarter sessions for the county are held at Aberayron in Jan., April, July, and Oct.; and markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on 13 Dec. A circular camp, called Castell Cadwgan, and believed to have been formed in 1143 by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, is on the shore. Mynydd, the seat of the proprietor of the town, is in the neighbourhood, and is supposed to occupy the site of a monastery. Pop. of the town not separately returned.—The district of Aberayron comprehends the sub-district of Llandisilio, containing the parishes of Dihewid, Llanarth, Llandisilio Gogo, Llanllwchaearn, and Llanina, and the sub-district of Llansaintffraid, containing the parishes of Llanfihangel-Ystrad, Cilcennin, Cilie-Aeron, Llanerch-Ayron, Henfynyw, Llanddewi-Aberarth, Llanbadarn-Tref-Eglwys, and Llansaintffraid. Acres, 67,704; of which 556 are water. Poor-rates in 1866, £5,109. Pop. in 1841, 12,875; in 1861, 13,540. Houses, 3,163. Marriages in 1866, 82; births, 405,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 239,—of which 51 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages upwards of 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 830; births, 3,953; deaths, 2,643.

The places of worship in 1851 were 16 of the Church of England, with 3,537 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 3,168 s.; 11 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 3,260 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 330 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 360 s.; and 4 of Unitarians, with 698 s. The schools in 1851 were 12 public day schools, with 930 scholars; 15 private day schools, with 537 s.; and 44 Sunday schools, with 5,121 s. The work-house is in Llanddewi-Aberarth.

ABERBAIDAN. See LLANELLY.

ABERBARGOED. See BARGOED.

ABERBECHAN, a township in Llanllwchaearn parish, Montgomery; at the influx of the Bechan to the Severn, in the NE neighbourhood of Newtown. Pop., 147. A. House is the seat of Sir J. Clifton, Bart.

ABERBEEG, a station on the Western Valleys Monmouth railway, 15 miles NNW of Newport, Monmouth. Here is a post-office under Newport, Monmouth.

ABERBRAN, a station on the Neath and Brecon railway, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SW of Brecon.

ABERCARN, a town in Mynyddylwyn parish, Monmouth; on the W. Valleys railway, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Newport. It has a post-office; under Newport, Monmouth, a r. station, chemical works, iron and tin-plate works, and extensive collieries. A. House is a seat of Lord Llanover.

ABERCASTLE, a village in Matryr parish, Pembroke; on the coast, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles NNE of St. David's. It has a small harbour, frequented by coasters. On the farm of Longhouse, above it, is a cromlech, comprising a massive capstone 16 feet long, four supporting stones $\frac{5}{8}$ feet high, and two other stones.

ABERCONWAY. See CONWAY.

ABERCRAVE, a locality 3 miles from Ystradynglais, Brecon. It has a post-office under Swansea; and was a seat of the Gwynnes.

ABERCWHILER, a township in Bodfary parish, Denbighshire; at the confluence of the Cwhiler and the Clwyd, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Denbigh. Acres, 3,346. Pop., 430. Houses, 93. Here is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

ABERDARE, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorgan. The town stands at the confluence of the Dare and the Cynon, 4 miles SW of Merthyr-Tydvil, and 24 NNW of Cardiff. A railway and a canal connect it with Cardiff; and a junction branch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, connects it with the railway from Merthyr-Tydvil to Neath. The scenery around it is picturesque. Extensive collieries and iron-works are adjacent; and these have raised the place, since about the year 1835, from the condition of a village to the condi-

tion of a large and flourishing town. The town has a telegraph station, a head post-office, two hotels, three banking-offices, an elegant church called St. Elvan's, another church in the French pointed style built in 1865, two other churches, several dissenting chapels, a public park formed in 1865, markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and three annual fairs.

The parish contains the hamlets of Cefnpennar, Cwmdare, Forchaman, and Llywydcoed; and is all within the parliamentary burgh of Merthyr-Tydvil. Acres, 16,310. Real property in Cefnpennar, £23,867,—of which £23,096 are in mines and ironworks; in Cwmdare, £32,794,—of which £12,374 are in mines and ironworks; in Forchaman, £54,871,—of which £31,718 are in mines and ironworks; in Llywydcoed, £29,874,—of which £26,457 are in mines and ironworks. Pop. of the parish in 1841, 6,471; in 1861, 32,299. Houses, 5,834. The property is subdivided. Abernant House, the seat of one of the principal proprietors, adjoins the town. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of St. Elvan, Hirwain, and St. Mary, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £305.* Patron, the Marquis of Bute. The vicarage of St. Fagan and the p. curacy of Mountain-Ash are separate. Value of St. F., £200.* Patron, the Bishop of L. The Welsh poet Owen was a native, and the dissenting theologian E. Evans died here.—The sub-district comprehends three parishes. Pop., 37,487.

ABERDARE-JUNCTION, a railway station with telegraph, in Glamorgan; 7½ miles SSE of Aberdare.

ABERDARON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Pwllheli, Carnarvon. The village stands in a vale, overhung by lofty cliffs, at the head of a small bay of its own name, near the extremity of the peninsula of Llyn, 4 miles N of Bardsey Island, and 17 SW of Pwllheli r. station. It is a small sequestered place; but has a post-office under Pwllheli, and a fair on 12 Aug. The scenery around it is very grand, and attracts distant visitors. The distinguished linguist, Richard Robert Jones, was a native. The parish comprises 6,903 acres of land, and 175 of water. Real property, £4,574. Pop., 1,266. Houses, 269. The property is not much divided. Bodwrdda, a large, well-constructed mansion, about 250 years old, now a farm-house, stands about a mile from the village. The fragment of an ancient edifice, called Capel Vair, stands at the end of the peninsula. The scenery here, and at other parts of the coast, is equal in sublimity to some of the most striking parts of the Scottish Hebrides; and a sheer descent of 600 feet to the ocean occurs at Parwyd. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor, and includes the vicarage of Llanvaerllys. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The old church is an ancient structure of different styles, with a beautiful Norman door; and was formerly collegiate, and had the privilege of sanctuary; but was, some years ago, abandoned. The new church is a recent tasteless structure. There are three dissenting chapels, and charities £12. The sub-district comprehends eight parishes, a chapelry, and Bardsey Isle. Acres, 29,433. Pop., 3,500. Houses, 830.

ABERDINAS. See DINAS, Pembroke.

ABERDOVEY, or **ABERYDY**, a seaport village and a chapelry in Town parish, Merioneth. The village stands on the Dovey estuary, adjacent to the Llwyngwrll railway, 10 miles N of Aberystwith; has a station on the railway, a post-office under Shrewsbury, a good hotel, and a few respectable lodging-houses; and is a watering-place and a seat of petty sessions. The Dovey here is about a mile wide, and is crossed by a ferry to the North sands, leading toward Aberystwith. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1811. Pop., 1,186. Houses, 267. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £90. Patrons, Trustees.

ABERDULAIS, a village at the influx of the Dulais river to the Neath, 2½ miles NE of Neath, Glamorgan. It has a post-office under Neath, and a station on the Neath and Merthyr-Tydvil railway. Extensive tinworks and a small cascade are in the neighbourhood.

ABERYDY. See **ABERDOVEY**.

ABERDYLAYS. See **ABERDULAYS**.

ABEREDW, a parish, with a r. station, in Builth district, Radnor; at the influx of the Edw to the Wye, and on the Mid Wales railway, 4 miles SE of Builth. Post-town, Builth. Acres, 4,300. Real property, £2,022. Pop., 231. Houses, 56. The property is much subdivided. Aberedw Court is the seat of the Mynors of Tregago. Aberedw Castle, now reduced to mouldering walls, much hidden by foliage, on the summit of a mound, was the hunting-seat of Llewelyn-ap-Griffith, the last native prince of Wales. The adjacent scenery, up the glen of the Edw, is highly picturesque. Prince Llewelyn was slain in the vicinity; and an excavation in the rock, about 6 feet square, still bears the name of Llewelyn's Cave. The living is a rectory, united with Llanvareth, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £355. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is an old edifice, in good condition, on an eminence a short way above the castle. T. Jones, the painter, who died in 1803, was a native.

ABERERCH, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon: on the river Erch and thence to the coast, 1½ mile ENE of Pwllheli r. station. It has a post-office under Pwllheli. Acres, 5,962; of which 353 are water. Real property, £5,101. Pop., 1,652. Houses, 398. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage united with the curacy of Penrhos, in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £132. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly early English. There are chapels for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans. Charities, £6.

ABERFFRAW, a seaport village, and a parish in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands at the mouth of the Ffraw rivulet, on a creek of Carnarvon bay, 2½ miles WSW of Bodorgan r. station, and 12 SE of Holyhead. It has a post-office under Bangor, and an inn. It was formerly a market town; and it still has fairs on 7 March, the Tuesday before Easter, the Wednesday after Trinity, 15 Aug., and 11 Dec. It is now a poor place, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and farm-labourers; but it anciently, for four centuries, till the death of Llewelyn-ap-Griffith, was a capital of the princes of Wales. No remains of the palace exist; but a garden, at the S end of the village, still bears the name of Gardd-v-Llys or "palace-garden." The cistdwlloes, or assemblies of the bards, were anciently held here; and a spirited commemorative one was held in 1849. The parish comprises 6,114 acres of land, and 138 of water; and it contains eight tythings. Real property, £5,044. Pop., 1,238. Houses, 274. The property is not much divided. A lake, called Llyn Coron, about 2 miles in circumference, lies a little east of the village, and is much frequented by anglers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £883.* Patron, the Prince of Wales. The old church contains a very interesting doorway of the 12th century, and is in good condition. There are four dissenting chapels, and charities £24.

ABERFORD, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Tadmest, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the rivulet Cock, 3 miles NNE of Garforth r. station, and 6 SW of Tadmest. It has a post-office under South Milford, and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. It consists of a long straggling street, on a gentle acclivity of limestone rock; and it had ruins of a castle, said to have been built soon after the Conquest. It was formerly a market town; and it still has fairs on the last Monday of April and May, the first Monday of Oct., the Monday after 18 Oct., and the Monday after 2 Nov. A famous pin manufacture once flourished in it, but has disappeared. Coal, limestone, and a fine white building-stone are worked in its neighbourhood. The township includes the village. Acres, 1,536. Real property, £2,921. Pop., 759. Houses, 147. The parish comprises the townships of Aberford, Sturton, and Parlington. Acres, 4,129. Real property, £7,551; of which £2,596 are in mines. Pop., 1,009. Houses, 200. The property is divided among a few. Huddleston Hall, a very ancient building, is 2 miles distant; and Watling-Street bisects the parish. The

living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £305.* Patron, Oriol College, Oxford. The church is excellent. There are a Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and charities £18.—The sub-district comprehends two entire parishes and parts of three other parishes. Acres, 23,413. Pop., 5,973. Houses, 1,256.

ABERFORD, Sherburn, W. R. Yorkshire. See LOTHERTON-CUM-ABERFORD.

ABERGARW, a village in Llangeinor parish, Glamorgan; 9 miles N of Bridgend.

ABERGAUNNY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Monmouth. The town stands at the confluence of the Gavenny with the Usk, on the road from Monmouth to Brecon, and on the railway from Newport to Hereford, a mile E of the Monmouth and Brecon canal, 13½ miles W of Monmouth, and 17½ N of Newport. Its environs comprise a picturesque reach of the Usk's valley, amid a near amphitheatre of mountains, with the Skyrdd-Vawr, the Bloreigne, the Sugar-Loaf, and other summits; and are flecked with wood and studded with mansions. Its site was occupied by the Roman Gobannium; and has yielded coins and bricks with the inscription "Leg. II. Aug.," and other Roman relics. The place, owing to its position on the verge of the hill-country, was long an important post in the Border warfare, and witnessed many a strife between the Normans and the Welsh. The town was described by Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., as, "a fair walled town, well inhabited;" and one of its gates, called Tudor's gate, stood till only a few years ago, and was then needlessly destroyed. The present streets are chiefly three, leading out to Monmouth, Hereford, and Brecon; and they are, for the most part, narrow and irregular, and show a mixture of old and new buildings. A castle, on an eminence near the S end, was built by the Norman, Hameline de Bohun, soon after the Conquest; and passed to successively the Braoses, the Cantilupes, the Hastingses, the Valences, the Herberts, the Greys, the Beauchamps, and the Nevilles. It is now a fragmentary, shattered, uninteresting ruin, blended with a private house, which was built about 1805, on the site of the keep; but a public terrace-walk goes round it, and commands a delightful view. The poet Churchyard, in 1537, sang of its "most goodly towers;" and a more modern poet speaks of it as

"The rent Norman tower that overhangs
The lucid Usk."

Some remains of a Benedictine priory, of early date, stand on the SE side of the town, but now form part of a private residence. The priory church, called St. Mary's, was formerly a very fine cruciform structure, but has been excessively injured by modern alterations, yet attracts the antiquary and the artist by many curious monuments, especially Norman effigies. St. John's, the original parish church, was converted by Henry VIII. into a free grammar school; and this has an endowed income of £265, and a fellowship and exhibitions at Jesus' College, Oxford. Trinity-church was erected and endowed in 1339 by Miss Rachel Herbert. The Roman Catholic chapel of Our Lady and St. Michael is an edifice in decorated style, with Bath stone dressings, erected in 1860. There are five dissenting chapels, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan. An old bridge of 15 arches takes the public road across the Usk; and an adjacent bridge on a higher level, takes across a rail-road toward Tredegar. The market-house is a well-arranged building, erected about 1830 on the site of a previous structure. The Cymreigyddion hall is a plain edifice, remodelled out of an old malt-house, by the Cymreigyddion Society who made efforts for the revival of old national art, and the encouragement of native manufacture, but became defunct in 1855; and it is now used by the Volunteers as a drill-room, and called the Volunteers' hall, and is used also for large public meetings. The town was formerly famous for fine Welsh flannel, for fashionable Welsh wigs, made of goats' hair, and sometimes sold at 40 guineas each, and for the resort of invalids to drink goats' whey; but it now figures

chiefly for coarser flannel, for boots and shoes, for the traffic of neighbouring coal and iron works, and especially for crowded markets. The markets are held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on the third Tuesday in March, on 14 May, on 24 June, on the Tuesday before 20 July, on 25 Sept., and on 19 Nov. The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, two banking-offices, and two hotels. It is a seat of petty-sessions and a polling-place; and it was anciently a corporate town, governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and 27 councillors, but it forfeited its charter in the time of William III. Races are held in April on a one-mile course. Bishop Cantilupe, who died in 1267, and Baker, the Benedictine historian, were natives. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Neville. Pop. in 1851, 4,797; in 1861, 4,621. Houses, 989.

The parish includes the town, and contains the hamlets of Hardwicke and Lloydud. Acres, 4,229. Real property, £22,077. Pop., 6,036. Houses, 1,157. The property is much subdivided. A large proportion of the surface is hill-sheepwalk. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £510. Patron, Sir John Guest, Bart. Trinity church is a separate benefice, a pcuracy, in the patronage of Miss Rachel Herbert.—The sub-district comprises four entire parishes, and parts of three other parishes. Acres, 20,674. Pop., 8,669. Houses, 1,692.—The district consists of two poor-law unions, Abergavenny and Bedwely; and is divided into the sub-district of Llanarth, containing the parishes of Bettws-Newydd, Bryngwyn, Llanarth, Llanvair-Kilgildin, Llanfihangel-nigh-Usk, Llanisinfraed, and Llanthewy-Rhytherch; the sub-district of Llanfihangel, containing the parishes of Llanvapley, Llanthewy-Skirrid, Llanvetherine, Llangatock-Llingoed, Llanfihangel, Cwmnyoy, and Oldecastle; the sub-district of Abergavenny, containing the parishes of Abergavenny, Llantilio-Portholey, Llangatock-nigh-Usk, and Llanellon, and parts of the parishes of Llanover, Llanwenarth, and Llanfoist; the sub-district of Blaenavon, containing parts of the parishes of Llanover, Llanwenarth, and Llanfoist; the sub-district of Aberystwith, co-extensive with the parish of Aberystwith; and the sub-districts of Tredegar and Rock-Bedwely, containing the parish of Bedwely. Acres, 58,176. Poor-rates in 1866, £22,733. Pop. in 1841, 50,845; in 1861, 67,037. Houses, 12,461. Marriages in 1866, 597; births, 2,765,—of which 140 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,691,—of which 653 were at ages under 5 years, and 40 at ages upwards of 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 5,699; births, 24,769; deaths, 15,909. The places of worship in 1851 were 34 of the Church of England, with 9,172 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 5,690 s.; 30 of Baptists, with 12,750 s.; 13 of Calvinistic-Methodists, with 5,111 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,754 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,149 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 510 s.; 4 of Latter-day Saints, with 100 s.; and 1 undefined, with 200 s. The schools in 1851 were 23 public day-schools, with 3,102 scholars; 54 private day-schools, with 1,303 s.; 94 Sunday schools, with 11,901 s.; and evening schools for adults, with 170 s.—The hundred is mainly identical with the district, but extends beyond it in some parts, and does not extend so far in others; and is cut into two divisions, Higher and Lower. Acres, 47,583 and 23,357. Pop. in 1851, 59,036; in 1861, 54,742. Houses, 10,483.

ABERGELE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district on the coast of the district of St. Asaph, Denbigh. The village stands near the Chester and Holyhead railway, 7 miles WNW of St. Asaph, and 3½ W of Chester. It has a station, with telegraph, on the railway, a head post-office, 2 and two hotels; and it is a seat of petty-sessions, a seaport, and a watering-place. It consists chiefly of one wide, irregular street, along the highway, about ¼ a mile from the shore. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on 2 April, on the day before Holy Thursday, on 18 June, 20 Aug., 9 Oct., and 6 Dec. The beach is excellent bathing-ground; and the surrounding scenery, of coast and mountain, is magnificent. Limestone is extensively shipped; lead, copper, and manganese occur in the neighbourhood; and some

fine studies for the geologist, in varieties of rock, are near. Castell-Cawr, on a high rock about a mile inland from the church, is one of the most perfect Roman camps in Wales; and Gorddyn-Mawr, on Copp'r Wylla, or "the mount of the watch-tower," a mile further W, is a large, strong, British hill-fort. Gwrych Castle, the seat of L. H. E. Heskest, Esq., under a high hill on the coast, about a mile W of the village, is a modern castellated edifice, with a frontage of 480 yards, a tower 93 feet high, and 17 turrets; and the grounds around it command delightful views, but they are not open to the public. Cave hill, in the vicinity of Gwrych, is a calcareous rock, pierced with several curious caverns; and one of these, called Cefn Ogo, has an entrance-arch 30 feet high, makes a brilliant display of stalactites and stalagmites, goes very far into the bowels of the hill, but cannot be safely explored beyond 40 yards, and was the place where Richard II. lay concealed, when betrayed to Bolingbroke by Percy. Brynffanigle, within Abergele, was the residence of Marchudd ab Cynon, Prince of North Wales; and an old mansion, now demolished, was the home of some of the early life of the poet, Mrs. Hemans. The parish includes the townships of Abergele, Bodorryn, Botegwel, Brynffanigle, Dolgannedd, Fowyn-Isaf, Garth-Gogo, Gwrych, Hendre-Gylla-Isaf, Hendre-Gylla-Uchaf, Nant, Sirior, and Twyn-Isaf and Uchaf. Acres, together with the parish of St. George, 1,993 of land, and 2,055 of water. Real property, £9,336. Pop., 3,303. Houses, 727. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £400. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is a neat good structure, of the time of Henry VIII. There are Independent, Baptist, Calvinistic-Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels, and charities £13.—The sub-district comprises five parishes. Acres, 22,145. Pop., 6,543. Houses, 1,455.

ABERGLASLYN, a pass in the southern vicinity of Beddgelert, 8 miles S of Snowdon, on the boundary between the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth. It is a gorge between cliffs about 700 feet high, which answer face to face, and look as if they had been split from each other by the vertical stroke of an earthquake; it forms, from end to end, a scene of terrific grandeur; and it is traversed by the eastern road from Carnarvon to Aberystwyth, and has barely breadth enough of bottom to allow the road to pass. A rock in it is said to have been the favourite haunt of the poet Rhys Goch O'ryni, who flourished in the time of Owen Glendower. The rivulet Glaslyn scours the pass, and makes a grand catract on leaving it at a one-arch bridge, called Pont Aberglaslyn, which stretches from rock to rock.

ABERGLASNEY, a seat on the river Glasney, near Llandulofawr, in Carmarthen. It once belonged to the Dyers, one of whom was the poet of "Grongar Hill."

ABERGORLECH, a village and a chapelry, in Llanbrythir parish, Carmarthen; at the confluence of the Gorlech with the Coth, 7 miles WNW of Llangadock r. station, and 7 NW of Llandulofawr. Post-town, Llandulofawr under Carmarthen. The chapelry is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £60. Patron, the Vicar of Llanbrythir.

ABERGWAIN. See FISNEGARD.

ABERGWESSIN, a sub-district in the district of Porth, Brecon. It comprises three entire parishes, and parts of two other parishes. Acres, 46,141. Pop., 2,897. Houses, 512.

ABERGWILLY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands at the confluence of the Gwilly with the Towy, and on the Llandilo and Carmarthen railway, 1½ mile NE of Carmarthen. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Carmarthen. Fairs are held on 4 May, 23 June, 2 and 27 Oct. The palace of the Bishop of St. David's, an edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1830, is adjacent. Merlin's hill, an eminence on the side of a dell, nearly 1½ mile above the village, is said to have been the birthplace and the favourite haunt of the sorcerer Merlin; and a rocky cavity near its summit still bears the name of Merlin's Chair. A battle was fought

in the neighbourhood, in 1020, between Llewelyn-ab-Sytsyllt and the adventurer Rn.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Cricklas, Glantaw, Hengd, Veney, and Ystyngwilly. Acres, 10,748. Real property, £9,078. Pop., 2,197. Houses, 451. The property is much subdivided. There are slate quarries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £172.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The ancient church was made collegiate in 1287, but was annexed in 1531 to the college at Brecon. The present church is a handsome edifice, in the early English style, with a spire. A sub-parochial church stands at Llanfihangel-Uwchgwyll, and is served by a perpetual curate, on a salary of £75, appointed by the Vicar. There are Independent, Baptist, and Calvinistic-Methodist chapels, and charities £14.

ABERGWNOLWYN, a village, with a r. station and an inn, in Merioneth; on the Talyllyn railway, opened in 1863, 6½ miles NE of Towyn.

ABERHAFESI, a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery; at the confluence of the Hafesf with the Severn, near the Central Wales railway, 2½ miles WNW of Newtown. Post-town, Newtown. Acres, 4,568. Real property, £3,335. Pop., 486. Houses, 94. The property is held by two proprietors. Aberhafesi Hall and the parsonage command fine views of the Severn. Fishing and quarrying are carried on. Traces exist of a Roman road; and there is a medicinal spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £356.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is early English, and in very good condition. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists.

ABERHALE, a township in Tregynon parish, Montgomery; ½ mile N of Newtown.

ABERHONDDU. See BRECON.

ABERKENFIF, a village in Newcastle parish, Glamorgan; 3 miles NNW of Bridgend. It has a post-office under Bridgend, and a railway station. Pop., 237.

ABERLLUNVEY, formerly a parish, but now a hamlet in Glasbury parish, Brecon; at the confluence of the Llunvey with the Wye, 4½ miles SW of Hay. Acres, 626. Real property, £2,575. Pop., 132. Houses, 23.

ABERMARCHNANT, a township in the parish of Llanrhaidar-yn-Mochnant, Montgomery; 4½ miles NNW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 27.

ABERMARLAIS, a place on the river Towy, in Carmarthen; 1½ mile NW of Llangadock. It was the seat of the Griffiths, of the celebrated Sir Rhys-ab-Thomas, and of the Foleys.

ABERMAW. See BARMOUTH.

ABERMENAI, the contraction at the SW end of the Menai strait, between Carnarvon and Anglesey. Here is a ferry.

ABERMULE, a village at the influx of the Mule to the Severn, 4½ miles NE of Newtown, Montgomery. It has a station on the Oswestry and Newtown railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury.

ABERNANT, a village and a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen. The village stands near the river Cywry, 2½ miles N of the South Wales railway, and 5 WNW of Carmarthen; and is a seat of petty sessions. Post-town, Carmarthen. The parish comprises 6,321 acres. Real property, £3,718. Pop., 793. Houses, 163. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united to the vicarage of Convil, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £131.* Patron, the Duke of Leeds. The church is good.

ABERNANT, a station on the Vale of Neath railway, 4 miles SW of Merthyr-Tydvil, Glamorgan. Extensive iron-works and collieries are adjacent.

ABERGWM, a chapelry in the parish of Cadoxton, Glamorgan; at Glyn-Neath r. station. Post-town, Glyn-Neath under Neath. The scenery of vale and mountain, with the vale of the Pergwin rivulet, a waterfall, and the fine grounds of Aberpergwm House, is very rich. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandilo. Value, £119. Patron, Rees Williams, Esq.

ABERTORTH, a village and a parish in the district and county of Cardigan. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of the Hlowy rivulet, 7 miles NE of Car-

digan; and is partly in the parish of Blaenporth. It has a post-office under Cardigan; and is a seaport, a fishing-station, and a watering-place. The parish contains also the hamlets of Rectorial and Llanannerch. Acres, 2,200. Real property, £1,209. Pop., 454. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. Great portion of the surface is bare hill; and one of the summits is within view of the coast of Ireland. Plas, belonging to the Morgan family, is an ancient cruciform mansion. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £136. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is very good. There is a Calvinistic-Methodist chapel.

ABERPWL. See BANGOR.

ABERRHEIDOL. See ABERYSTWTH.

ABERRHIW. See BERRIEW.

ABERSOCH, a village, with a harbour, on St. Tudwell's bay, Carnarvon; 7 miles SW of Pwllheli. It has a post-office under Pwllheli.

ABERSYCHAN, a village in Trevechin parish, Monmouth; at the influx of the Sychan to the Avon, 2 miles NNW of Pontypool. It has a post-office under Pontypool, and a r. station on the Eastern Valleys Monmouth railway. It is a straggling populous place, connected with the British Iron-works, on the neighbouring hillside. Here is a sub-parochial church, for a pop. of 7,979, served by a vicar, with a salary of £300, appointed by the vicar of Trevechin.

ABERTANAT, a township in Llanyblodwell parish, Salop; on the river Tanat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oswestry. Pop., 102.

ABERTAWEY. See SWANSEA.

ABERTHEI. See CARDIGAN.

ABERTHAW, a seaport village in Penmark parish, Glamorgan; at the mouth of the Ddaw or Thaw river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Cowbridge. Hydraulic lime, got from lias pebbles on the beach adjacent to it, is shipped. The ruins of Penmark and East Orchard castles are near.

ABERTHIN, a hamlet in Llanblethian parish, Glamorgan; 1 mile NE of Cowbridge.

ABERTILLERY, a village in Aberystwith parish, Monmouth; 5 miles N of Crumlin. It has a station on the Western Valleys railway, a post-office under Newport, Monmouth, and a sub-parochial church.

ABERWHEELER. See ABERCWHLER.

ABERYSCIR, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Brecon r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 1,918. Real property, £1,224. Pop., 125. Houses, 26. The Yscir river falls here into the Usk; and has, on the right bank, the parish church, surrounded with yew,—on the left bank a rectangular camp and several ramparts, together with substructions of walls, supposed to have been a station of the Roman general Ostorius Scapula, preceded by the British town Bannium. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £136. Patron, the Rev. W. L. Jones. The church belonged anciently to Malvern priory, and is a poor structure.

ABERYSTRUTH, a parish, which is also a sub-district, in the district of Abergavenny, Monmouth; at the Blaina station of the Western Valleys railway, 9 miles WSW of Abergavenny. Post-town, Blaina under Tredegar. Acres, 11,788. Real property, £63,055,—of which £38,673 are in mines and iron-works. Pop. in 1841, 11,272; in 1861, 16,055. Houses, 2,865. The property is held in two estates. The surface is chiefly upland, round the higher reaches of the Ebbw river. Collieries and iron-works, round Nantyglo, Beaufort, and other centres, employ a great proportion of the inhabitants, and have undergone great recent increase. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £265. Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The curacy of Abertillery is included; and the vicarage of Nantyglo and cur. of Beaufort are separate benefices. The parish-church is good. Aberystwith is sometimes called Blaen-Gwent.

ABERYSTWTH, a town, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a district on the coast of Cardigan. The town is in the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr; stands on both banks of the river Rheidol, and on the Welsh coast railway system, 39 miles NE of Cardigan; and is a fashionable water-

ing-place, a head-seaport, and a borough. The part of it on the right bank of the Rheidol sometimes bears the name of Aberrheidol; and the part on the left bank is called Trefechan. The Rheidol is crossed by a five-arched bridge, forms a sort of inner harbour, is joined there by the Ystwith, and then scours the outer harbour to the sea. The town chiefly occupies a gentle eminence, declining all round from the centre, and commands extensive superb views of sea and coast and lofty mountains. The streets are uneven and steep; but some are broad and well-edified; and the Marine-terrace forms a fine crescent, with about 60 elegant dwellings. Two heights, at the end of the terrace, are pleasantly laid out in public walks. The remains of a castle, consisting of a gateway and fragments of towers and walls, crown the southwestern height, overlooking the sea. The original castle was built in the time of Henry I. by Gilbert de Strongbow, and destroyed by Owen Gwynedd; and the present castle was built by Edward I., as a means of securing his conquest of Wales, and dismantled by the Parliamentarians after the defeat of Charles I. The Castle-House, at the end of the terrace, below the castle, is an edifice of fantastic design, in mixed Gothic and Italian, built by Nash for the late Sir Uvedale Price, Bart. An ancient church stood in front of the site of the Castle-House, and was overwhelmed about the year 1650 by the sea. The present church stands near the castle ruins; and is a plain, quasi-cruciform edifice, built in 1830, at a cost of nearly £4,000. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic-Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The court-house, built in 1860, is a handsome edifice with a tetrastyle Ionic portico. The assembly-rooms, built in 1820, have Grecian features, and contain a ball-room 45 feet by 20, card, billiard, and reading-rooms. Other public buildings are the grammar-school, the market-houses, the infirmary, the poor-house, and the prison.

The town was incorporated by Edward I., but has no charter. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; it was designed, at the building of the court-house, to be made a seat of quarter sessions and of assizes; and it joins with Cardigan, Lampeter, and Adabar, in sending a member to parliament. The borough boundaries include all Aberystwith chapelry and parts of Issayndre and Lower Vainov townships. The port has jurisdiction northward to the Diswyning river, and southward to Llan-St.-Fraid. The vessels registered at it in 1867 were 86 small ones of aggregate 2,984 tons, and 296 large ones of aggregate 37,995 tons. The vessels which entered from British colonies or foreign countries were 23, of aggregate 4,633 tons; and those which entered coastwise were 409 sailing vessels of 17,225 tons, and 71 steam vessels of 6,675 tons. The amount of customs, in that year, was £87. The exports include lead ore and other minerals, timber, bark, and corn; and the imports include all kinds of goods from Liverpool, Bristol, and London. The harbour was much obstructed by a bar, but has been greatly improved by artificial cuttings of the river, by a new pier 260 yards long, and by other works. The town has a head post-office, a r. station with telegraph, two banking-offices, three hotels, markets on Monday and Saturday, and fairs on the Monday before 5 Jan., Palm-Monday, Whit-Monday, and the Monday after 13 Nov. About two thousand temporary residents, and several thousands of casual visitors frequent the town as a watering-place in autumn. The bathing beaches are excellent; bathing-machines are plentiful; hot salt-water baths are at hand; a chalybeate spring, of similar qualities to the water of Tunbridge, is on a neighbouring common; recreations in variety, are abundant; and the walks and drives in the vicinity are charming. Races are held on two days in September at Gogerddan, 3 miles distant. Cornelians, jaspers, agates, moccas, and other precious pebbles are often picked up by loungers on the beach. Public coaches used to run to distant towns, east, south, and north; railway trains have now superseded them; and steamers ply to Bristol and Liverpool. Plas-crug, a ruined castellated edifice, in the environs, on the banks of the Rheidol.

is said to have been the residence of Owen Glendower. The grave of the poet Taliesin, who flourished in the 6th century, is 8 miles distant. Pop. of the town in 1851, 5,231, in 1861, 5,641. Houses, 1,089. A system of railway, called the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast, ramifying northward and eastward from Aberystwith, to an aggregate length of 86 miles, was authorized in 1861; underwent extensions and alterations under acts of 1862-1867; became amalgamated with the Cambrian system; and connects, at Aberystwith, with a line southward to the South Wales system at Carmarthen.

The chapelry comprises 559 acres of land and 175 of water. Pop., 5,561. Houses, 1,068. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.—The sub-district comprises Llanychaearn parish and part of Llanbadarn-Fawr. Acres, 15,440. Pop., 8,772. Houses, 1,720. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llanrhydyd, containing the parishes of Llanrhydyd, Llanddeinoll, Llangrwyddon, Llanilar, and Rhosie; the sub-district of Gneur-Glynn, containing the parish of Llanymfelin, and parts of the parishes of Llanbadarn-Fawr and Llanfihangel-Gneur-Glynn; and the sub-district of Rheiddol, containing the parishes of Llanafan and Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, and part of the parish of Llanbadarn-Fawr. Acres, 132,592. Poor-rates in 1866, £9,025. Pop. in 1841, 22,242; in 1861, 25,461. Houses, 5,083. Marriages in 1866, 244; births, 916,—of which 70 were illegitimate; deaths, 523,—of which 143 were at ages under 5 years, and 22 at ages upwards of 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,938; births, 7,458; deaths, 4,637. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 5,951 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 1,936 s.; 27 of Calvinistic-Methodists, with 7,227 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,519 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 212 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 258 s.; and 9 of Baptists, with 2,095 s. The schools in 1851 were 20 public day-schools, with 1,439 scholars; 27 private day-schools, with 732 s.; and 67 Sunday schools, with 9,835 s.

ABINGDON, a town, two parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Berks. The town comprises parts of the two parishes, and is a borough. It stands on a rich flat plain, at the influx of the Ock to the Thames, at the junction of the Wilts and Berks canal with the Thames, and at the terminus of a sub-branch railway of 1½ mile from the Oxford branch of the Great Western, 6 miles by road S of Oxford, and 60½ by railway W by N of London. It was called originally Sciovesham, softened into Shoresham, and afterwards Abundune, altered into Abingdon. It was a place of note in the time of the Britons, and became a royal residence in the times of the Saxons. Synods were held at it in 742 and 822; and the royal courts of Mercia and Wessex made it long a seat of state assemblies. A manuscript in the Cottonian library, called "the old book of Abendon," describes it as, "in ancient times a famous city, goodly to behold, and full of riches." Some foundations of its royal palace can still be traced in a meadow on the E side of the bridge. The town was visited by William the Conqueror, by Henry III., and by Henry VIII. It was garrisoned for Charles I.; made the head-quarters of his horse, and the temporary retreat of all his family; and became the scene of sharp struggles and great excesses before he was subdued. A sharp practice of its garrison, of hanging all Irish prisoners without trial, gave rise to the proverb of "Abingdon law."

The town consists of several wide streets, diverging from a spacious market-place. The market-house is a curious edifice, of ashlar and rough freestone, with a tower erected in 1673. The county prison is a substantial structure, with capacity for 45 male and 16 female prisoners, built in 1812, at a cost of £23,000. The grammar-school, founded in 1553 by J. Roysse, was rebuilt outside the town in 1829; has an endowed income of £241; holds free scholarships at Pembroke College, Oxford; and numbers among its pupils Lord Chief Justice Holt, Archbishop Newcome, Godwin and Morant, the antiquaries; Holwick, the linguist; and Graves, the

author of the "Spiritual Quixote." Christ's hospital, founded in 1553 by Sir John Mason, is a curious cloistered edifice of brick and timber, with turret and dome; contains an oak hall with pictures and stained glass; shows, at the E end of its cloister, a representation of a famous octagonal market-cross, which was destroyed in 1644; and has an endowed income of £682. Other charities have £930. The bridge across the river is a picturesque structure with six pointed arches, erected in 1416; was regarded, at the time of its erection, as a grand boon to all the surrounding country; and is the subject of some quaint old verses preserved in Christ's Hospital. Prince Albert's cross is an elegant erection of 1864, after designs by Gibbs. It has a quadrangular base, with medallions; a central octagonal shaft, with rich entablature; side columns, with carved capitals supporting heraldic lions; and a surmounting pyramidal pedestal, crowned by a statue of the Prince.

St. Helen's church occupies the site of an ancient nunnery, and was about to be restored in July 1869. It has a nave, three aisles, and a south chapel, and forms altogether a spacious rectangle. The north aisle has rich timber ceilings of the time of Henry VI.; and the south aisle was built in 1539. A tower, in the early English style, rises at the NE corner; and is surmounted by a lofty octagonal spire, in the perpendicular style, which figures conspicuously for miles. St. Nicholas' church was built about the year 1300, on the site of an earlier edifice; and it has a good Norman doorway and a tower. A graceful gateway, in the perpendicular style, adjoining St. Nicholas' church, and part of a refectory behind, now used as a stable, and containing a beautifully decorated window, are the chief remains of the Mitred Benedictine abbey of St. Mary, which was one of the richest in England. The original abbey was founded in Bagley-wood, in the neighbouring parish of Sunningwell, about the year 650, by Cissa, viceroy of Centurin, King of Wessex; but was totally destroyed, in the time of Alfred, by the Danes. The subsequent edifice was founded at Abingdon by King Edred, and completed in the reign of King Edgar. The nave was 180 feet long; the choir 65 feet long; the Lady Chapel, 36 feet long; the transept, 156 feet long; the western tower, 100 feet high. The Independent chapel was built in 1863, and is in the Italian style. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1866, at a cost of more than £5,000; and is in the second pointed style.

The borough comprises 239 acres. It received a charter of Queen Mary in 1557. It is governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors; it holds a commission of the peace and a court of quarter sessions; it is the seat of summer assizes for Berks; and it sends a member to parliament. The average annual revenue is £750; the amount of taxation in 1859 was £3,759; the number of electors in 1868 was 329. Real property in 1860, £20,425. Pop. in 1851, 5,954; in 1861, 5,650. Houses, 1,189. A large trade is carried on in clothing; and a little is carried on in matting, hemp-dressing, and sack and sail-cloth making. A weekly market is held on Monday; a wool fair, on the first Monday in July; a hiring fair, on the Monday before Old Michaelmas day; lamb fairs, on 5 Aug., 19 Sep., and 11 Dec.; and other fairs on the first Monday in Lent, 6 May, and 20 June. Races are run annually, on a 1½ mile course. The town has a head post-office; a telegraph-office, two banking-offices, two principal hotels, four dissenting chapels, and a variety of local institutions. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie; and it numbers among its natives or celebrities Archbishop St. Edmund, Archbishop Newcome, Sir John Mason, Sir T. Smith, Abbot the Speaker, Moore who wrote the "Gamester," and W. Stevens the poet.

The parish of St. Helen comprises 3,154 acres, and includes the farms of Barton and Punney, the hamlets of Northcourt and Cholsald, and the townships of Smaford and Shippin. Rated property, £14,342. Pop., 5,958. Houses, 1,214. The parish of St. Nicholas comprises 177 acres. Rated property, £2,212. Pop., 742. Houses, 143. The living of St. H. is a vicarage, that of St. N. a rectory, in the dio. of Oxford; and the two are

conjoined. Value, £255. Patron, the Bishop of O. The vicarages of Drayton, Sandford, and Shippon are separate benefices.—The sub-district of Abingdon comprises five parishes and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 12,953. Pop., 8,672. Houses, 1,759. The district of Abingdon, though all in the registration county of Berks, is partly in the parliamentary county of Oxford. It comprehends the sub-district of Fyfield, containing the parishes of Kingston-Bagpuize, Fyfield, Tubney, and Appleton, and parts of the parishes of West Hanney and Longworth; the sub-district of Abingdon, containing the parishes of Mareham, St. Helen, St. Nicholas, Radley, and Sunningwell, and the extra-parochial tracts of Bagley-wood and Chandlings-farm; the sub-district of Cumnor, containing the parishes of Besselsleigh, Cumnor, Woodden, Wytham, North Hinksey, South Hinksey, and Binsey (the last in Oxfordshire), and the extra-parochial tract of Seacourt; the sub-district of Sutton-Courteney, containing the parishes of Sutton-Courteney, Milton, Dryton, Stevenon, and Culham (the last in Oxfordshire); and the sub-district of Nuneham-Courteney, all in Oxfordshire, and containing the parishes of Sandford, Nuneham-Courteney, Baldon-Marsh, Baldon-Foot, Chiselhampton, Stadhampton, Drayton, and Clifton-Hampden, and parts of the parishes of St. Mary-Oxford and Dorchester. Acres, 56,445. Poor-rates in 1866, £14,319. Pop. in 1841, 18,780; in 1861, 20,861. Houses, 4,328. Marriages in 1866, 162; births, 652,—of which 48 were illegitimate; deaths, 388,—of which 100 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,409; births, 6,940; deaths, 4,911. The places of worship in 1851 were 37 of the Church of England, with 9,073 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 740 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,730 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 986 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 312 s.; and 2 undefined, with 333 s. The schools in 1851 were 27 public day schools, with 1,742 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 768 s.; 43 Sunday schools, with 2,707 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 133 s. The work-house is in Northcourt hamlet, and was built at a cost of £8,500.

ABINGER, a village and a parish in Dorking district, Surrey. The village is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Gomshall and Sheire r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Dorking; and has a post-office under Dorking. It was for many years the residence of Hoole, the translator of Ariosto; and it gives the title of Baron to the family of Scarlett. The parish is overhung on the SE by Leith hill, and drained westward by a tributary of the Wey. Acres, 5,547. Real property, £4,265. Pop., 906. Houses, 177. The property is not much divided. Abinger Hall is the seat of Lord Abinger; and was long the residence of the Countess of Donegal, Swift's "Glory of the Granard race." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £453. Patron, W. J. Evelyn, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, partly in the earliest Norman, partly in early English; was recently restored at a cost of about £1,500; and has some good coloured windows. Charities, £9. The parish is a meet for the Surrey Union bounds.

ABINGHALL, or ABENHALL, a parish in Westbury-on-Savern district, Gloucester; in Dean forest, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Longhope r. station, and 5 N of Newnham. Post-town, Longhope under Newnham. Acres, 751. Real property, £1,718. Pop., 228. Houses, 45. The property is not much divided. There is a mineral spring. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £142. Patron, J. F. Sevier, Esq. The church is an old Norman edifice, in good condition, and contains some ancient tombs.

ABINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Northampton; near the river Nen and the Peterborough railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Northampton. Post-town, Northampton. Acres, 1,112. Real property, £2,851. Pop., 164. Houses, 24. A spot here was the grave of Shakspeare's favourite grand-daughter, and is marked by a mulberry-tree planted by Garriek. Abington Abbey is a lunatic asylum. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £200. Patron, Lord Over-

stone. The church is early English, and contains tombs of the Berhards. Charities, £20.

ABINGTON, a village in Great Abington parish, Cambridge; near the C. and Haverhill railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Linton. It has a post-office under Cambridge, and a r. station; and was formerly a market-town.

ABINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Linton district, Cambridge. It contains the village of Abington, and the seats of Abington House, Abington Hall, and Abington Park. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £2,291. Pop., 330. Houses, 62. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £120. Patron, T. Mortlock, Esq. The church is early English.

ABINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in Linton district, Cambridge; adjoining the N side of Great Abington. Acres, 1,120. Real property, £1,680. Pop., 316. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £57. Patron, T. Mortlock, Esq. The church belonged to Pentney Abbey, is in good condition, and contains tombs of the Daltons.

ABINGTON-IN-THE-CLAY, or ABINGTON-PIGOTTS, a parish in Royston district, Cambridge; 5 miles NW of Royston, and 4 from Royston r. station. Post-town, Royston. Acres, 1,237. Real property, £2,206. Pop., 228. Houses, 41. The manor has been held by the family of Pigott since the Conquest. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £310. Patron, M. G. F. Pigott, Esq. The church is good.

AB-KETTLEBY, a township and a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester. The township lies on an affluent of the river Wreik, at Broughton hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Asfordby r. station, and 3 NW by N of Melton-Mowbray; and has a post-office under Melton-Mowbray. Pop., 224. Houses, 50. The parish contains also the township of Helwell. Acres, 2,920. Rated property, £1,805. Pop., 371. Houses, 52. The property is sub-divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, not reported. Patron, Rev. T. Bingham. The church belonged anciently to Laund priory, was recently restored, and has a tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £8.

ABLINGTON, a tything in Ebury parish, Gloucester; on the river Coln, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Fairford. Pop., 113. Houses, 21.

ABLINGTON, a hamlet in Figheledean parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Amesbury. Pop., 137.

ABNEY, a hamlet in Hope parish, Derby; on a tributary of the river Derwent, 4 miles NE of Tideswell.

ABNEY-PARK, a suburb of London, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of St. Paul's. It has a post-office under Stoke-Newington, London N. A mansion on its site was the seat of Sir Thomas Abney and the residence of Dr. Watts; and a cemetery now here has a chapel in the centre, and contains a monument to Dr. Watts.

ABOVE-DERWENT. See ALLEDALE.

ABOVE-SAWTHE, a tract called a hamlet, containing Esbog, Cawckreen Hall, and the town of Llangadock, in the parish of Llangadock, Carmarthen. Pop., 746. Houses, 169. See LLANGADOCK.

ABRAHAM (HEIGHTS OF). See MATLOCK.

ABRAM, a chapelry in Wigan parish, Lancashire, on the Wigan and Newton railway, and Wigan and Leigh canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Wigan. Acres, 1,065. Real property, £8,925,—of which £4,125 are in mines. Pop., 911. Houses, 173. The property is much sub-divided. The living is a vicarage. Value, £120. Patron, the Rector of Wigan. The church was built in 1813. There are an endowed school, and charities £36.

ABRIDGE, a village in Lambourne parish, Essex; on the river Roding, 5 miles S of Epping. It has a post-office under Romford, and a fair on 2 June; and it forms a curacy with the rectory of Lambourne.

ABSON, ABSTON, or ABBOTSTON, a village and a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester. The village stands on a small tributary of the Avon, 3 miles SE of Mangotsfield r. station, and 7 E by N of Bristol. The parish contains also the villages of Bridgegate and Holbrook; and is sometimes called Abson-tum-Wick, and

sometimes Wick and Abson. Post-town, Wick under Bath. Acres, 2,315. Real property, £5,541. Pop., 833. Houses, 185. The manor belonged anciently to Glastonbury abbey, and belongs now to Messrs. Batterbury and Tolman. There are romantic rocky heights, a Roman camp, two Druidical stones, lead and tin ores, and two iron-rolling mills. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to Pucklechurch, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. There are a church for Abson, of early English date; a church for Wick, built in 1850; Independent and Wesleyan chapels; and a national school.

ÆTHORPE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Towcester, Northampton. The village stands on the river Tove, 3 miles WSW of Towcester, and 8 SW by W of Blisworth r. station; and has a post-office under Towcester. The parish includes the hamlet of Foscore. Acres, 1,919. Real property, £2,903. Pop., 541. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £215.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Lichfield and the Trustees of Leeson's charity. The church is good. Charities, £191.—The sub-district comprises seventeen entire parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 22,323. Pop., 5,473. Houses, 1,257.

ABURY. See AVEBURY.

ABY, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 1 mile W of Claythorpe r. station, and 3 NW of Alford. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £2,018. Pop., 407. Houses, 87. The hamlet of Greenfield is included. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Belleau, in the diocese of Lincoln. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and remains of a Cistercian nunnery founded about the year 1150.

ACASTER-MALLIN, a township and a parish in York district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Ouse, 2 miles E of Copmanthorpe r. station, and 5 S of York; and has a post-office under York. The parish includes also part of the township of Naburn. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £2,894. Pop., 359. Houses, 61. The property is all in one estate; and it derived its name from the Malbisse family, who flourished here for several centuries after the Conquest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £56. Patron, F. Lawley, Esq. The church is very good. Charities, £55.

ACASTER-SELBY, a township-chapelry in Stillingfleet parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 3 miles E of Bolton-Percy r. station, and 8 S of York. Post-town, Tadcaster. Acres, 1,523. Real property, £2,633. Pop., 151. Houses, 26. The property belonged anciently to the abbey of Selby; and it still is undivided. A college for a provost and two or three fellows was founded on it by Robert Stillington. The chapelry was constituted in 1850, and is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £40. Patron, Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. The church is very good.

ACCONBURY. See ACONURRY.

ACOTT, a hamlet in Swinbridge parish, Devon; 5 miles E of Barnstaple.

ACCRINGTON, a town, two townships, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The town adjoins the E Lancashire railway, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 4 miles by road and 5½ by railway E of Blackburn. It is large and thriving; has sprung up within the present century; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; publishes a weekly newspaper; carries on industry in twenty cotton factories, three print-works, extensive turkey-red dye-works, several large chemical works, foundries, steel-works, and a brewery; is well supplied with water from reservoirs; and has a head post-office, a r. station with telegraph, a banking-office, four hotels, a market-house of 1868, public rooms of 1867 in the Italian style at a cost of £8,600, a mechanics' institution, a museum and pleasure gardens, a church enlarged in 1826, a church of 1841 in the early English style at a cost of £5,000, a church of 1868, two fine Wesleyan chapels of 1845 and 1860, nine other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, seven public schools, and two annual fairs. Pop. in 1851, 7,481; in

1861, 13,872. Houses, 2,579.—The townships are New A. and Old A. Acres, 2,450 and 740. Real property, £52,634; of which £8,409 are in mines. Pop., 11,853 and 5,835.—The chapelries are St. James and Christchurch; and both are p. curacies in the diocese of Manchester. Value of each, £300.* Patrons of St. J., Hulme's Trustees; of C., Trustees.—The sub-district is coterminous with the two townships.

ACHURCH. See THORPE-ACHURCH.

ACKENTHWAITE, a hamlet in Heversham parish, Westmoreland; adjacent to Milnthorpe, and to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway.

ACKHAMPTSTEAD. See ASHAMPTSTEAD, Oxford.

ACKLAM, a township and a parish in Malton district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township is called Acklam-with-Barthorpe, and lies 5 miles ESE of Kirkham r. station, and 7 S of Malton. Acres, 1,860. Pop. 366. Houses, 82. The parish is called East Acklam, and contains also the township of Leavening. Post-town, Kirby-Underdale under York. Acres, 2,970. Real property, £1,621. Pop., 774. Houses, 184. The surface is on the Wolds, and commands a very extensive view. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £108.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1868. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Some ancient entrenchments and other works, British or Roman, are on the hills.

ACKLAM (WEST), a parish in the district of Stockton, and N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S of Newport r. station, and 4 ESE of Stockton. Post-town, Stainton under Stockton. Acres, 1,476. Real property, £1,029. Pop., 103. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. Acklam Hall is the seat of T. Hustler, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £77.* Patron, T. Hustler, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £5.

ACKLETON, a township in Workfield parish, Salop; 5½ miles NE of Bridgnorth. It has a post-office under Bridgnorth.

ACKLEY, a township in Forden parish, Montgomeryshire; 3½ miles N of Montgomery. Pop., 84.

ACKLINGTON, a township and a chapelry in Alnwick district, Northumberland. The township is in Warkworth parish, lies on the Northeastern railway and the river Coquet, 11½ miles north of Morpeth, and has a station on the railway, and a head post-office. Acres, 2,072. Pop., 255. Houses, 52.—The chapelry comprises parts of Warkworth and Shilbottle parishes; was constituted in 1859; and is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Pop., 635. Houses, 124. Value, not reported. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is in the early English style, and was erected in 1861, after designs by Deason, at the Duke of Northumberland's expense.

ACKLINGTON-PARK, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; adjoining Acklington. Acres, 766. Pop., 163. Houses, 31.

ACKTHORPE, a hamlet in South Elkington parish, Lincolnshire; 2 miles W of Louth. Pop., 36.

ACKTON. See ACON.

ACKWORTH, a parish in Hensworth district, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles S of Pontefract r. station. It contains Ackworth village and three hamlets, and has a post-office under Pontefract. Acres, 2,270. Real property, £9,725. Pop., 1,813. Houses, 333. A. Park, A. House, and several good villas are chief residences. Stone is largely quarried; and the kennels of the Bads-worth hunt are here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £403.* Patron, the Duke of Lancaster. The church was rebuilt in 1851. There are chapels for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, a large and famous Quakers' school, a training school for masters, two endowed schools, two other public schools, and charities £144.

ACLE, a village and a parish in Elofield district, Norfolk. The village stands near the river Bure, 1 miles N of Brundall r. station, and 11 E of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich, and was formerly a market

town, and a fair is held at it on Midsummer day. The parish lies chiefly around the village, but part of it is at some distance, in the Marshes. Acres, 3,209. Real property, £8,417. Pop., 926. Houses, 197. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £605.* Patron, Lord Calthorpe. The church is old. A Wesleyan chapel was built in 1867. There is a national school. An Augustinian priory anciently stood at Acle-Dam.

ACLEA. See OCKLEY.

ACLETON. See ACKLETON.

ACOCK'S GREEN, a chapelry in Yardley parish, Worcester; on the Oxford and Birmingham railway, 4½ miles SE of Birmingham. It was constituted in 1867; and it has a r. station, a post-office; under Birmingham, a church of 1867 at a cost of £4,000, a recent handsome Independent chapel, and a Wesleyan chapel. The living is a vicarage. Statistics, not reported.

ACOL, or WOOD, a village in Thanet, Kent; 3 miles SW of Margate. Acres, 1,176. Pop., 260.

ACOMB, a township and a parish in York district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 2 miles W of York, and has a post-office under that city. Acres, 1,440. Pop., 897. Houses, 195. The parish includes also most of the township of Knapton and part of the township of Drinkhouses, and is traversed by the North-eastern railway. Acres, 2,273. Real property, £5,361. Pop., 1,034. Houses, 226. The property is much subdivided. An eminence called Silvers' hill is traditionally said to have been the place where the body of the Emperor Severus was consumed to ashes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £190. Patron, F. Barlow, Esq. The church is old, but good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Charities, £12.

ACOMB, a township in St. John Le parish, Northumberland; on the Tyne, 2 miles NNW of Hexham. It has a post-office under Hexham, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 2,745. Pop., 800. Houses, 123.

ACOMB (EAST), a township in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, Northumberland; on the Tyne, 4 miles E of Corbridge. Acres, 391. Pop., 62. Houses, 9.

ACONBURY, or ACORNURY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hereford. The village stands 2½ miles WSW of Holme-Lacey r. station, and 4½ S of Hereford, and is an old-fashioned place. The parish comprises 1,591 acres; and its post-town is Holme-Lacey under Hereford. Real property, £1,132. Pop., 183. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Aconbury hill, to the S of the village, commands an extensive and very fine prospect, and shows distinct traces of a large Roman camp. An Augustinian nunnery anciently stood in Aconbury forest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £53.* Patron, the Rev. S. Thackwell. The church is neat.

ACREFAIR, a village, with a railway station, in Denbigh; 2 miles SSW of Ruabon.

ACRE (SOUTH). See SOUTH ACRE.

ACRE (WEST). See WEST ACRE.

ACRISIE, a parish in the Elham district, Kent; 5 miles NNW of Folkestone r. station. Post-town, Elham under Canterbury. Acres, 1,034. Real property, £1,196. Pop., 173. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £171.* Patron, W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. The church has a Norman chancel-arch, and is very good. The East Kent hounds meet at Acrisie; and a fair is held on 16 Oct. at Acrisie Mill.

ACTON, a name signifying "oak-town," and designating a seat of population which anciently was occupied by oak trees.

ACTON, a township in Weaverham parish, Cheshire; 4½ miles WNW of Northwich. It lies on the North-western railway and on the Weaver river, and has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,139. Pop., 434. Houses, 100. A bridge on the Weaver here was built of stones from Vale Royal abbey. Fairs are held at Acton Bridge on 14 April and 14 Oct.

ACTON, a township and a parish in Nantwich district, Cheshire. The township lies on the Birmingham and

Liverpool canal, near the Shropshire Union railway, 1½ mile WNW of Nantwich; and has a post-office under Nantwich. Acres, 722. Pop., 297. Houses, 57. The parish comprises the townships of Acton, Cool-Pilate, Austerson, Baddington, Edleston, Burland, Faddiley, Brindley, Henhull, Hurleston, Poole, Stoke, Cholmondestone, Aston-juxta-Mondrum, and Worlestone. Acres, 15,542. Real property, £2,978. Pop., 3,125. Houses, 625. The manor belonged to the Saxon earl Morcar, and passed, through the Lovels, Ardens, and Willbrahams, to the Tollenmaches. The parish church and Dorfold Hall were garrisoned, during the civil war, by successively the royal and the parliamentary forces. The church is early English, and contains some ancient monuments. Dorfold Hall was built in 1616, consists of dark brick, has large bay windows and massive chimneys, and contains some well-preserved, rich, plaster ornaments. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £627.* Patron, J. Tollenmache, Esq. The p. curacy of Burley Dam is a separate benefice. Charities, £100.

ACTON, a village, a parish and a sub-district in Brentford, Middlesex. The village stands 3½ miles W of St. Paul's, London; is linked to the metropolis by an almost continuous line of houses, bisected by the Junction railway, connecting the North-western railway with the South-western; and it has a station on the railway and a post-office; under London W. The parish contains also the hamlets of East Acton and Steyne. Acres, 2,236. Real property, £18,477. Pop., 3,151. Houses, 610. The property is subdivided. Old Oak Common, traversed by the Great Western railway and by the North and South-western junction, was anciently a thick oak forest. Acton Wells, on the common, were in much repute, about the middle of last century, for their medicinal waters. Berrynead Priory was once the seat of the Savilles and the Evelyns. Sir P. Skippin, Richard Baxter, Sir Matthew Hale, Bishop Lloyd, Frostons, Thicknesse, the traveller, and Ryres, the author of "Mercurius Rusticus," resided in Acton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £293.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is early English, and was restored in 1865. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a literary institution, handsome national schools, Wesleyan schools, and well-endowed almshouses. —The sub-district comprises four parishes. Acres, 5,963. Pop., 6,443. Houses, 1,044.

ACTON, a township in Featherstone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles W of Pontefract. It contains Acton Hall. Acres, 934. Pop., 67. Houses, 17.

ACTON, a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; near the river Stour, 2½ miles N by E of Sudbury r. station. It has a post-office under Sudbury. Acres, 2,811. Real property, £4,159. Pop., 558. Houses, 122. The property belongs chiefly to two. Acton Place contains some old paintings and other interesting objects. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £255.* Patron, Earl Howe. The church contains five brasses, and is good.

ACTON, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbigh; on the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 1 mile NNE of Wrexham. Acres, 852. Pop., 220. Houses, 42. Acton Park is the seat of Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart., and occupies the site of the house in which the notorious Judge Jeffreys was born.

ACTON, a hamlet in Langton-Matravers parish, Dorset; 3½ miles SE of Corfe Castle.

ACTON, a township in North Lydbury parish, Salop; 2½ miles SSW of Bishop's Castle. Pop., 103.

ACTON, a township in Swinnerton parish, Stafford; 3½ miles SW of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

ACTON and OLD FELTON, a township in Felton parish, Northumberland; near the river Coquet, 3 miles ENE of Acklington r. station, and 7½ S of Alnwick. Acres, 1,241. Pop., 93. Houses, 21.

ACTON-BEAUCHAMP, a parish in the district of Bromyard and county of Worcester; 5 miles SE of Bromyard, and 5½ SW by N of Colwall r. station. It has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 1,529. Real property, £2,026. Pop., 205. Houses, 42. The property belonged anciently to the Beauchamps, but is now much

subdivided. There are mineral springs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £320.* Patron, Rev. R. Cowpland. The church is very good.

ACTON-BRIDGE. See Actox, Weaverham, Cheshire.

ACTON-BURNELL, a township and a parish in Atcham district, Salop. The township lies 4 miles ENE of Dorrington r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Shrewsbury; and it has a post-office under Shrewsbury, and is the meet of the Wheatland hounds. Pop., 283. Houses, 56. The parish contains also the townships of Ruckley and Langley. Acres, 3,141. Real property, £3,839. Pop., 361. Houses, 72. Acton Park is the seat of Sir C. F. Smythe, Bart., the only landowner. A ruin on Acton hill, with very thick walls and curiously carved pointed windows, is part of a castle which was built in the 13th century, and belonged to the family of Burnell. The lords of Edward I.'s parliament of 1283, which passed "Statutum de mercatoribus," sat in a hall of the castle, while the commons sat in an adjacent barn. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield; and includes the chapelry of Acton-Pigott. Value, £350.* Patron, Rev. R. Meyrick. The church contains a canopied brass of a Burnell, and is good.

ACTON-DELAMARE. See Actox, Weaverham, Cheshire.

ACTON-GRANGE, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire; on the Northwestern railway and the Bridgewater canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Warrington. Acres, 1,004. Pop., 180. Houses, 28.

ACTON-IRON. See Iron-Actox.

ACTON-PIGOTT, a chapelry in Ruckley township, Acton-Burnell parish, Salop; 1 mile NE of Acton-Burnell. See ACTON-BURNELL.

ACTON-REYNOLD, a township in Shawbury parish, Salop; near the river Roden, 7 miles NNE of Shrewsbury. Pop., 159.

ACTON-ROUND, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; near Wenlock Edge, 5 miles W by S of Linley r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Bridgnorth. Post-town, Burton under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 2,126. Rated property, £1,400. Pop., 173. Houses, 36. Sir F. R. E. Acton, Bart., of Aldenham Hall, is the chief proprietor; and Cardinal Acton belonged to his family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £85. Patron, Sir F. R. E. Acton. The church is ancient and cruciform, has a small tower, contains three fine monuments of the Acton family, and was recently restored.

ACTON-SCOTT, a parish in Church-Stretton district, Salop; near the river Onny, under Wenlock Edge, 2 miles E of Marsh Brook r. station, and 3 S of Church-Stretton. Post-town, Church-Stretton. Acres, 1,889. Real property, £2,012. Pop., 207. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £238.* Patron, F. W. Pendarvis, Esq. The church is very good.

ACTON-STONE, a township in Rushbury parish, Salop; 3 miles E of Church-Stretton.

ACTON-TRUSSELL and BEDNALL, a township-chapelry in Baswick parish, Stafford; on the river Trent and the Stafford canal, near Cannock Chase, and near the Northwestern railway, 3 miles N of Penkridge. It has a post-office, of the name of Bednall, under Stafford. Acres, 2,547. Real property, £4,782. Pop., 617. Houses, 123. The property is divided among four proprietors. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £234. Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church is in disrepair.

ACTON-TURVILLE, a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester; near the Fosse way and under the Cotswold hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Chipping-Sodbury, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E of Yate r. station. Post-town, Chipping-Sodbury. Acres, 1,009. Real property, £1,424. Pop., 310. Houses, 68. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Tormarton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is early English, restored and enlarged. There are a Baptist chapel and a free school of 1862.

ADBASTON, a township and a parish in the district of

Newport-Salop and county of Stafford. The township lies near the Grand Junction canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Eccleshall, and 6 SW of Standon-Bridge r. station; and has a post-office under Newport-Salop. Real property, £2,329. Pop., 210. Houses, 40. The parish contains also the townships of Flashbrook, Bishops-Offlow, and Tunstall. Acres, 4,360. Real property, £6,895. Pop., 393. Houses, 116. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £100.* Patron, the Dean of Lichfield. The church is good. Charities, £8. Adbaston gave the title of Viscount to Earl Whitworth.

ADBEER, a hamlet in Trent parish, Somerset; 4 miles NE by N of Yeovil.

ADBOLTON, a hamlet, formerly a parish, on the river Trent, near Grantham canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Nottingham. It is now included in Holme-Pierpoint parish. Pop., 29.

ADCOT, a township in Little Ness chapelry, Salop; near the river Perry, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 26.

ADDERBURY, a village, two townships, and a parish, in Banbury district, Oxford. The village stands near the Oxford canal and the river Cherwell, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Aynho r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Banbury; and has a post-office under Oxford. Its church is cruciform, and chiefly perpendicular English, with a lofty decorated spire. The chancel was built by William of Wykeham, and has his arms on the outer wall. The ancient parsonage and the old tythe-barn are adjacent. A Norman castle, and afterwards a palace of the Dukes of Buccleuch, stood at Adderbury, but are extinct. An impostor, who pretended to be the Saviour, was crucified here in 1219, by order of an Episcopal synod. Adderbury Lodge, in the neighbourhood, contains a portrait of Luke, the hero of "Hudibras." Wilmot, the witty, profligate Earl of Rochester, took from Adderbury the title of Baron, and lived and died in the manor-house near Adderbury Green; and Pope the poet afterwards made a visit there to the great Duke of Argyle, and wrote,—

"With no poetic ardour fired,
I press the bed where Wilmot lay."

The townships of Adderbury are called East and West. Real property of East A., £7,019. Pop., 895. Houses, 214. Real property of West A., £2,995. Pop., 346. Houses, 89. The parish includes also the hamlet of Milton and the chapels of Barford-St. John, and Bodicott. Acres, 6,380. Real property, £17,615. Pop., 2,146. Houses, 535. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £518.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The curacies of Milton and Barford are included; while the vicarage of Bodicott is a separate benefice. There are three dissenting chapels, an endowed school, and charities £270.

ADDERLEY, a township and a parish in Market-Drayton district, Salop. The township lies on the Weaver river and the Nantwich and Market-Drayton railway, 4 miles N of M.-Drayton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Market-Drayton. The parish includes also the township of Shavington and part of the township of Spoonley. Acres, 2,850. Real property, £5,616. Pop., 428. Houses, 75. Adderley Hall is the seat of Richard Corbet, Esq.; and Shavington Hall is the seat of the Earl of Kilmorey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £265.* Patron, R. Corbet, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £98.

ADDERLEY-GREEN, a hamlet in Caversham parish, Stafford; 1 mile E of Lane-End. It is a meet of the North Stafford hounds.

ADDERLEY-PARK, a station on the Birmingham fork of the North-western railway, between Stechford and Birmingham.

ADDERMINTON. See ADMINTON.

ADDERSTONE, a township in Bamfrough parish, Northumberland; 2 miles W of Lucker r. station, and 3 SSE of Belford. Acres, 2,603. Pop., 321. Houses, 54.

ADDEWTON. See ADWALTON.

ADDINGHAM, a parish in Pemith district, Cumber

land; on the river Eden, 6 miles E of Plumpton r. station, and 6½ NE of Penrith. It contains the townships of Hunsonby and Winkell, Little Salkeld, Glassonby, and Gamblesby. Post-town, Kirkoswald under Penrith. Acres, 9,520. Real property, £6,778. Pop., 754. Houses, 148. The property is much sub-divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £280.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is good; and there are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. Two schools have £55 and £80 from endowment, and other charities £69. Dr. Paley was vicar from 1792 till 1795. The Roman Maiden way runs through the parish; and a remarkable Druidical monument, called Long Meg and her Daughters, with a splendid view from the Crossfell mountains to Helvellyn, occurs on an eminence about a mile ENE of the church. The monument comprises seventy-two large stones, most of them in a circle of 250 feet in diameter, and a predominant upright block 15 feet in girth and 18 feet high. Wordsworth pronounces this "family" of Druid stones unrivalled in singularity and dignity of appearance, and says,—

"A weight of awe not easy to be borne
Fell suddenly upon my spirit—cast
From the dread bosom of the unknown past,
When first I saw that family forlorn."

ADDINGHAM, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township adjoins the river Wharfe, 4 miles NNW of Kildwick and Crosshills r. station, and 6 ESE of Skipton; and has a post-office at Leeds. It formerly carried on much industry in cotton, worsted, and woollen factories; but began to suffer great reverses about 1835. Fairs are held on 22 March, 16 April, and 3 Oct. Acres, 4,293. Pop. in 1831, 2,179; in 1861, 1,859. Houses, 420. The parish includes also part of the township of Beamsley. Acres, 5,472. Real property, £7,478. Pop., 1,938. Houses, 440. The property is much sub-divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £360.* Patron, Mrs. M. Cunliffe. The church is Norman, was restored in 1853, and stands in a beautiful situation. There are three dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £13.—The sub-district comprises all Addingham parish, and parts of two other parishes. Acres, 22,890. Pop., 3,157. Houses, 638.

ADDINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; on a tributary of the Ouse, 1½ mile NNW of Winslow r. station. Post-town, Winslow. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £2,718. Pop., 111. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. Addington House was formerly the seat of Admiral Poulett, late Lord Nugent. Gallows Gap was a place of feudal capital punishment by the ancient proprietors, the Moulins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200.* Patron, J. G. Hubbard, Esq. The church is good.

ADDINGTON, a parish in Maidling district, Kent; 3½ miles WSW of Snodland r. station, and 7 NNW of Maidstone. It has a post-office under Maidstone. Acres, 942. Real property, £1,662. Pop., 262. Houses, 46. The property is somewhat divided. Two ancient stone circles occur in the grounds of Addington Park; and seem to have had connexion with other neighbouring Druidical monuments. A nailbourne spring in the parish breaks out at intervals of seven or eight years, and sends off its waters to the Leybourne rivulet. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £253.* Patron, the Hon. J. W. Stratford. The church was built about 1402, is in good condition, contains two brasses, and stands on a finely picturesque wooded eminence. Charities, £20.

ADDINGTON, a village and a parish in Croydon district, Surrey. The village stands on the verge of the county, 3 miles ESE of Croydon r. station; and has a post-office under Croydon. Tradition asserts it to have been anciently a place of some note. The parish comprises 3,900 acres. Real property, £4,148. Pop., 639. Houses, 122. The manor was given by William the

Conqueror to his cook Tezelin, to be held on the tenure of presenting a mess of pottage to the king at his coronation; and it passed, with its curious tenure, in 1807, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The mansion on it was built about 1780 by Alderman Trecothick, and improved in 1830 by Archbishop Howley. The higher ground of the park, and the hills above them, command fine views. About twenty-five tumuli, or remains of tumuli, altered by having been opened, occur on a common above the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £206. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is ancient, but was renovated in 1848; and it shows the late Norman style in the interior, and contains monuments and brasses. There are a national school, and charities £6.

ADDINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton; on the river Nen, near Ringstead r. station, 4½ miles SW of Thrapston. Post-town, Ringstead under Thrapston. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £1,919. Pop., 307. Houses, 67. The property is somewhat divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £420.* Patron, Mrs. Clay. The church is ancient.

ADDINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton; immediately S of Great Addington, and also near Ringstead r. station. Post-town, Ringstead under Thrapston. Acres, 1,170. Real property, £1,954. Pop., 337. Houses, 76. The manor belonged anciently to Sulby monastery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £245.* Patron, John Boodle, Esq. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ADDISCOMBE, a locality 1½ mile E of Croydon, with a post-office under that town, in Surrey. An edifice here, within a pleasant small park, was built by Vanburgh, inhabited by the Herons, Lord Chancellor Talbot, Lord Liverpool, and the Clarks, purchased in 1812 by the East India Company, and made a military college for their cadets. The estate was sold, in 1861, for £33,600 to the British Land Company.

ADDLE, or ADEL, a township and a parish in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near Horsforth r. station, and 6 miles NNW of Leeds; and it is joined to Eecup, forming Addle-cum-Eecup. Acres, 4,576. Real property, £6,160. Pop., 801. Houses, 145. The parish contains also the township of Arthington. Post-town, Horsforth under Leeds. Acres, 6,359. Real property, £9,900. Pop., 1,145. Houses, 208. The Leeds water-works are within Addle township. Remains of the Roman town Burgodunum and other antiquities, are on Rumbold's Moor, 1,808 feet high. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £623.* Patron, John Murray, Esq. The church is a very fine Norman edifice, of date prior to 1100. The vicarage of Arthington is separate. Charities, £84.

ADDLESTONE, a village and a chapelry in Chertsey parish, Surrey. The village stands 2 miles SSE of Chertsey; and has a station on the Chertsey branch of the South-western railway, and a post-office under Chertsey. It contains the residence of Mrs. S. C. Hall; and is noted for a very large oak-tree, called the Crouch Oak, beneath which tradition asserts Wicklife to have preached and Queen Elizabeth to have dined. The chapelry was constituted in 1538, and is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. Pop., 2,895. Houses, 535.

ADDLESTROP, a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; on the river Evenlode, 3½ miles ENE of Stow-on-the-Wold. It has a station, with Stow-Road, on the West Midland railway. Post-town, Stow-on-the-Wold, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,285. Real property, £1,913. Pop., 184. Houses, 42. The manor belonged to the abbey of Evesham, passed at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Leigh, and is now the property of Lord Leigh. Addlestrop House, the seat of his lordship, is a large and interesting mansion, partly of considerable antiquity, amid beautiful grounds laid out by Aday Repton. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Broadwell, in the diocese of Gloucester and

Bristol. The church was built in 1764, and is in good condition.

ADDELETHORPE, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Burgh r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ SE of Alford. Post-town, Ingoldmells under Boston. Acres, 2,003. Real property, £4,653. Pop., 302. Houses, 53. The property is sub-divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £72.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is rich perpendicular English, and has several oak stalls and a chancel wooden screen. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £18.

ADEL. See **ADDLE**.

ADENEY. See **ADNEY**.

ADFORTON, a township with Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange, in the parish of Leintwardine, Hereford; 2 miles NW of Wilmore. Pop., 250. Houses, 57.

ADGARLEY, a township in Urswick parish, Lancashire; 4 miles SSW of Ulverstone. Pop., 45.

ADGETON, a hamlet in Brading parish, a mile SW of Brading, Isle of Wight. It was a frequent scene of Leigh Richmond's labours.

ADHELM'S HEAD (St.). See **ALBAN'S HEAD (St.)**.

ADISHAM, a parish in Bridge district, Kent; on the Dover railway, 6 miles SE of Canterbury. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Wingham under Sandwich. Acres, 1,815. Real property, £3,004. Pop., 422. Houses, 84. The manor was given in 616 to Christ Church, Canterbury; and is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; and, till 1864, was united with the p. curacy of Staple. Value, £750.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is cruciform, and early English, with a central tower. Charities, £20.

ADLESTROP. See **ADLESTROP**.

ADLINGFLEET, a township and a parish in Goole district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the confluence of the Ouse and the Trent, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Goole r. station; and has a post-office under Howden. Acres, 1,680. Real property, £2,842. Pop., 225. Houses, 53. The parish includes also the townships of Fockeby, Haldenby, and Eastoft. Acres, 5,295. Real property, £7,503. Pop., 450. Houses, 107. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £330.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. The vicarage of Eastoft is separate. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £69.

ADLINGTON, a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; on the river Bollin and the Northwestern railway, 5 miles N of Macclesfield. It has a station on the railway. Valuable mines of coal and flagstone are in the neighbourhood. Acres, 3,350. Real property, £7,583. Pop., 257. Houses, 187. Many of the inhabitants are silk-weavers. Adlington Hall is an old seat, and was taken, in 1645, by the Parliamentary forces, after a fourteen-day siege. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ADLINGTON, a township and a chapelry in Standish parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Bolton and Preston railway, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Chorley; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Chorley. Cotton manufacture is carried on; and coal mines were formerly worked, but are exhausted. Acres, 1,062. Real property, £4,324. Pop., 1,075. Houses, 369. The chapelry was constituted in 1842, and is more extensive than the township. Pop., 2,331. Houses, 620. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rector of Standish. The church was built in 1838, and is in the Norman style. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

ADMARSH. See **BLEASDALE**.

ADMASTON, a hamlet in Blithfield parish, Stafford; 4 miles N of Rugeley. It has a post-office under Rugeley. Pop., 50.

ADMASTON, a township in Wrockwade parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Wellington. It has a station on the Shropshire Union railway, and a post-office under Wellington. Pop., 188.

ADMERGILL. See **BROGDEN**.

ADMINGTON, or **ADDERMINTON**, a hamlet in

Quinton parish, Gloucester; 6 miles NE of Chipping-Campden.

ADMISTON, or **ATHELHAMPTON**, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the river Piddle, 5 miles NW of Moreton r. station, and 6 NE of Dorchester. Post-town, Fiddletown under Dorchester. Acres, 471. Real property, £1,026. Pop., 95. Houses, 13. This place is said to have been at one time the principal residence of the Kings of Wessex. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Burreleston, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £200. Patron, G. J. Wood, Esq. The church is perpendicular English, and has a tomb of Sir W. Martin.

ADMISTON, Berks. See **ALDERMASTON**.

ADNEY, a township in Edmond parish, Salop; near the river Striae, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Newport-Salop. Pop., 71.

ADPAR, or **ATPAR**, a small ancient town in Llanyfrog parish, Cardigan. It stands on the river Teifi, opposite Newcastle-Emlyn, separated from that town only by the river, and is practically a suburb of it. But politically it is a borough by prescription, and now includes Newcastle-Emlyn within its borough limits; and it unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Tregaron, in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of the old borough, 555; of the new borough, 1,472. Houses, 136 and 358. See **NEWCASTLE-EMLYN**.

ADRIAN'S WALL. See **ROMAN WALL (THE)**.

ADSTOCK, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; on the Bucks railway, midway between Buckingham and Winslow. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £2,102. Pop., 355. Houses, 83. The property is not much divided. The market for Buckingham and Winslow was held here during the plague of 1665. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £444.* Patron, Philip Hart, Esq. The church is ancient but good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ADSTON, a township in Wentnor parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Church-Stretton. Pop., 100.

ADSTONE, a chapelry in Ashby-Canons parish, Northampton; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSW of Weedon r. station, and $\frac{6}{8}$ WNW of Towcester. Post-town, Blakesley, under Towcester. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £2,231. Pop., 165. Houses, 36. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £130. Patrons, the Sons of Clergy Corporation. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ADUR, or **ADDER (THE)**, a river of Sussex. It rises in St. Leonard's forest, in the neighbourhood of Horsa; and runs about 20 miles southward, past Ashurst and Steyning, to the English Channel at Shoreham. It affords good trouting above Bolney, and is noted for its mullet further down. It is navigable to Binesbridge.

ADVENT, a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; on Camel river, 2 miles S of Camelford, and 11 N of Bodmin-Road r. station. Post-town, Camelford. Acres, 4,059. Real property, £1,626. Pop., 203. Houses, 45. The property is much subdivided. A copper mine is worked. The living is a rectory, annexed to Lanteglos, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is bad. An ancient weather-worn granite cross, about 9 feet high, stands in a field a short way from the church.

ADWALTON, or **ADBERTON**, a hamlet in Drighlington township, Birstal parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW of Leeds. It has a joint station with Drighlington on the Gildersome branch of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction railway. It was formerly a market town; and it still has fairs on 26 Jan., 6 Feb., 9 Mar., Easter Thursday, Whit-Thursdays, 5 Nov., and 23 Dec. Adwalton Moor, in the neighbourhood, was the scene, in 1642, of the defeat of Fairfax by the Earl of Newcastle.

ADWELL, a parish in Thame district, Oxford; near the Chiltern hills, 2 miles SSE of Tetworth, and 12 NE of Wallingford Road r. station. Post-town, Tetworth. Acres, 439. Real property, £798. Pop., 68. Houses, 12. Adwell House is the chief residence. Adwell Cop is an ancient entrenchment supposed to have been constructed by the Danes when they burnt Oxford in 1016. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £125. Patron, H. B. Reynardson, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1865.

ADWICK-LE-STREET, a township and a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on Ermine-street and near the West Riding and Grimsby railway, 4 miles NW of Doncaster; and has a r. station. Acres, 1,614. Pop., 280. Houses, 61. The parish includes also the township of Hampole. Post-town, Doncaster. Acres, 3,034. Real property, £2,987. Pop., 440. Houses, 95. The manor belongs to C. S. A. Thellusson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £450.* Patron, J. Fullerton, Esq. The church is good; and there are two Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school with £10 a-year, and charities £19.

ADWICK-UPON-DEARNE, a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Dearne, near Bolton-upon-Deerne r. station, 6½ miles NNE of Rotherham. Post-town, Bolton-upon-Deerne under Rotherham. Acres, 1,107. Real property, £1,473. Pop., 226. Houses, 44. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Wath, in the diocese of York. The church is ancient.

AERON (THE). See **AYRON (THE)**.

ASCENDUNE. See **ASHDOWN PARK**.

AFF-PUDDLE, a parish in Wareham district, Dorset; on the river Piddle, 4 miles N of Moreton r. station and 8 ENE of Dorchester. It contains the hamlet of Pallington and the tything of Bryants-Puddle. Post-town, Piddletown under Dorchester. Acres, 3,818. Real property, £2,928. Pop., 455. Houses, 97. The manor belonged anciently to Cerne abbey. The property is divided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Turners-Puddle, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is ancient but good. Charities, £5.

AFON. See **AVON**.

AFTON, a village 2 miles S of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight. Afton House adjoins it, on a pleasant slope toward the Yar. Afton Down rises in the south-eastern neighbourhood, overhangs the English Channel, has an altitude of about 500 feet, and is crowned by tumuli.

AGAPEMONE. See **CHARLINCX**.

AGAR-TOWN, a metropolitan suburb in St. Pancras parish, Middlesex; 2½ miles NW of St. Paul's. A chapel is here; and the living is a vicarage. See **LONDON**.

AGBRIGG, a village in Warrmfield-with-Heath township, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles E of Wakefield.

AGBRIGG AND MORLEY, a wapentake of three divisions, Lower, Upper, and Morley, W. R. Yorkshire. The Lower div. comprises Warrmfield parish, nine other parishes, and 4 parts; the Upper div., Almondbury parish, three others, and two parts; the Morley div., Bradford parish, three others, and two parts. Acres, 67,481, 83,910, and 129,532. Pop. in 1851, 84,935, 139,275, and 219,107; in 1861, 475,985. Houses, 99,096.

AGDEN, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 3 miles NW of Whitechurch. Acres, 543. Real property, £699. Pop., 110. Houses, 21.

AGDEN, a township in Bowden and Rostherne parishes, Cheshire; 3½ miles SW of Altrincham. Acres, 520. Real property, £1,394. Pop., 98. Houses, 15.

AGGLESTONE, a large isolated block of ferruginous sandstone, about a mile NW of Studland village, in the parish of Studland, Dorset. It crowns a hillock nearly a mile from the shore; measures 37 feet in length, 19 feet in breadth, and 15 feet in height; and is regarded by some persons as merely a boulder,—by others as a Druidical monument. The common people allege it to have been thrown by the Devil, from the Isle of Wight, to demolish Corfe Castle; and call it the Devil's Nightcap.

AGGLETHORPE, a joint township with Coverham, in Coverham parish, W. R. Yorkshire. See **COVERHAM**.

AGLONBY, a township in Warwick parish, Cumberland; near the river Eden, and the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 3½ miles E of Carlisle. Pop., 119. Houses, 23.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNES (St.), a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Truro, Cornwall. The town is a seaport, on a small bay of Bristol Channel; 4 miles N of Chacewater r. station, and 9 NW by W of Truro. It has a post-office; under Scerrier; and is the centre of a rich mining district. A weekly market is held on Thursday;

and an annual fair on 1 May. The harbour is small, and can be entered only near high water, and only by vessels of not more than 100 tons' burden. Coal, lime, and slate are imported. Most of the inhabitants are connected with neighbouring mines.—The parish comprises 8,294 acres of land, and 60 of water. Real property, £10,324,—of which £2,514 are in mines. Pop., 6,550. Houses, 1,395. The property is much subdivided. Granite is the prevailing rock; and copper, tin, and iron are worked. The scenery of coast and surface is picturesque. St. Agnes' Beacon, 621 feet high, immediately NW of the town, shows remarkable deposits of sand and clays at heights of from 300 to 400 feet; and was a beacon station during the French war, and a chief station of the Trigonometrical survey. Harmony Cot, 2 miles from the town, on the road to Perran Porth, was the birthplace of the painter Opie. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £280.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church was built in 1482, has been restored, and shows interesting features. Chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, are in the parish. Ruins of ancient chapels are at Mawla and St. Agnes' Well.—The sub-district comprises two parishes. Acres, 19,694. Pop., 9,509. Houses, 1,998.

AGNES (St.), one of the Scilly Islands, near the southern extremity of the group, separated on the NE from St. Mary's by St. Mary's Sound. It consists of two parts, St. Agnes-proper and the Gugh, divided from each other by high water of spring tides. The former measures about 1 mile by ½; the latter, about ¾ of a mile by ¼. Much of the land is fertile and well cultivated. St. Agnes-proper displays some interesting features, contains a church, and is crowned by a lighthouse, 72 feet high, having a revolving light, with one-minute flash. The Gugh has a curious rock pillar 9 feet long, and several stone-covered barrows. Pop., 200.

AGRICOLA'S WALL. See **ROMAN WALL (THE)**.

AIGBURTH, a chapel in Childwall parish, Lancashire; 4½ miles E of Liverpool. It has a post-office; under Liverpool. Pop., 1,994. Houses, 238. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £400. Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1853. There are Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels.

AIGHTON, one of three hamlets forming a township in the parish of Mitton, Lancashire. It lies near Hodder river, under Longridge fell, 3½ miles NNW of Whalley r. station, and 5 WSW of Clitheroe. It contains cotton factories, a workhouse, and the Roman Catholic college of Stonyhurst.—The other hamlets of the township are Bailey and Chaigneh. Acres in the three, 5,780. Real property, £6,726. Pop., 1,500. Houses, 244.

AIKBAR, or **AKIBAR**, a township in Finghall parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the Leyburn railway, 4 miles NW of Bedale. Acres, 750. Pop., 37. Houses, 4.

AIKE, a township in the parishes of Lockington and St. John Beverley, E. R. Yorkshire; near the river Hull, 2 miles E of Lockington r. station, and 6 N of Beverley. Acres, 630. Pop., 103. Houses, 19.

AIKTON, a township and a parish in Wigton district, Cumberland. The township lies E of the Wampool river, 2½ miles ESE of Kirkbride r. station, and 4 NNE of Wigton. Real property, £2,083. Pop., 234. Houses, 53. The parish includes also the townships of Wampool, Wiggonby, Biglands, and Gablesby. Post-town, Wigton. Acres, 6,157. Real property, £7,299. Pop., 806. Houses, 154. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £546.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is small and old. Charities, £176.

AILEBY, a hamlet in Rigby parish, Lincoln; 1 mile NW of Alford. Pop., 53.

AILESBURY. See **AYLESBURY**.

AILESWORTH, a hamlet in Caster parish, Northampton; near the river Nen, 5 miles W of Peterborough. Pop., 366. Houses, 77.

AILSTOW, a village in Atherstone-on-Stour parish, Warwick; 3 miles S of Stratford-on-Avon. Pop., 47.

AINDERBY, a station on the Belale and Leyburn

branch of the Northeastern railway, adjacent to Ainderby Steeple, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Northallerton, N. R. Yorkshire.

AINDERBY-MYERS-WITH-HOLTBY, a township in Hornby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Bedale. Acres, 917. Real property, £1,364. Pop., 97. Houses, 15.

AINDERBY-QUERNHOW, a township in Pickhill parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the Northeastern railway, 7 miles NNE of Ripon. Acres, 527. Real property, £1,058. Pop., 99. Houses, 23.

AINDERBY-STEEPLE, a township and a parish in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale, adjacent to Ainderby r. station, 3 miles W of Northallerton; and has a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 1,138. Real property, £2,755. Pop., 319. Houses, 75. The parish includes also the townships of Warlaby, Morton-upon-Swale, and Thrintoft. Acres, 4,695. Real property, £9,205. Pop., 745. Houses, 191. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. Charities, £3.

AINSDALE, a hamlet in Formby chapelry, Lancashire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Southport. It has a station on the Liverpool and Southport railway.

AINSTABLE, a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland; between the Croglin and the Eden rivers, 7 miles E of Southwaite r. station, and 11 N by E of Penrith. It is divided into the High and Low quarters, and includes the village of Ruckroft. Post-town, Kirkoswald under Penrith. Acres, 4,178. Real property, £3,957. Pop., 543. Houses, 113. The property is subdivided. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here by William Rufus; and its site, on a high ground, is now marked by a stone pillar. Nunnery, a mansion taking name from it, stands on lower adjacent ground, amid scenery which is highly picturesque, and has been sung by Wordsworth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £225. Patrons, the representatives of Mrs. Aglionby. The church was built from the Plumpton Walls; contains a tomb of John de Deutorem; and is in tolerable condition. Charities, £15. Dr. John Leake, the founder of the Westminster lying-in-hospital, was a native.

AINSTY, a wapentake, bounded by the rivers Ure, Ouse, and Wharfe, in Yorkshire. It was originally a forest; was annexed, by Henry VI., to the city of York, as the county of the city; was made in 1837 a wapentake of the west riding; but, for parliamentary purposes, is in the north riding. It contains the parish of Acomb, fifteen other parishes, and parts of six others. Acres, 50,151. Pop. in 1851, 9,599; in 1861, 9,896. Houses, 2,632.

AINSWORTH, or **COCKEY**, a chapelry in Middleton parish, Lancashire; at Bradley-Fold r. station, 24 miles E of Bolton. Post-town, Bolton. Acres, 1,296. Real property, £7,043,—of which £1,652 are in mines. Pop., 1,803. Houses, 346. Cotton manufacture is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £135. Patron, the Rector of Middleton. The church is good; and there are two dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £12.

AINTHORN. See **ANTHORN**.

AINTHORPE, a village in Danby parish, N. R. Yorkshire.

AINTREE, a township in Septon parish, Lancashire; on the A. river and the Leeds canal, 6 miles NNE of Liverpool. It has a post-office under Liverpool, a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, and an Episcopalian chapel; and it contains, with a grand stand built in 1830, a race-course, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile round, where the Liverpool races are run in February and July. Acres, 825. Pop., 300. Houses, 52.

AIR (POINT OF). See **AYRE**.

AIRA, or **AYRE (THE)**, a rivulet running 5 miles eastward to Ullas-water, on the boundary between Westmoreland and Cumberland. It rushes along a wooded rocky ravine, and makes a very romantic fall of 80 feet, called *Aira Force*. A castellated shooting-box, called

Lyulph's Tower, stands at its mouth on the site of an ancient tower of the same name. The present structure was built by the late Duke of Norfolk; and the ancient one perhaps took its name from L'Ulph, the first baron of Greystoke. A pathetic old legend respecting L'Ulph's Tower and *Aira Force* is embodied in Wordsworth's poem of the "Sonnambulist":—

"List ye who pass by Lyulph's Tower
At eve;—how softly then
Doth *Aira Force*, that torrent hoarse,
Speak from the woody glen."

AIRE (THE), a river of Yorkshire. It rises in wild moors near Malham, in the north-west quarter of the west riding; runs about a mile underground to Malham cove; then goes ESE, past Skipton and Bingley, to Leeds; then assumes a more easterly direction, till below Snaith; then turns to the NE and goes to the Ouse, a little below Armin, 3 miles SW of Howden. Its entire length is about 70 miles. It is joined at Leeds by the Liverpool canal, which follows it thither from Gargrave; at Castleford, by the river Calder; and at Birkin, by the Selby canal.

AIREDALE, the valley of the Aire in Yorkshire. Airedale college, for the education of young men to be Congregational ministers, is situated at Undercliffe, in the vicinity of Bradford.

AIREY. See **AIRA**.

AIRSHOLME, a hamlet in Linthorpe township, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Tees, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Stockton.

AIRTON, a township in Kirkby-in-Malhamdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, near the Midland railway, 6 miles SE of Settle. Acres, 2,790. Real property, £2,693. Pop., 236. Houses, 42.

AIRYHOLME. See **ARYHOLME**.

AISBY, a village in Corringham parish, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Gainsborough. Pop., 63.

AISBY, a village in Haydon parish, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Folkington. Pop., 190.

AISENBAY. See **ASENBAY**.

AISHOLT, or **ASHOLT**, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Crewcombe-Heathfield r. station, and 74 W by S of Bridgewater. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,252. Real property, £2,643. Pop., 181. Houses, 41. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £230. Patron, Rev. Josh. West. The church is good. Charities, £5.

AISKEW, or **ASEKEW**, a township in Bedale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Bedale. It contains Little Leeming hamlet, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, and an endowed school. Pop., 759. Houses, 164.

AISLABY, a township in Eaglescliffe parish, Durham; on the Tees river, near the Stockton and Darlington railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of Yarm. Acres, 2,260. Real property, £2,894. Pop., 152. Houses, 28.

AISLABY, a township in Middleton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the Whitby railway, 2 miles WNW of Pickering. Acres, 1,110. Real property, £1,319. Pop., 180. Houses, 36.

AISLABY, a chapelry in Whitby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Esk river and the Whitby railway, at Sleights station, 3 miles SW of Whitby. Post-town, Sleights under Whitby. Acres, 1,068. Real property, £1,565. Pop., 330. Houses, 76. A building limestone is quarried here, and was the material of Whitby abbey and of several great modern works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £87. Patron, J. Boulby, Esq. Charities, £11.

AISMUNDERBY-WITH-BONDGATE, a township in Ripon parish, partly within Ripon borough, W. R. Yorkshire. Acres, 1,055. Pop., 620. Houses, 140.

AISTHORPE, or **EAST THORPE**, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the Wolds, near Ermine-street, 4 miles NE of Saxelby r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Lincoln. Post-town, Saxelby under Lincoln. Acres, 803. Real property, £1,214. Pop., 100. Houses, 18. The property, and that of West Thorpe, are divided

among four proprietors. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of West Thorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £289. Patron, J. Milnes, Esq. The church is tolerable.

AIS WATER. See **HAYS WATER.**

ALTS. or **EVOTS (THE)**, picturesque islets in the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Henley and of Richmond. They occur sometimes singly, sometimes in groups; and, being generally planted with osiers, are sometimes called the Osier Islands.

AKA. See **ROCK, Northumberland.**

AKEBAR. See **AKBAR.**

AKELD, a township in Kirknewton parish, Northumberland; near the river Glen, 2 miles NW of Wooler. Acres, 2,208. Pop., 162. Houses, 33.

AKELEY-CUM-STOCKHOLT, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Buckingham r. station. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 1,080. Real property, £1,924. Pop., 366. Houses, 81. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £255. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is good; and there is a Methodist chapel. Charities, 7 allotment acres.

AKEMAN STREET, a Roman road from Akemancester, now the city of Bath, north-north-eastward by Cirencester, through Wychwood forest, and by Alcester, to Watling Street. It still exists from Tetbury to Cirencester, and can be traced at Blenheim.

AKENHAM, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; near Gipping river, 2 miles E of Claydon r. station, and 4 N by W of Ipswich. Post-town, Claydon under Ipswich. Acres, 993. Real property, £1,630. Pop., 94. Houses, 22. The living is a rectory, annexed to Claydon, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is old but good.

ALAN, or **CAMEL (THE)**, a river of Cornwall. It rises near Davidstow; runs southward, past Camelford, Michaelstow, and Helland, to Bodmin; then goes west-north-westward, past Wadebridge, to the Bristol Channel below Padstow. Its entire length is about 27 miles; and its lowest reach is estuary, and forms Padstow harbour.

ALANNA. See **ALCESTER, Warwick.**

ALBANS (Str.), a town, three parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Herts. The town stands near the southern extension of the Midland railway, and at the termini of branches of the Great Northern and the North-western railways, 21 miles NNW of London. Its site is the summit and the northern declivity of a hill, skirted by the rivulet Ver, a tributary of the Colne; near the vestiges of the ancient town of Verulam and the line of the Roman Watling-street. Verulam or Verulamium, according to the Roman historians, was founded by the Britons at an earlier period than London. According to Camden, it is the city or fortress of Cassibelan, or Cassivellaunus, which was forced by Caesar. Milton calls St. Albans "jugera Cassibelauni." In Nero's reign it ranked as a municipium, or free city, enjoying the privileges of Roman citizenship. Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, surprised it in the reign of Claudius, and put the chief part of the inhabitants to the sword; but it soon recovered from this calamity. In A.D. 233, Alban, a citizen of Verulam, who had embraced the Christian faith, was beheaded on a hill in the neighbourhood. In 429, Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and Lupus, bishop of Troyes, held a synod here, to confute the Pelagian heresy. Verulam fell not long after into the hands of the Saxons, but was retaken by the Britons, and again reverted to the Saxons. While yet in ruins after these successive contests, Offa, king of Mercia, founded an abbey here in honour of St. Alban, whose remains had just been discovered on the spot of his martyrdom. Matthew Paris—who was himself a monk in the abbey of St. Albans—says that Alsinus, the 6th abbot, about 950, built a church on each of the three principal roads leading from the monastery, and that around these the present town of St. Albans gradually arose. Pope Adrian IV. constituted the abbot of St. Albans first abbot in England in order and dignity; and Pope Honorius in 1218, exempted the abbot from the jurisdiction of the

bishop of Lincoln, his diocesan. A sanguinary battle was fought here in 1455, between Henry VI. and the Duke of York, in which the Lancastrians were defeated. Mowsey is said by Camden to have been coined here in the time of the Romans. On the introduction of printing into England, a press was put up in the abbey of St. Albans, from which issued some of the earliest English specimens of the art. Giles, the physician, Sir John Manderville, the traveller, Alexander Neckham, the poet, Sir John King, the lawyer, Chief Justice Pemberton, and Humphry, the nonconformist, were natives. Bacon, the philosopher, resided at the neighbouring seat of Gorhambury, and had the titles of Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. Verulam now gives the title of Earl to the family of Grimston; and St. Albans gives that of Duke to the family of Beaucherk.

Verulam long continued to present great attractions to antiquaries, but now possesses nothing of interest except vestiges and associations. Parts of its walls and ditches still exist. Its streets also are still traceable in the green field, by the thin short grass that covers them, and by Roman bricks which can be dug from below. Even substructions of its buildings, matted with weeds or shaded with shrubs and trees, still draw the attention of the curious visitor. But coins, sculptures, and other valued relics, were all long ago carried off by thousands of investigators; and now the best things to be found are merely shingle, mortar, and layers of brick,—the last generally carbonized in the centre. Such multitude and variety of curiosities were gathered here, in former times, by antiquaries and others, that Camden says, "Were I to relate what common report affirms respecting them, I should scarcely be believed." Philosophers and poets alike loved to saunter among the ruined fragments of the town; Sir Thomas More desired to live and die in its vicinity; and Spenser assumed the character of its presiding genius, to sing its grandeur and melancholy glory:—

"I was that city, which the garden wore
Of Britain's pride, delivered unto me
By Roman victory, which it wore of yore,
Though nought at all but ruins now I be,
And lie in thy own ashes, as ye see.
Verulam I was; what boots it that I was,
Sith now I am but weeds and wasteful grass."

St. Albans consists principally of three streets. Many of the houses are ancient; but others, particularly on the new line of road to the S, are modern. The town hall was rebuilt in 1830. The corn-exchange was built in 1857, and is used also as a public hall. The prison consists partly of the tower of the Abbey gateway, partly of a modern addition; and has capacity for 85 male and 15 female prisoners. The free grammar school is in the Lady chapel, formerly a part of the Abbey church; was chartered in 1553 by Edward VI., and further endowed by Elizabeth and James I.; and has an endowed income of £157. The Marlborough buildings are almshouses for 36 decayed men and women, founded and endowed by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough; and have an income of £757. There are other charities £626, four churches, six dissenting chapels, a literary and scientific institution, a blue-coat school, four national schools, and a British school.

The original abbey, founded by King Offa, became ruinous about the time of the Conquest. The subsequent abbey was of vast extent and great magnificence; but most of it, except the church, has fallen. The church, however, with enormous nave, pinnacled transept, graceful choir, lofty square tower, and grand, ornate, rich interior, is an imposing object, inferior to no minster in the kingdom, either as a feature in the landscape or for its own attractions. It comprises a nave of thirteen bays with aisles; a choir, with aisles; a transept without aisles; a presbytery and ambulatory to the east; and a Lady chapel, of three bays, with vestibule. The nave is 276 feet long, 65 feet broad, and 65 feet high; the choir is 175 feet long; the transept, 175½ feet; the entire edifice, 518½ feet. Three noble towers, in the symmetrical

formerly rose above it; but only the central one, without spire or pinnacles, now stands; and this is 32½ feet long, 30½ feet broad, and 144 feet high. The church was chiefly built in 1077-93, by Abbot Paul of Caen; but was extended and altered at subsequent periods by other abbots; and it exhibits specimens of every style from the Saxon, through the Norman, to the English of the time of Edward IV. This edifice, remarks Lady Morgan, "though but a fragment of the once magnificent, mitred, parliamentary abbey, attests the grandeur of the whole, and the perfection of ecclesiastical architecture in England during the middle ages. There is still extant, in the interior, specimens of genuine Saxon architecture, a part of the original building, the rounded arch, the massy tower, and enormous pillar, whose rude but noble simplicity is forcibly contrasted to the elaborated elegance of the Gothic style. Screens of the most minute tabernacle-work, pointed arches, feathery shafts, and a profusion of richly-sculptured tracery, display all the characteristic beauty of that most picturesque and fanciful epoch of the art. The high altar, the after-part of the choir, the chapel of Abbot Rambridge, and that of St. Alban, are the most remarkable. There are also existing beneath the fretted roof of this beautiful abbey church, monuments and tombs well-suited to revive remote associations with great events, and to awaken a poetic nationality in the most phlegmatic temperament. Of these, the tomb of the Protector, Duke of Gloucester, familiarly called the good Duke Humphry, stands on the southern side." The church has acquired dramatic interest, too, from the pen of Shakespeare; and it has been splendidly illustrated by the Society of Antiquaries. The cloister connected with it was 150 feet square. A part of the south wall of the chapter-house, situated on the south side of the transept, is standing. The gatehouse, which formed the original grand entrance to the Abbey-court, and is now the chief part of the borough prison, stands parallel with the west end of the church, at the distance of about 150 feet.

St. Michael's church was founded about the middle of the 10th century; underwent careful restoration, by Scott, in 1866; and contains the tomb of Bacon, with a beautiful sitting statue of him, erected by Sir T. Meautys. St. Peter's church was rebuilt on the site of a Saxon one, where many of the slain in the two battles of St. Albans had been buried; and it contains a tomb of Dr. Cotton. The ruins of a nunnery, founded in 1140, stand at Soppwell in the south-eastern vicinity of the town. Lady Juliana Berners, who wrote treatises on hunting, hawking, and heraldry, was one of the superiors of this nunnery; and Henry VIII. is said to have been married to Anne Boleyn in its chapel.

The town was incorporated in 1554, by Edward VI. It sent two members to parliament till 1852, and was then disfranchised. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. It possesses a liberty or district, with peculiar jurisdiction. The borough comprises 425 acres, including all Abbey parish, main parts of St. Michael and St. Peter parishes, and small parts of St. Stephen parish; and the liberty includes the rest of these parishes, and also the parishes of Abbots Langley, Aldenham, Barnet, Sandridge, Redbourn, Colindale, Shephall, Brantfield, Elstree, Sarriat, Hexton, Norton, Ridge, St. Paul's Walden, Northaw, Newnham, Rickmansworth, and Watford. Quarter sessions are held in the same weeks as at Hertford; county courts and petty sessions also are held. The town has a head post-office; two banking offices, and several good inns; it publishes two weekly newspapers; and it has a thriving general business. A market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 25 March and 11 Oct. Straw-plaiting and silk-weaving are carried on. Real property, £18,935. Pop., in 1851, 7,009; in 1861, 7,675. Houses, 1,503.

The parishes of St. Albans are in the diocese of Rochester. Abbey, or St. Alban's-proper, comprises 165 acres; St. Michael, 190 acres; and St. Peter, 5,745 acres; and the last includes the hamlets of Sleep and Tittenhanger, and part of the hamlet of Snailford. St. Alban's-proper is a rectory, and includes, as a separate benefice, the p.

curacy of Christ Church. Value of the rectory, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. Value of the curacy, £100.* Patron, Mrs. Worley. St. Michael is a vicarage; and includes, as a separate benefice, the vicarage of Leverstock Green. Value of the vicarage, £300.* of the curacy, £50. Patron of both, the Earl of Verulam. St. Peter also is a vicarage, and includes, as a separate benefice, the vicarage of Colney Heath. Value of the vicarage, £308.* Patron, the Crown. Value of the curacy, £330.* Patrons, Trustees. Leverstock Green church was built in 1849.

The sub-district of St. Albans comprises the parishes of Abbey, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Stephen. Acres, 14,240. Pop., 11,926. Houses, 2,320. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Harpenden; containing the parishes of Wheathampstead, Harpenden, Redbourn, and Sandridge. Acres, 34,615. Poor-rates in 1867, £7,333. Pop. in 1841, 17,045; in 1861, 18,926. Houses, 3,762. Marriages in 1866, 150; births, 645,—of which 57 were illegitimate; deaths, 361,—of which 123 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,136; births, 5,685; deaths, 3,593. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 5,723 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,198 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 950 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 150 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,458 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 333 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 50 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 42 s.; and 5 undefined, with 630 s. The schools in 1851, were 17 public day schools, with 1,490 scholars; 36 private day schools, with 600 s.; 22 Sunday schools, with 2,726 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 16 s.

ALBANS (Sr.). See LONDON and WORCESTER.

ALBAN'S COURT (Sr.). See NONINGTON.

ALBAN'S HEAD (Sr.), a promontory in the parish of Worth-Matrayers, 4 miles S of Corfe Castle, Dorset. Its skirt is pierced with the subterranean workings of Wimsit quarry. Its face exhibits, in section, three beds of the Portland oolite. Its summit has an altitude of 441 feet; is crowned by an ancient chapel, with Norman doorway; and commands a brilliant and extensive view. It is sometimes called St. Adhelm's or Aldhelm's Head.

ALBANY BARRACKS. See PARKHURST.

ALBERBURY, or ABERBURY, a township and a sub-district in the district of Aitcham, Salop; and a parish, partly in the same district and county, and partly in the district and county of Montgomery. The township lies on Watling-street, near the Severn, 4 miles SW of Easchurch r. station, and 9 W by N of Shrewsbury; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, with Wollaston chapelry, 6,471. Pop., exclusive of Wollaston, 632. Houses, 110. The township is called Alberbury Lower Quarter; and the chapelry is called Alberbury Upper Quarter. Loton Hall, the seat of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., is adjacent. A priory for black monks was founded at Alberbury by Fitzwarren, in the time of Henry I., and was given by Henry VI. to All Souls' College, Oxford. The sub-district of Alberbury comprises two parishes and part of a third. Acres, 12,034. Pop., 2,235. Houses, 446. The parish of Alberbury comprises the two Alberbury Quarters in Salop, and the townships of Banseley, Middleton, and Uppington, and the chapelry of Criggion in Montgomery. Acres, 9,569. Real property, £8,429. Pop., 1,918. Houses, 360. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £187.* Patron, All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is ancient. The vicarages of Wollaston and Criggion are separate benefices. Charities, £17. Glyn, a hamlet in this parish, was the birth-place of old Parr.

ALBERT BRIDGE, a grand tubular viaduct, on the line of the West Cornwall railway, over the estuary of the Hamoaze, between Devon and Cornwall. It was designed by Brunel, and opened, on 2 May 1859, by Prince Albert. "The bridge is 2,240 feet long, by 30 feet broad, and rises 200 feet from the foundations to the summit, so that line-of-battle ships can sail under it. It consists of 19 spans—double chains, composed of 75

bars; 17 of them are wider than the arches of Westminster Bridge; and the two central spans cross the Tamar with a leap of 900 feet. The latter rest upon the main central pillar, built into the solid rock, which was reached through 70 feet of sea and 20 feet of mud and gravel, by means of a coffer-dam; on this are four octagonal columns, 10 feet in diameter and 100 feet high. On this the great spans are laid, composed of two bows; the lower, with a curve of 28 feet, carries the roadway; the upper, a tube of wrought iron, is attached to the lower by supports. Each span was floated out and lifted into its place by hydraulic presses. The main columns, on either side of the river, are built of solid masonry, 11 feet square, which rests on granite piers, measuring 29 feet by 17 feet. They are 190 feet from the foundation to the summit. In the construction of this wonderful structure, 2,700 tons of wrought iron, 1,300 of cast iron, 17,000 cubic yards of masonry, and 14,000 cubic yards of timber have been used. It is 300 feet longer than the Britannia Bridge, and 60 feet higher than the Monument.

ALBERT TOWN, a suburb of London, with post-office under Stoke-Newtoning, London N.

ALBION, the ancient Roman name of England; derived from *Albus* "white," in allusion to the white cliffs first seen in the approach from the Continent.

ALBION, a station on the Birmingham and Stafford railway, 6 miles WNW of Birmingham.

ALBOROUGH. See **ALBOROUGH**.

ALBOURNE, a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Hassock's Gate r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Cuckfield. It has a post-office under Hurstperpoint. Acres, 1,740. Real property, £2,641. Pop., 341. Houses, 63. The property is somewhat divided. Albourne Place is said to have been built by Archbishop Juxon, who attended Charles I. on the scaffold; and was the residence of the eccentric Sir R. Fagge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £225.* Patron, John Goring, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £11.

ALBRIGHTLEE, a township in St. Alkmund parish, Salop; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Shrewsbury. Pop., 45.

ALBRIGHTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Shifnal, Salop. The village adjoins the Shrewsbury and Birmingham railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ESE of Shifnal; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wolverhampton. It was formerly a market town; and it still has fairs on the second Monday in Jan., the first Monday in March, 23 May, and the third Monday in Oct. The parish comprises 3,424 acres. Real property, £8,393. Pop., 1,156. Houses, 249. The manor anciently belonged to Dore abbey. The property is divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £651. Patrons, alternately the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital. The church is early English, with perpendicular transoms. Charities, £65. The sub-district comprises ten parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 22,511. Pop., 4,145. Houses, 820.

ALBRIGHTON, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary, district of Ateham, Salop; near the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 4 miles N of Shrewsbury. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 750. Pop., 78. Houses, 12. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £52.* Patron, W. Spurrier, Esq. The church is very good.

ALBURGH, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Waveney, near the Buozy railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Harleston. It has a post-office under Harleston, and a fair on 21 June. Acres, 1,512. Real property, £3,699. Pop., 537. Houses, 130. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £395.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church has a large Norman porch. There are a national school, and charities £240.

ALBURY, a parish in Bishop-Stortford district, Herts; on the river Ash, 4 miles W of Staunstead r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Bishop-Stortford. It has a post-office under Ware; and a fair is held in it, at Putmore-Heath, on 17

July. Acres, 3,182. Real property, £5,375. Pop., 700. Houses, 147. The property shows pleasant scenery, and is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Treasurer of St. Paul's. The church contains a brass of Sir R. Verney, and a tomb of De la Lee of Albury Hall. Charities, £19.

ALBURY, or **ALDEBURY**, a parish in Thame district, Oxford; near the river Thame, 3 miles NW of Tetworth, and around Tiddington r. station. It includes Tiddington hamlet. Post-town, Tetworth. Acres, 1,110. Real property, £1,231. Pop., 183. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £276.* Patron, the Earl of Abingdon. The church is very good. Charities, £10.

ALBURY, **ALDEBURY**, or **ALDERBURY**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Guildford, Surrey. The village stands on a tributary of the river Wey, under the north downs, 1 mile N of Gomshall and Shire r. station, and 5 ESE of Guildford; and has a post-office under Guildford. The new parish church at it is an edifice of red brick, in the Norman style, after the model of a church at Caen. The author of "Proverbial Philosophy" resided at the village. The adjacent country abounds in charming walks and rides; and a spot, called Newland's Corner, commands a most extensive view.—The parish comprises 4,503 acres. Real property, £4,905. Pop., 1,041. Houses, 199. Albury estate belongs to Earl Percy; belonged previously, from 1319, to H. Drummond, Esq.; and belonged previously to the Finches and the Howards. The grounds of its park possess interesting artificial features; some derived from Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk; others mentioned in the book of Domesday. The mansion has been modernized from designs by Pugin. The old parish church, in Early Norman, with a tower, adjoins the mansion. The cathedral of the Catholic Apostolic church, a cruciform edifice in the perpendicular style, built by Mr. Drummond at a cost of £10,000, stands in the park. The living of Albury is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £600.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. Charities, £31.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes. Acres, 19,760. Pop., 4,453. Houses, 892.

ALBURY HATCH. See **ALBOROUGH HATCH**.

ALBY, or **ALDEY**, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; near the river Bure, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Aylsham, and 17 ENE of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Hainworth, under Norwich. Acres, 811. Real property, £1,974. Pop., 231. Houses, 53. The property is divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £140.* Patron, R. Drickley, Esq. The church is old but good.

ALCANNINGS. See **ALCANNINGS**.

ALCESTER, the vestige of the Roman *Ælia Castra*, on Akeman Street, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Bicester, Oxford. The place shows faint traces of a square enclosure divided by four ways.

ALCESTER, a liberty in the parish of St. James Shaftesbury, within the parliamentary borough of Shaftesbury, but without the municipal borough, Dorset. Pop., 342. Houses, 76.

ALCESTER, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Warwick. The town stands at the confluence of the Aise and the Arrow, and on the Birmingham and Malvern railway, 9 miles NNE of Evesham. The Roman station *Almna* stood on its site; and the Roman road, Icknield street, passed through, and may still be traced in the vicinity. Roman pavements, substructions, coins, and urns have been found. The place had great importance in the times of the Saxons, and was a royal residence at the period of the Conquest. A Benedictine abbey was founded, in 1140, on an island about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the N; but fell into decay, became a cell of Evesham abbey, and has long disappeared. Alcester was made a borough by Henry I.; and it continued to be of note in the 16th and 17th centuries, but it is now within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. It consists of one principal street, and some small diverging ones;

and presents a clean and neat appearance. The town-hall was built in 1641; the corn-exchange, in 1857. The parish church, rebuilt in 1732, and retaining the previous tower, is a fine Gothic structure, and contains a well-preserved altar-tomb of Sir Fulke Greville and his lady, and a splendid monument of the Marquis of Hertford. There are three dissenting chapels, two public schools, eight almshouses, and other charities £270. The town has a post-office; under Redditch, a r. station, a banking-office, a weekly market on Tuesday, and fairs on the Tuesday before 29 Jan., on the Tuesday before 25 March, on the third Tuesday of April, May, and Sept., on the second Tuesday of July, on 17 Oct., and on the first Tuesday of Dec. The manufacture of needles and fish-hooks is carried on. Pop., not separately returned. The railway past Alcester was partly projected in 1861, but not all opened till 1868.

The parish of Alcester comprises 1,530 acres. Real property, £8,920. Pop., 2,128. Houses, 491. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Hertford; whose seat, Ragley Park, is about 2 miles SW of the town. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £259.* Patron, the Marquis of Hertford.—The sub-district includes six entire parishes and part of another. Acres, 15,419. Pop., 4,787. Houses, 1,066. The district, while all within the registration county of Warwick, is partly within the county-proper of Worcester. It comprehends the sub-district of Studley, containing the parishes of Oldberrow, Morton-Baggett, Spennall, Studley, and Ipsley, and part of the parish of Coughton; the sub-district of Alcester, containing the parishes of Great Alne, Aston-Cantlow, Haselar, Kinwarton, Alcester, and Arrow, and part of the parish of Coughton; the sub-district of Feckenham, containing the parishes of Feckenham, Inkberrow, Abbots-Morton, and Weethley; and the sub-district of Bidford, containing the parishes of Salford, Bidford, Wixford, and Exhall. Acres, 52,430. Poor-rates in 1866, £11,054. Pop. in 1841, 16,838; in 1861, 16,878. Houses, 3,750. Marriages in 1866, 119; births, 548,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths, 374,—of which 142 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 959; births, 5,439; deaths, 3,553. The places of worship in 1851 were 23 of the Church of England, with 6,336 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 160 s.; 9 of Baptists, with 1,788 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 500 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,232 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 1,180 s. The schools in 1851 were 18 public day schools, with 1,150 scholars; 22 private day schools, with 353 s.; 30 Sunday schools, with 2,334 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 69 s. The work-house is in Oversley hamlet.

ALCISTON, a parish and a hundred in Sussex. The parish lies in the district of Lewes, 1 mile S of Berwick r. station, and 6½ SE of Lewes. Post-town, Selmeiston under Lewes. Acres, 2,079. Real property, £1,596. Pop., 220. Houses, 47. The manor belonged anciently to the Abbot of Battle. The surface is hilly. The living is a vicarage, united to Selmeiston, in the diocese of Chichester. The church shows features of Norman and of early English, and is in tolerable condition.—The hundred of Alciston is in the rape of Pevensey, and comprises the parishes of Alciston, Alfriston, and Lulling-ton. Acres, 5,666. Pop. in 1851, 859. Houses, 181.

ALCOMBE, a hamlet in Dunster parish, Somerset; 1 mile NW of Dunster. Pop., 239.

ALCONBURY, or ALKUNBURY, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; on Alconbury brook, near Ermine-street and the Eastern Counties railway, 5 miles NW of Huntingdon. It has a post-office under Huntingdon, and a fair on 24 June. Acres, 3,700. Real property, £5,087. Pop., 909. Houses, 200. Alconbury Lodge is the chief residence. Alconbury hill commands a fine view. Alconbury brook rises on the confines of Northamptonshire, and runs about 3 miles south-eastward to the Ouse at Huntingdon. The living includes Alconbury-Weston, and is a vicarage in the diocese of Linc. Value, £162.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of

Westminster. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ALCONBURY-WESTON, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon, contiguous on the NW, to Alconbury. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £2,770. Pop., 566. Houses, 114. See ALCONBURY.

ALCOTT-END. See AMPNEY CRUCIS.

ALDATE (Str.). See GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL.

ALDBOROUGH, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 4½ miles N by W of Aylsham, and 7 NW of N. Walsham r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 788. Real property, £2,051. Pop., 305. Houses, 79. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £173.* Patron, Lord Suffield. The church was restored in 1849. There is a P. Methodist chapel.

ALDBOROUGH, a decayed ancient town and township in the district of Knaresborough, W. R. Yorkshire; and a parish chiefly in the same district, but partly in Ripon district, N. R. The town stands on the river Ure and on Watling-street, near the Boroughbridge and Pilmoor railway, 1 mile E by N of Boroughbridge; and it has a post-office under York. It was the capital of the Brigantes, the Isurium of the Romans, and the Ealdburg of the Saxons. It became a borough in the time of Queen Mary; and it sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the act of 1832. It anciently covered about 60 acres, within defensive walls about 12 feet thick; but it is now a mere village, irregularly built. Some vestiges of the walls remain; and many Roman coins, urns, utensils, and other relics have been found. A Roman citadel is supposed to have stood in its centre; a Roman bridge crossed the Ure contiguous to it; and Roman works of art, including sculptures, wall-paintings, baths, and fine pavements, have left sufficient remains in it to show that it must have been a scene of luxury and power during a considerable period of the Roman occupation. Many of the relics are preserved for the inspection of the curious. The parish church adjoins the site of the supposed citadel; is an edifice of some antiquity; and probably was built with materials from the ancient town. A statue of Mercury occurs in the outside of the vestry wall; and a gravestone, believed to be Saxon, is in the churchyard. Aldborough Hall is at the east gate of the ancient town; and Aldborough Manor is at the west gate.—The township includes the village, and comprises 1,890 acres. Real property, £6,300. Pop., 622. Houses, 115.—The parish includes also the townships of Boroughbridge, Rocliffe, Minskip, Ellenthorpe, and Lower Dunsforth, and parts of the townships of Humbertun-with-Milby and Upper Dunsforth-cum-Branton-Green. Acres, 9,323. Real property of Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Rocliffe, Minskip, and Dunsforth townships, £17,002. Pop. of the parish, 2,279. Houses, 619. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £380.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The vicarages of Boroughbridge, Rocliffe, and Dunsforth are separate benefices.

ALDBOROUGH, or ALDEBURGH, a seaport town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Plumessage, Suffolk. The town stands at the terminus of a branch of the Eastern Union railway, 7 miles SE of Saxmundham, and 9¼ NE of London. It occupies a pleasant site in Sloughden Valley, on the river Alde, between Aldborough bay and Aldborough mere, overlooked by a steep hill, which commands a fine prospect. The beach adjacent to it consists of fine firm sand, slopes gradually to the sea, and is well suited for bathing. A shoal in the vicinity, 2 miles long, called Aldborough Knap, causes strong breakers in easterly winds. The sea has made great encroachments on the shore within the last two centuries. The town has become an esteemed watering-place; and though containing many old houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, has also handsome new ones, and villas, for the accommodation of fashionable visitors. The parish church, on the summit of the hill, is perpendicular English; was recently restored; has a tower with an octagonal turret; contains six brasses and a Tudor pulpit; and

presents a good landmark to mariners. There are two dissenting chapels, a public library, and a national school. The town-hall is a half-timbered edifice, restored in 1858. The town was made a borough by Elizabeth; and it sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the act of 1832. It has a post-office under Saxmundham; and it formerly had a market and two fairs. Herring and lobster fishings are carried on; corn and wool are exported; and coal and timber are imported. About 40 vessels, of aggregate about 1,800 tons, belong to the port. Crabbe, the poet, was a native. The title of Viscount Aldborough was borne by an ancestor of F. J. V. Wentworth, Esq., the proprietor of the manor. The parish comprises 1,732 acres of land and 50 of water. Real property, £6,136. Pop., 1,721. Houses, 391. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £353.* Patron, F. J. V. Wentworth, Esq. Charities, £40.—The sub-district includes eight parishes. Acres, 12,946. Pop., 4,049. Houses, 925.

ALDBOROUGH, N. R. and E. R. Yorkshire. See ALDBOROUGH.

ALDBOROUGH HATCH, a chapelry in Great Ilford parish, Essex; 1½ mile NE of Ilford r. station, and 8½ miles ENE of Bishopsgate. It has a post-office under Ilford, London E. The famous Fairlop oak stood near it, 26 feet in girth of bole, and 300 feet in circumference of head. Hainault forest, adjacent on the N, was part of the old great forests of the country. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, not reported. Patron, the Crown. A new church was built in 1863.

ALDBOURNE, a village and a parish in the district of Hungerford and county of Wilts. The village stands 7 miles NW of Hungerford r. station, and 9 SE of Swindon, and has a post-office under Hungerford. It was formerly a market town; but it suffered great devastation by fire in 1760; and it has never recovered its old prosperity. Aldbourne Chase, adjacent to it on the N, was a favourite hunting-ground of King John; given by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Somerset; and the scene of the defeat of the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex, by the Royal forces under Prince Rupert; but is now enclosed and cultivated. The parish includes the tytings of Preston, Lower Upham, and Upper Upham. Acres, 8,495. Real property, £10,301. Pop., 1,539. Houses, 343. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £367.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is ancient; has Norman features and a brass; and is good. Part of the parsonage is supposed to be a remnant of the ancient royal hunting-seat. Remains of an ancient British campment occur near a farm-house called Pierce's Lodge. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £43.

ALDBROUGH, a township and a sub-district in the district of Richmond, N. R. Yorkshire. The township is in the parish of St. John Stanwick, on a tributary of the Tees, 7 miles N by E of Richmond; and has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 1,636. Real property, £3,099. Pop., 420. Houses, 109. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district comprises two entire parishes and part of a third. Acres, 11,996. Pop., 1,706. Houses, 330.

ALDBROUGH, or ALDBURGH, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Skirlaugh, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, 8 miles NNE of Hedon r. station, and 13½ E of Beverley; has a post-office under Hull; and includes the hamlets of Bewick, Carlton-with-Posham, Ethenclwick, and Panstern. A fair is held on 4 Sep. Acres, 4,911. Real property, £6,020. Pop., 331. Houses, 191.—The parish includes also the townships of East Newton and West Newton. Acres, 6,310. Real property, £10,147. Pop., 1,005. Houses, 228. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £476. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient and tolerable, and has a curious Danish monumental stone. The p. curacy of Colden-Parva is a separate benefice. Towrie's charity, founded in 1653, has an income of £260, and includes almshouses and school. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district comprises

two entire parishes and part of a third. Acres, 10,662. Pop., 1,735. Houses, 373.

ALDBURGH. See ALDBOROUGH and ALDBOROUGH.

ALDBURY, a parish in Berkhamstead district, Herts; under the Chiltern hills, 1 mile E of Tring r. station, and 3¼ NNE of Berkhamstead. It has a post-office under Tring. Acres, 2,071. Real property, £2,902. Pop., 548. Houses, 179. The manor was possessed by the Verners, the Andersons, and the Iffvdes; and now belongs to the Duke of Leeds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £448.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is early English, with a square embattled tower; and contains some ancient tombs. Charities, £26 and poor's cottages.

ALDBURY, Oxford and Surrey. See ALBURY.

ALDBY. See ALBY.

ALDCLIFFE, a township in Lancaster parish, on the estuary of the Lune, 14 mile SSW of Lancaster. Acres, 652. Pop., 74. Houses, 13.

ALDE (THE), a river of Suffolk. It rises near Haxted; runs south-eastward to the vicinity of Alborough; and goes thence southward to the sea at Oxford haven. Its entire length is about 30 miles; and its lower reaches, to the extent of 10 miles, are narrow, winding estuary, past the Lantern marshes.

ALDEBURGH. See ALDBOROUGH, Suffolk.

ALDEBY, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Loddon, Norfolk. The parish lies on Waveney river, 3 miles NE of Beccles; and it has a station on the Yarmouth branch of the Eastern Union railway, and a post-office under Beccles. Acres, 3,056. Real property, £5,108. Pop., 557. Houses, 118. The manor belonged anciently to the cathedral of Norwich, and was made the site of a Benedictine cell. The property is divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is ancient and good, and has a fine door. The sub-district comprises sixteen parishes. Acres, 24,573. Pop., 4,954. Houses, 1,102.

ALDENHAM, a parish in Watford district, Herts; near the Colne river and the St. Albans railway, 2 miles NE of Watford. Post-town, Watford. Acres, 5,849. Real property, £13,501. Pop., 1,768. Houses, 352. The hamlet of Theobald-Street is included. The property is divided. The chief residences are Aldenham Abbey and Aldenham Lodge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £325.* Patrons, the Trustees of P. Thelluson, Esq. The church is early English, of cemented flint stones, in very good condition. Radlet chapelry, formed in 1865, is a separate vicarage. Platt's almshouses and free grammar school have an income of £1,141, and were founded in 1559, and rebuilt in 1825. Other charities, £24.

ALDENHAM HALL, the seat of Sir J. E. D. Acton, Bart., 3½ miles WNW of Bridgenorth, Salop.

ALDER (THE). See ADUR.

ALDERBURY, a village, a parish, a sub-district, a hundred, and a district in Wilts. The village stands on the river Avon, near the Salisbury branch of the South-western railway, 3 miles SE of Salisbury; and has a post-office under Salisbury.—The parish includes also the chapelries of Pitton and Farley. Acres, 4,332. Real property of Alderbury, Whaddon, and West Grimstead, £4,270; of Pitton and Farley, £2,821. Pop., of the parish, 1,331. Houses, 283. The property is divided among a few. Alderbury House, the seat of the Fords, in the vicinity of the village, was built of materials from the ancient belfry of Salisbury cathedral. Ivy-Church, some remains of which exist in a school-house on an eminence, was an Augustinian priory founded by King Stephen. The living of Alderbury is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; and includes the curacies of Pitton and Farley. Value, £477. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is excellent. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £16.—The sub-district comprises five parishes, part of another parish, and three extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 24,551. Pop., 4,357. Houses, 924.—The hundred comprises most of the parishes and tracts of the sub-district, and includes so many others



as to be more extensive. Acres, 32,790. Pop., 4,377. Houses, 1,019.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Alderbury, containing the parishes of Alderbury, Winterslow, West Grimstead, Whiteparish, and Landford, part of the parish of West Dean, and the extra-parochial tracts of Clarendon-Park, Melchet-Park, and Earldoms; the sub-district of Downton, containing the parishes of Dorchester, Standish, Nantwich-Bodenham, Odstock, Homington, Coombe-Bissett, and Stratford-St. Anthony; and the sub-district of Britford, containing the parishes of Britford, West Harnham, Laverstock, Stratford-under-the-Castle, and Fisherton-Anger, part of the parish of St. Martin, the liberty of Salisbury Close, and the extra-parochial Old Sarum. Acres, 53,490. Poor-rates in 1866, £11,086. Pop. in 1841, 14,174; in 1861, 14,770. Houses, 2,977. Marriages in 1866, 91; births, 472,—of which 26 were illegitimate; deaths, 337,—of which 82 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,069; births, 4,650; deaths, 3,355. The places of worship in 1851 were 23 of the Church of England, with 4,827 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 35 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 894 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,346 s.; and 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 322 s. The schools in 1851 were 27 public day-schools, with 1,633 scholars; 17 private day-schools, with 325 s.; 36 Sunday schools, with 2,317 s.; and 5 evening-schools for adults, with 86 s. The work-house is in Britford.

ALDERBURY, Surrey. See ALBURY, Surrey.

ALDERFORD, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; on the river Wensum, 9 miles NNE of Thuxton r. station, and 10 NW of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 422. Real property, £883. Pop., 28. Houses, 5. The manor belonged anciently to Norwich Cathedral. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Attlebridge, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £212.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is old but good.

ALDERHOLT, a tything and a chapelry in Cranborne parish, Dorset. The tything lies on the verge of the county, 4½ miles E of Cranborne, and 5½ N of Ringwood r. station; and has a post-office under Salisbury. Pop., 494. The chapelry includes the tything, but is larger, and was constituted in 1849. Pop., 708. Houses, 145. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £108.* Patron, the Vicar of Cranborne. The church was built by the Marquis of Salisbury.

ALDERLEY, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Macclesfield, Cheshire. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Bollin, and on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 7 miles SSW of Stockport. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Congleton; and it includes the townships of Nether Alderley, Over Alderley, and Great Warford. Acres in Nether Alderley, 2,755. Real property, £3,795. Pop., 617. Houses, 105. Acres in Over Alderley, 2,146. Real property, £3,888. Pop., 421. Houses, 77. Acres in the parish, 6,173. Real property, £14,931. Pop., 1,418. Houses, 257. The property is subdivided. Alderley Edge has a height of 360 feet, commands an extensive view, and yields excellent sandstone. Alderley Park is the seat of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and has fine grounds. Numerous neat residences have recently been built on Alderley Edge; and excursion trains run to it in summer from Manchester. Copper ore is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £750.* Patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel and a Wesleyan,—the latter a Gothic edifice of 1853. Charities, £21.—The sub-district includes also parts of three other parishes. Acres, 13,559. Pop., 4,525. Houses, 798.

ALDERLEY, a village and a parish in Chipping-Salbury district, Gloucester. The village stands on a hill of the Cotswolds, above the confluence of two rivulets, 3 miles ESE of Cheltenham r. station, and 4 NE of Wickwar; and has a post-office under Wotton-under-Edge. The parish comprises 595 acres. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 95. Houses, 23. The property is not much

divided. The hill on which the village stands has yielded many curious fossils. The parish was formerly the boundary of Kingswood forest. The estate of Alderley was the birthplace of Sir Matthew Hale, and continues to be held by his descendants. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £200.* Patron, R. H. B. Hale, Esq. The church is a handsome building, conspicuously situated on the hill; and contains the grave and monument of Sir Matthew Hale.

ALDERMAN-HAW, a village in Woodhouse chapelry, 2 miles W of Mount Sorrel, Leicester. It had a cell of Bermondsey abbey. Pop., 25.

ALDERMASTON, or ADMISTON, a village and a parish in Bradfield district, Berks.—The village stands at the influx of the Emborne to the Kennet, 8 miles E of Newbury; and it has a station, 1½ mile distant, on the Great Western railway, and a post-office under Reading. It was formerly a market town; and it still has fairs on 6 May, 7 July, and 11 Oct. The Earl of Essex occupied it in 1644. The parish comprises 3,663 acres. Real property, £4,718. Pop., 555. Houses, 129. The property is not much divided. Much of the surface is heathy. The park of Aldermaston Court includes 1,000 acres; and is one of the wildest and most diversified in the south of England. The mansion on it is a Tudor edifice, built in 1551; and contains many interesting relics of a remarkable structure which preceded it, the seat of the Forsters and the Congreves; and the old lodges, with spired tower and roof, are still standing. An ancient camp occurs near Aldermaston Soak. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value and patron, not reported. The church is an ancient edifice, with fine Norman doorway and interesting monuments.

ALDERMINSTER, a parish in the district of Stratford-on-Avon and county of Worcester; on the river Stour and on the Stratford and Moreton railway, 5 miles SSE of Stratford. It has a post-office under Stratford. Acres, 3,167. Real property, £3,777. Pop., 520. Houses, 105. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £170.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is cruciform, with a low tower, and partly Norman.

ALDERMOOR, an eminence, crowned by a windmill, and commanding a grand prospect, 1½ mile SSW of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

ALDERNEY, one of the Channel Islands. It lies 10 miles W of Cape La Hague in France, 15 NNE of Guernsey, and 57 S by E of Portland Bill, the nearest part of the English coast. Its length is 34 miles; its breadth, a little more than 1 mile; its circumference, about 8 miles. It was the Riduna of the Romans; and is called Anrigny by the French. It is surrounded by rocks, islets, and conflicting currents; so that the approach to it is often dangerous. Small bays indent its coast; and that of Braye, on the NW, affords good anchorage. Communication is maintained twice a-week, by a small steamer, with Guernsey. The surface is variously high and low, all destitute of trees; but contains some fertile land, in good cultivation. The Alderney cow, a small, straight-backed animal, has a world-wide fame for its milking properties; but is supplied to the English market from Jersey and Guernsey, very rarely from Alderney; and is of much smaller size in Alderney than in Jersey, and smaller in Jersey than in Guernsey. Many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found in Alderney. Celtic monuments formerly were numerous; but only one, a damaged cromlech, now remains. A castle of the Earl of Essex and a nursery stood on the coast; but are now represented by a modern fort and a barracks. Vast works, comprising forts, a capacious harbour, and a breakwater, recommended by the late Duke of Wellington, are in the course of construction by Government, to block the great French works at Cherbourg, and maintain command of the English Channel. They were originally estimated to cost £600,000; but they actually cost £1,000,000 at a point in 1890, and were then computed to require about £300,000 more. The town of St. Anne stands within ½ a mile of the harbour, nearly in the centre of the island; and contains the

dwellings of nearly all the inhabitants. It has two main streets, a government house, a new court house, a parish church, and chapels for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The parish church is an elegant cruciform edifice, in the semi-Norman style, with central tower, built in 1850, at a cost of £8,000. The island is governed by a court of its own, subject to the court of Guernsey; it has a post-office under Guernsey; and it forms a parish in the diocese of Winchester. The living is a p. curacy of the value of £300,* in the patronage of the Governor of Guernsey. Both English and French are spoken by the inhabitants, but English more than French. Pop. in 1841, 1,033; in 1861, 4,932.—The strait between the island and France is swept by a tidal current of 6 miles an hour, and bears the name of the Race of Alderney. The French fleet escaped through it in 1692, after the battle of La Hogue; and Admiral Balchen was lost in it in 1774. Alderney gave the title of Baron to a son of George II.—See CASKETS (THE).

ALDERSBROOKE, a locality in Epping forest, Essex; near the river Roding, 1 mile WNW of Ilford r. station, and 6 miles NE of St. Paul's, London. It has a post-office under Ilford, London E. Here is the City cemetery; and here was the seat of the antiquary Lethieullier.

ALDERSEY, a township in Coddington parish, Cheshire; on an affluent of the river Dee, 4 miles SW of Tattenhall r. station, and 8 SSE of Chester. Acres, 784. Real property, £1,175. Pop., 119. Houses, 21. The proprietor's seat is Aldersey Hall.

ALDERSHOLT. See **ALDERHOLT**.

ALDERSHOT, a town, a camp, and a parish in the district of Farnham and county of Hants. The town stands near the Basingstoke canal, and near the Ash, the Tongham, the Farnham, and the Farnborough r. stations, 3 miles NE by N of Farnham. It has a post-office under Farnborough station, a church, and three dissenting places of worship; and it publishes two weekly newspapers. It suddenly rose from seclusion to importance by the formation of the neighbouring camp. The church at it contains several monuments of the Tichborne family who formerly resided in the parish.—The camp is situated close to the town, on Aldershot Heath, which consists of the Bagshot sand, and stretches away to the downs of Surrey; and it also has a post-office under Farnborough station. It was formed in 1854, at a cost of upwards of £600,000. It is practically a wooden town; covers an area of 7 square miles; and is divided by the Basingstoke canal into two parts, containing accommodation for respectively 12,000 and 8,000 men. Two churches of wood, and another church of cast-iron, are in it, for the use of the troops. Quarters for the commanding officers are on a rising ground overlooking it from the SW; the Queen's Pavilion, built at a cost of £5,000, is beyond these quarters; and permanent barracks, erected in 1857 at great cost, with accommodation for about 7,000 men, and a large church, built in 1863, at a cost of £14,000, are near the Pavilion.—The parish comprises 4,144 acres. Real property, £12,073. Pop. in 1841, 685; in 1861, 16,720, of whom 11,720 were military in the camp. Houses, 763. The manor belonged anciently to Merton priory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £164.* Patrons, F. Eggar, C. Andrews, R. Alden, and H. Tice, Esqs.

ALDERTON, a parish in Winchcombe district, Gloucester; 5 miles ESE of Ashchurch r. station, and 9 NNE of Cheltenham. It has a post-office under Cheltenham; and contains the hamlet of Dixon. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £2,067. Pop., 487. Houses, 109. The property is subdivided. Here are remains of a Saxon camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £450.* Patron, the Rev. C. Covey. The church is good. Charities, £20.

ALDERTON, a parish in Potterspurty district, Northampton; near Watling-street, the Fove river, and the Grand Junction canal, 3½ miles W of Roade r. station, and 3½ SE of Towcester. Post-town, Towcester. Acres, 910. Real property, £1,292. Pop., 131. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. Lace-making is

carried on. The living is a rectory, annexed to Grafton-Regis, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is modern, and in the perpendicular English style. Charities, £4 and five poor's cottages.

ALDERTON, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on the coast, between the Deben river and Hollesley bay, 8 miles SSE of Woodbridge r. station. It has a post-office under Woodbridge. Acres, 2,543. Real property, £4,390. Pop., 634. Houses, 137. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £720.* Patrons, T. Archer, Esq., and the Bishop of Norwich. The church is a modern brick edifice; and a previous church is in ruins, and serves as a landmark. Charities, £23. Giles Fletcher, the poet, was rector of Alderton, and died here in 1623.

ALDERTON, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; near Akeman-street, 9 miles NNW of Chippenham r. station. It has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 1,587. Real property, £2,404. Pop., 192. Houses, 44. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir J. Neeld, Bart. Gore, the antiquary, who flourished in the 17th century, was a native of Alderton, and was buried in the church.

ALDETON, a township in Great Ness parish, Salop; near the river Severn, 8 miles WNW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 54.

ALDERTON, a township in Hadnall chapelry, Salop; 6 miles NNE of Shrewsbury. Pop., 25.

ALDERWASLEY, a township-chapelry in Wirksworth parish, Derby; near the Derwent river, the Cromford canal, and the Whatstandwell Bridge r. station, 2½ miles ESE of Wirksworth. Post-town, Wirksworth. Real property, £4,356,—of which £1,000 are in iron-works. Pop., 372. Houses, 70. The scenery is picturesque. Alderwasley Hall is a beautiful seat. Coal, iron, and lead are worked. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120.* Patron, F. Hurst, Esq.

ALDFIELD, a township and a chapelry in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the rivulet Skell, 4 miles SW of Ripon r. station. Post-town, Ripon. Acres, 1,225. Real property, £1,375. Pop., 128. Houses, 27. A sulphuretted spring exists here, in a picturesque spot; and, but for being so near Harrogate, would probably be in high request. The chapelry comprises the townships of Aldfield, Studley-Roger, and Studley-Royal, and bears the name of Aldfield-with-Studley. Pop. in 1851, 327. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £72. Patron, Countess Cowper.

ALDFOLD. See **ALFOLD**.

ALDFORD, a village, a township, and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The village stands on an affluent of the Dee, 2½ miles ESE of Saltney r. station, and 6 miles S by E of Chester. It has a post-office under Chester; and it was formerly a market town. A bridge here crosses an "old ford" on the line of a Roman road into Wales; and that old ford gave the place its name. Remains of a castle are in the neighbourhood, erected in the reign of Henry II., and garrisoned by Brereton in the civil war. The township comprises 1,273 acres. Pop., 433. Houses, 88. The parish includes also the townships of Edgerley, Buerton, and Churton-by-Aldford. Acres, 2,633. Real property, £4,572. Pop., 731. Houses, 150. The manor, with Eton Hall, belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £330.* Patron, the Marquis of Westminster. The church was rebuilt in 1866, and is in the early English style. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.

ALDGATE. See **LONDON**.

ALDHAM, a parish in Lexden district, Essex; near Colne river, 2 miles N of Marks Tey r. station, and 5 ENE of Coggeshall. Post-town, Marks Tey under Colchester. Acres, 1,825. Real property, £2,553. Pop., 406. Houses, 94. The manor belonged to the De Veres. The property is subdivided. The place is a meet for the East Essex hounds. The living is a rectory in the dia-

cese of Rochester. Value, £327.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is very good. Charities, £32. Morant the historian was rector of Aldham.

ALDHAM, a parish in Cosford district, Suffolk; near the river Bret, 2 miles N of Hadleigh r. station. Post-town, Hadleigh, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,744. Real property, £1,360. Pop., 267. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £290. Patron, T. B. Lennard, Esq. The church is very ancient, and has a Norman round tower. A priory cell stood at Priory Farm. Rowland Taylor was burned, in 1555, on Aldham Common.

ALDHAM (St.). See ALBAN'S HEAD (St.).

ALDINGBOURN, a parish in Westbampton district, Sussex; 1 mile north of Woodgate r. station, and 4 E of Chichester. It contains the hamlets of Lidsay and Westergate. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 3,069. Real property, £6,678. Pop., 772. Houses, 162. Aldingbourn House was a seat of the Howards. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is early English, and has a black marble font.

ALDINGHAM, a parish in Ulverstone district, Lancashire; on Morecambe bay, 4 miles E of Furness Abbey r. station, and 5 S by W of Ulverstone. It includes the divisions of Gleaston and Leece. Post-town, Bardsea under Ulverstone. Acres, 4,694. Real property, £5,497. Pop., 1,011. Houses, 186. The property is much subdivided. Much land formerly in the parish has been carried off by the sea. Gleaston Castle, now a ruin of three towers, with connecting walls, was a seat of the Flemings, and of the Duke of Suffolk, the father of Lady Jane Grey. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £1,093.* Patron, the Crown. The church is very good. The p. curacy of Dendron is a separate benefice. Charities, £15.

ALDINGTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of East Ashford, Kent. The village stands near the Grand Military canal, 1½ mile S of Smeeth r. station, and 6 SE of Ashford. It has a post-office under Hythe; and is in the lib. of Romney Marsh.—The parish comprises 3,576 acres. Real property, £5,357. Pop., 658. Houses, 144. The property is not much divided. The Roman road from Lyme to Pevensey went through the parish. Court-of-Street, on the line of that road, about a mile E of the village, was the scene of the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the nun of Kent, who made so great a figure in the political party of Queen Catherine. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury; and till 1563 was united with Smeeth. Value, £350.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early English, with a tower in late perpendicular; and formerly had a brass of 1475. Charities, £9. The celebrated Erasmus of Rotterdam, and Richard Moster, who suffered death for aiding the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, were rectors of Aldington.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes. Acres, 16,127. Pop., 2,437. Houses, 509.

ALDINGTON, a hamlet in Badsey parish, Worcester; 2 miles E of Evesham. Pop., 141. Houses, 35.

ALDMONBURY. See ALMONBURY.

ALDON, a township in Stokesay parish, Salop; near the river Onny, 6½ miles NW of Ludlow. Pop., 236.

ALDON, a hamlet in Addington and Ryarsh parishes, Kent; 6½ miles NW of Maidstone.

ALDRETH, a hamlet in Haddenham parish, Cambridge.

ALDRIDGE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Walsall, Stafford. The town stands near the Worley canal, 2½ miles ESE of Pelsall r. station, and 3½ NE of Walsall; and it has a post-office under Walsall. An extensive distillery is here; and fine potter's clay and coal are worked in the neighbourhood. Pop., 1,179. Houses, 234.—The parish includes also the town of Great Barr. Acres, 7,752. Real property, £6,041. Pop., 2,254. Houses, 454. The property is divided among a few. A height called Barr-Dracon, is said to have been a place of Druidical sacrifices; and a pool, called Druid Mere, makes an occasional overflow, and

has been popularly imagined to possess some supernatural quality. Barr-Hall-Park is the seat of Sir E. D. Scott, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £375.* Patron, the Rev. J. F. Smith. The church contains a monument of a Stapleton, and is good. The vicarage of Great Barr is a separate benefice. Jordan's schools have £118 from endowment, and other charities £64.—The sub-district comprises two parishes and part of a third. Pop., 7,026. Houses, 1,413.

ALDRIDGE HILL, an extra-parochial tract contiguous to Brockenhurst parish, Hants.

ALDRINGHAM, a village and a parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The village stands near the coast and near the Aldborough railway, 2½ miles N of Aldborough. It was formerly a market town; and it still has fairs on 11 Oct. and 1 Dec. The parish contains also the hamlet of Thorpe. Post-town, Aldborough under Saxmundham. Acres, 1,783; of which 80 are water. Real property, £1,913. Pop., 471. Houses, 111. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich; and includes the curacy of Thorpe. Value, £59. Patron, the Rev. E. Hollond. The church is transition Norman, and has an octagonal font. There is a Baptist chapel.

ALDRINGTON, or ATHERINGTON, a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; on the coast, near the South Coast railway, 3 miles W of Brighton. Post-town, Brighton. Acres, 776. Pop., 7. Houses, 2. A village here which antiquaries suppose to have been the Portus Adurni of the Romans, which some also suppose to have been given by King Alfred to his younger son, and which came to bear the same name as the parish, was destroyed at no very late period, by encroachment of the sea. So much of the parish also was carried away that not an inhabitant was found in it at the Censuses of 1801–51. The ruins of the church, in early English architecture, still exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £294. Patron, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

ALDSTONE. See ALSTON, Cumberland.

ALDSWORTH, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; near the river Leach, 10 miles NE of Cirencester r. station. It has a post-office under Cheltenham. Acres, 3,460. Real property, £3,107. Pop., 430. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £66. Patron, Christ's Church, Oxford. The church stands on a hill, and commands an extensive view.

ALDSWORTH, a tything in Westbourne parish, Sussex; near Stanstead Park, 6½ miles WNW of Chichester. Pop., 118.

ALDWARK, a township in Bradbourne parish, Derby; near Mouldridgehill and the Peak railway, 4½ miles NW of Wirksworth. Acres, 935. Pop., 65. Houses, 13.

ALDWARK, a township in Alne parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 3½ miles W of Tollerton r. station, and 12 NW of York. Acres, 2,217. Real property, £2,012. Pop., 155. Houses, 37.

ALDWARK, a hamlet in Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Don, 2 miles NE of Rotherham. Aldwark Hall, in the vicinity, was once a seat of the Fitzwilliam family.

ALDWICK, a tything and a hundred on the coast of Sussex. The tything is in Pagham parish, a mile SW of Begnor; and has a post-office under Begnor. The hundred is in the rape of Chichester; and comprises Begnor, and parts of five parishes. Acres, 13,516. Pop. in 1851, 4,977.

ALDWINKLE-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton; on the river Nen, at Thorpe r. station, 2½ miles NNE of Thrapston. Post-town, Thrapston. Acres, together with Aldwinkle St. Peter, 2,450. Real property, £4,424. Pop. of Aldwinkle-All-Saints, 354. Houses, 82. The property is divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £311.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Roberts. The church shows beautiful features of decorated English, and has a handsome tower. Thorpe's school has £16 from endowment; and other charities have £35. The father of

the poet Dryden was rector of Aldwinkle-All-Saints; and the poet was born in the parsonage.

ALDWINKLE-ST. PETER, a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton; on the river Nen, a mile W of Thorpe r. station, and 3 miles N by W of Thrapston. Post-town, Thrapston. Acres and property returned with Aldwinkle-All-Saints. Pop., 222. Houses, 46. The property is subdivided. A curious cruciform building, called Liveden, stands here on the Nen, erected by the Tresham family, and richly decorated with sculpture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £230. Patron, Lord Lilford. The church is good. Thomas Fuller, the historian, was a native.

ALDWORTH, or **ALDER**, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; in a high hilly tract, near Icknield-street, 3 miles WSW of Goring r. station, and 4 E by S of East Ilsley. Post-town, Ashampstead under Reading. Acres, 1,960. Real property, £2,119. Pop., 275. Houses, 64. The manor belonged to the family of De la Beche, one of whom was tutor to the Black Prince; and a farm called Beach was the site of their baronial castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £449. Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church contains nine remarkable monuments of the De la Beches, two of them altar-tombs, and all so interesting, that Queen Elizabeth made a journey on horseback to see them. A yew-tree, 27 feet in girth, is in the churchyard.

ALED (THE), a stream of North Wales. It rises at Llyn-Aled, in the SW of Denbigh; and runs 10 miles northward, past Dyffryn-Aled, to a confluence with the Elwy, 2 miles NE of Llanfair.

ALEMOUTH. See **ALNMOUTH**.

ALÉN (THE). See **ALWEN (THE)**.

ALESHAM. See **ATLSHAM** and **HAILSHAM**.

ALESWORTH. See **AILESWORTH**.

ALETHORPE, an extra-parochial tract, in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 2 miles ENE of Fakenham. Acres, 239. Pop., 6. House, 1.

ALEX'S TOR, a peak near Brown Willy, 5½ miles SE of Camelford, Cornwall.

ALEXTON, a parish in Billesdon district, Leicester; on the river Eye, 3 miles W by N of Uppingham, and 6 NW of Medbourne Bridge r. station. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 997; but only 76 arable. Real property, £1,797. Pop., 67. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. Alexton Hall, now a farmhouse, was till lately a seat of Lord Berners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £140. Patron, Lord Berners. The church was restored in 1863.

ALFOLD, **ALDFOLD**, or **AWFOLD**, a parish in the district of Hambleton, and counties of Surrey and Sussex; on the Wey and Arundel canal, 6½ miles SE of Witley r. station, and 8 SSE of Godalming. It has a post-office under Horsham. Acres, 2,883. Real property, £1,970. Pop., 535. Houses, 96. Much of the surface is woodland; and little yields any grain but oats. Several French refugees from the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day settled here, and erected a glass manufactory. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £205. Patron, the Rev. L. W. Elliott. The church is Norman.

ALFORD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Spilsby, Lincoln. The town stands on a rivulet, adjacent to the East Lincoln railway, 10½ miles SSE of Louth, and 23½ NNE of Boston; took its name from an old ford on the rivulet; gives the title of Viscount to Earl Brownlow; comprises three main streets and a market-place; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; carries on brewing, tanning, dyeing, rope-making, and other employments; and has a r. station with telegraph, a head post-office, two banking-offices, three chief inns, a police-station, a handsome recent corn-exchange, a neat mechanics' institute of 1854, with lecture-hall and library, an early English church, five dissenting chapels, a grammar-school with £354 a-year from endowment, and with a fellowship and three scholarships at Cambridge, an endowed school for girls, a mixed national school, six alms-houses, some other charities, a

weekly market on Tuesday, and stock fairs on Whit-Tuesday and 8 Nov.—The parish comprises 1,410 acres. Real property, £7,893. Pop., 2,658. Houses, 592. The property is subdivided. There are a mineral spring and barrows. The living is a vicarage, united to the curacy of Rigby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £163. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.—The sub-district comprises nineteen parishes. Acres, 32,570. Pop., 7,804. Houses, 1,633.

ALFORD, a village and a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Brue, near Castleary r. station, 3 miles SE of Glastonbury. It has a post-office under Bath. A chalybeate spring in its neighbourhood was formerly much resorted to, but is now neglected. The parish comprises 722 acres. Real property, with Lovington and Wheathill, £3,793. Pop., 109. Houses, 21. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Hornblotton, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £788. Patron, the Rev. J. G. Thring. The church is early perpendicular of the time of Henry VI.; with very fine features of structure and carving.

ALFRED. See **ASHFORD**, Kent.

ALFRED'S CASTLE. See **ASHDOWN PARK**.

ALFRED'S TOWER, a monumental edifice in Stourhead Park, on the confines of Wilts and Somerset, 5 miles NNE of Wincanton. It stands on Kingsettle hill, 800 feet high, 3 miles WNW of Stourhead House, and commands an extensive view over the circumjacent counties. It is a triangular structure of red brick, 150 feet high, with turrets at the corners, and surmounted by a colossal statue of Alfred the Great. It was built by the proprietor of the park, Henry Hoare, Esq., to commemorate the achievements of Alfred; and it bears an appropriate inscription. Alfred, on issuing from his retreat in the Isle of Athelney, fixed his standard here against the Danish invaders. Hence the name Kingsettle given to the hill. A huge mound, called Jack's Castle, occurs a mile S of the tower, and was long believed to have been formed for beacon fires, but is now known to have been sepulchral. See **STOORTON**.

ALFRETON, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Belper, Derby. The town stands on the brow of a hill, about a mile from the new branch railway connecting the Erewash line with the main Midland, and 14 miles NNE of Derby. It is said, but without good reason, to have got its name and origin from a residence of King Alfred. Its form is irregular and straggling; and many of its houses are old. The parish church is variously early, decorated, and later English; and was restored and enlarged in 1869. The town has a railway station, a head post-office, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; and is a polling place. Stocking manufacture is carried on; and potteries, stone-quarries, collieries, and iron-works are in the neighbourhood. A weekly market is held on Friday, and fairs on 26 Jan., Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, 31 July, 8 Oct., and 22 Nov.—The parish contains also the villages of Greenhill-Lane and Birchwood, the manor of Riddings-with-Ironville, and the hamlets of Summercoates and Swanwick. Acres, 4,550. Real property, £27,414,—of which £7,472 are in mines, and £2,000 in iron-works. Pop., 11,549. Houses, 2,032. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Alfreton belonged to successively the De Alfretons, the Chaworths, the Babingtons, and the Zouches; and now belongs to W. P. Morewood, Esq. Roman relics have been found at Greenhill-Lane. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150. Patron, W. P. Morewood, Esq. The p. curacy of Swanwick, the vicarage of Ironville, and the vicarage of Riddings-with-Summercoates, are separate benefices. The ancient parish church belonged to Beauchief abbey. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. An endowed school has £50 a-year, and other charities £145. The sub-district is co-extensive with the parish.

ALFRICK, a township-chapelry in Suckley parish, Worcester; near the river Teme, 7½ miles W of Worces-

ter. It has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 1,790. Pop., 474. Houses, 99. The living is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Suckley. Charities, £14.

ALFRISTON, a village and a parish in Eastbourne district, Sussex. The village stands on the Cuckmere river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Bervick r. station, and 8 SE of Lewes. Its name is a corruption of Alfred's Town; and points to ancient entrenchments in the neighbourhood, formed by King Alfred. It has a post-office under Lewes; and it formerly had two fairs. The Star Inn here, a building about 360 years old, contains some curious sculptures. The parish comprises 2,425 acres. Real property, £2,617. Pop., 522. Houses, 113. The manor belonged anciently to Michelham priory. The property is subdivided. Two fine varieties of apples, one of them called the Alfriston apple, are grown. Roman coins and Anglo-Saxon sceattas have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £135. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is chiefly decorated English, and has stone stalls and an ancient tomb. There is an Independent chapel.

ALGARKIRK, a parish in Boston district, Lincoln; on the Peterborough and Boston railway, near Fosdyke Wash, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Boston. It has a station, with Sutterton, on the railway. Post-town, Sutterton under Spalding. Acres, 6,050. Real property, £10,828. Pop., 772. Houses, 155. The property is subdivided. Much of the surface is fen. Algarkirk House is the seat of the Rev. B. Beridge. The living is a rectory, united with Fosdyke, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £1,310.* Patron, the Rev. B. Beridge. The church is cruciform, with a low central tower; shows successive characters from traces of Norman to later English; has a beautiful new reredos; and contains sedilia and an octagonal font. A pillar in the churchyard is said to mark the grave of Algar, Earl of Mercia, who fell in battle against the Danes at Threkingham, in 870. Hence the name Algarkirk. Charities £24, and a share in Fosdyke hospital.

ALHAMPTON, a tything in Ditcheat parish, Somerset; near the river Brue, 3 miles NNW of Castle Cary. Pop. 336.

ALICANA. See **ILKLEY**.

ALICE HOLT FOREST, a royal forest on the E border of Hants; near the Alton railway, between Binstead and Farnham. It measures about 2 miles by 2. It was formerly stocked with fallow deer, and kept thickly wooded; and it still contains many stately trees. Much rude ancient pottery has been found in it, and is supposed to have been manufactured on the spot by the aboriginal Britons.

ALKBOROUGH, or **AUKBOROUGH**, a parish in Glanford Brigg district, Lincoln; at the mouth of the river Trent, 5 miles S of Brough r. station, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ W of Purton-upon-Humber. It has a post-office under Brigg; and contains the hamlet of Walcot. Acres, 2,875; of which 335 are water. Real property, £3,394. Pop., 497. Houses, 99. The property is divided between two. A high ground, with cliff, overhanging the Trent, commands a brilliant view of the basins of the Trent, the Ouse, and the Humber, and forms a strong, natural, military post for overawing great part of the coast of England. A Roman camp occurs here, of square outline, 360 feet each side, with vallum and ditch nearly entire; and now bears the name of Countess Close, from a tradition that it was inhabited by a Countess of Warwick. Alkborough is thought to have been the Roman Aquis. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Whitton, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £209. Patrons, the Bishop of Lincoln and the Rev. C. Constable. The church is ancient. There are two Methodist chapels and a large almshouse.

ALKERTON, a tything in Eastington parish, Gloucester; 4 miles W of Stroud. Pop., 1,005. Houses, 225. Here are a Baptist chapel and a Methodist chapel.

ALKERTON, or **AWKERINGTON**, a parish in Banbury district, Oxford; on the verge of the county, 5 miles WNW of Banbury r. station. Post-town, Shenington under Banbury. Acres, 650. Real property, £1,316. Pop.,

194. Houses, 49. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £153. Patron, the Rev. R. E. Hughes. The church contains, in its external courses, some curious figures of acolytes censing; and is in tolerable condition. The learned but unfortunate mathematician, Thomas Lydiat, who lived in 1572-1646, was a native of the parish, and for some time its rector.

"If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,
Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end."

ALKHAM, a parish in Dover district, Kent; 3 miles SW of Ewell r. station, and 4 W of Dover. Post-town, Ewell under Dover. Acres, 3,200. Real property, £3,567. Pop., 520. Houses, 102. The property is much subdivided. A nailbourne here breaks out occasionally with such "store of water as would carry a vessel of considerable burden." The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Capel-le-Ferne, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £152. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is partly Norman, partly early English, and in very good condition. Reindein House, contiguous to Alkham, is extra-parochial.

ALKINGTON, a tything in Berkeley parish, Gloucester; adjacent to the town of Berkeley. Pop., 1,010. Houses, 221.

ALKINGTON, a township in Whitechurch parish, Salop; 1 mile SSW of the town of Whitechurch. Pop., 135.

ALKMERE. See **BETTON**.

ALKMONTON, a township and a chapelry in Longford parish, Derby. The township lies 5 miles NNE of Sudbury r. station, and 6 S by E of Ashborne. Post-town, Longford under Derby. Pop., 82. Houses, 15. A chapel and an hospital were founded here, in 1474, by Lord Mountjoy; but are now extinct. The present chapelry was constituted in 1849, and is more extensive than the township. Pop., 164. Houses, 27. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £50.* Patron, W. Evans, Esq. The church is very good.

ALMUNDBURY. See **ALCONBURY**.

ALMONTON, a township in Prestwick-cum-Oldham parish, Lancashire; 1 mile W of Middleton Junction r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Manchester. Acres, 738. Real property, £1,957. Pop., 423. Houses, 77. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the neighbouring cotton factories. Alkington Hall is the seat of the Lever family, and is noted for Sir Aston Lever's collecting a museum at it, which was sold in London.

ALLALEIGH, a hamlet in Cornworthy parish, Devon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Totnes. Pop., 93.

ALLAN-BANK. See **GRASMERE**.

ALLARTHORPE. See **ALLERTHORPE**.

ALLATHORNE. See **ARRATHORNE**.

ALLCANNINGS, a tything and a parish in Devizes district, Wilts. The tything lies on the Avon canal, 2 miles S of Wans Dyke, 4 miles E by N of Devizes r. station; and has a post-office under Devizes. Pop., 602. Houses, 138. The parish contains also the tythings of Allington, Etchilhampton, and Fallaway. Acres, 5,483. Real property, £8,647. Pop., 1,013. Houses, 230. The manor-house is a building of the 14th century, now used as a farm-house. The living is a rectory, and was formerly a prebend, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £1,100.* Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church was partly built in the 17th century. Charities, £19.

ALLDER. See **ALDWORTH**.

ALLEN (THE), a stream of Cornwall, which runs 6 miles southward to the Fal at Truro. Also a stream of Dorset, which runs 9 miles southward to the Stour in the vicinity of Wimborne-Minster. Also a stream of Flint, which runs a short distance underground near Mold, and falls into the Dee below Caergywle. Also a stream of Northumberland, which rises, in two head-streams E and W, on the confines of Durham and Cumberland, and runs 11 miles northward to the South Tyne, 3 miles above Haydon-Bridge.

ALLEN (ST.), a parish in Truro district, Cornwall; on the Allen rivulet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Truro r. station. Post-town, Truro. Acres, 3,501. Real property,

£2,735. Pop., 687. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. Many of the inhabitants are miners. An old edifice, now a farm-house, was the seat of the Devills. An ancient camp, with triple ditch, occurs at Gwarrnick. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £174.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is good.

ALLENDALE, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Hexham, Northumberland. The town stands on the Allen rivulet, and on the Allendale railway, 9 miles SW of Hexham. It has a post-office; under Carlisle; and is a polling place. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on the Friday after 12 May, and 29 Oct., and 22 Aug.—The parish is cut into eight divisions (some of them called grieveships), Allendale town, Cattou, Keenty, Broadside, High Forest, Low Forest, Park, and West Allen; and it contains the townships or villages of West Allendale, Cattou, Keenty, Broadside-with-Forest, and Allenheads. Acres, 37,267. Real property, £64,716,—of which £27,373 are in mines. Pop., 6,401. Houses, 1,155. Much of the surface is moorish, bleak, hilly, and mountainous. The property is much subdivided. Lead mines are worked to the extent of about 2,500 tons of metal in the year; and there are several smelting-houses, with very extensive flues. Coal also is worked; and some silver and rock crystal are found. Allenheads, at the sources of the Allen, 7 miles S of the town of Allendale, is in the neighbourhood of the lead mines, and has a post-office of its own name under Carlisle. An ancient camp occurs at Old Town. The living of Allendale is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £250.* Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The church was built in 1807. The p. curacies of St. Peter, Ninebanks, and West Allen are separate benefices. Values, £120, £150,* and £100. Patron of all, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and a free grammar-school. The Allendale railway was authorized in 1865; joins the Newcastle and Carlisle near Hexham; was opened to Langley in 1867,—to Cattou-road in 1868; and was to be prolonged to Allenheads.—The sub-district of Allendale comprises Allendale parish and Haydon chapelry. Acres, 50,955. Pop., 8,622. Houses, 1,589.

ALLERFORD. See TOYD FARM.

ALLENHEADS. See ALLENDALE.

ALLENSMORE, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; near Train-Inn r. station, 4 miles SW of Hereford. It has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 2,007. Real property, £3,061. Pop., 612. Houses, 156. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is in disrepair. There are Wesleyan Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels. Charities, £15.

ALLENTON, or **ALWINTON**, a township and a parish in Rothbury district, Northumberland. The township lies on the Coquet river, at the influx of the rivulet Allen or Alwin, 13 miles NNW of Scots Gap r. station, and 19 WSW of Alnwick. Acres, 1,550. Pop., 87. Houses, 13. There were formerly two annual fairs. The parish contains also the townships of Farnham, Sharperton, Peals, Clennel, Burrowden, Biddlestone, Linbridge, Fairhaugh, Netherlton-North-Side, and Netherlton-South-Side. Post-town, Harbottle, under Morpeth. Acres, 31,940. Real property, £16,569. Pop., 899. Houses, 167. The property, together with that of Holystone, is held chiefly by two proprietors. Much of the surface is moor and hill, rising toward the Central Cheviots. The living is a vicarage, united to the p. curacy of Holystone, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £160.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is early English and cruciform, and was restored in 1853. Charities, £28.

ALLER (WEST). See ALLENDALE.

ALLER, a hamlet in Hilton parish, Dorset; on an affluent of the Trent, 4½ miles WSW of Blandford. Pop., 91.

ALLER, a village and a parish in Langport district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Parret and the Dorseton and Yeovil railway, 2½ miles N of Lang-

port; and has a post-office under Taunton. This is said to be the place where Guthrum and his Danes were baptized after their defeat by Alfred at Edlington. The parish includes also the tithing of Cath. Acres, 3,651. Real property, £6,454. Pop., 518. Houses, 115. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £623.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church was restored in 1861. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £3. Dr. Ralph Cudworth, the author of the "Intellectual System of the Universe," was a native; and his father was rector. A detachment of Goring's army was defeated, in 1645, on Aller Moor.

ALLERBY. See OUGHTERSIDE.

ALLERDALE, two wards in Cumberland. The one is called Allerdale-above-Derwent; the other Allerdale-below-Derwent. The former contains Cockermouth and Ravenglass, and is bounded mainly by Bassenthwaite water, Derwent water, Lancashire, and the Irish sea; while the latter contains Maryport and Allerby, and extends continuously with the former from the Irish sea to the E. Acres in A.-above D., 207,379. Pop. in 1851, 48,163; in 1861, 65,046. Houses, 12,938. Acres in A.-below-D., 155,080. Pop. in 1851, 21,720; in 1861, 34,841. Houses, 7,208.

ALLERFORD, a tithing in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 4½ miles W of Minehead. It has a post-office under Taunton. Pop., 181.

ALLERSTON, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Pickering, N. R. Yorkshire. The parish lies near the river Derwent, 3½ miles ENE of Marishes-Road r. station, and 4 E by S of Pickering. Post-town, Ebberton under York. Acres, 10,012. Real property, £4,101. Pop., 413. Houses, 82. The property is divided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ebberton, in the diocese of York. The sub-district comprises four parishes. Acres, 22,018. Pop., 2,526. Houses, 535.

ALLERTHORPE, a township and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the Pocklington canal and the Market-Weighton railway, 2 miles SW of Pocklington. Acres, 1,565. Real property, £1,949. Pop., 147. Houses, 36. Part of the area is common. The parish includes also the township of Waplington. Post-town, Pocklington under York. Acres, 2,355. Real property, £2,125. Pop., 205. Houses, 43. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Thornton, in the diocese of York. Charities, £19 and two houses.

ALLERTHORPE, W. R. Yorkshire. See ALVERTHORPE.

ALLERTHORPE, N. R. Yorkshire. See SWAINBY.

ALLERTON, a township, with a r. station, in Childwall parish, Lancashire; 4½ miles SE of Liverpool. Acres, 1,531. Real property, £8,361. Pop., 559. Houses, 94. Here are Allerton Hall, Allerton Priory, the famous Allerton oak, and the ancient monument of Calderstone, supposed to be Druidical. Allerton Hall was at one time the seat of Mr. Roscoe, author of the "Life of Lorenzo de Medici."

ALLERTON, a township in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles WSW of Bradford. It has a post-office under Bradford; and it includes the villages of Allerton-Lanes, Fairweather, Green, Upper Green, Lee, Moor-House-Moor, Fikely, Harrop-Edge, and Crosby-Hall. Acres, 1,970. Real property, with Wilsden, £14,536,—of which £1,206 are in quarries, and £762 in mines. Pop., 2,014. Houses, 433. Most of the inhabitants are employed in manufactories and collieries. A chapelry for Wilsden-with-Allerton was constituted in 1828; and there are three dissenting chapels.

ALLERTON, a railway station in W. R. Yorkshire; on the Knaresborough railway, 4½ miles ENE of Knaresborough. See ALLERTON-MAULEVERER.

ALLERTON-BYWATER, a chapelry in Kippax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Aire navigation, 5 miles NNW of Pontefract. Acres, 870. Real property, £5,271,—of which £3,000 are in mines. Pop., 704. The living is a vicarage. The church was built in 1806.

ALLERTON-CHAPEL, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; 4 miles N of the Glastonbury railway, and 3 SSW of Axbridge. It has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare; and contains the hamlets of Arston and Stone-Allerton. Acres, 1,169. Real property, with Churchland and Upper Weare, £13,263. Pop., 292. Houses, 55. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £223. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church was restored in 1860.

ALLERTON-CHAPEL, or **CHAPEL-ALLERTON**, a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles N of Leeds. It has a post-office of the name of Chapel-Allerton, under Leeds; and it contains the hamlets of Moor-Allerton, Mean-wood, and Allerton-Gledhew. Acres, 2,747. Real property, £13,254. Pop., 3,083. Houses, 632. The property is much subdivided; and there are many handsome residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £361.* Patron, the vicar of Leeds. The church is in the Corinthian style. There are a Wesleyan chapel and public schools.

ALLERTON-GLEDHEW. See preceding article.

ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, a township and a parish in Knaresborough district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township includes Hopperton; and lies on an affluent of the Nidd, at the Allerton r. station, 4½ miles ENE of Knaresborough. Pop., 261. Houses, 52. The parish includes also the township of Claretton. Post-town, Whitley under York. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £3,634. Pop., 233. Houses, 55. The property is all in one estate. It belonged anciently to the family of Mauleverer; passed to Lord Galloway; and was sold, since 1755, to successively the Duke of York, Colonel Thornton, and Lord Stourton. The mansion on it, the seat of Lord Stourton, is a superb structure, and was called some time Thornville-Royal, but now Allerton-Mauleverer House. (Clare hill, on the estate, is a remarkable eminence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £63. Patron, Lord Stourton. The church is tolerable. The Roman Catholics have a chapel, a school, and a cemetery. An alien Benedictine priory was found here in the time of Henry II., and given by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.)

ALLERTON (NORTH). See **NORTHALLERTON**.

ALLERTONSHIRE, a wapentake in N. R. Yorkshire. It contains Northallerton parish, seven other parishes, and parts of five others; and is bounded on the N by the River Tees. Acres, 43,335. Pop. in 1851, 9,201; in 1861, 9,693. Houses, 2,037.

ALLESLEY, a parish in Meriden district, Warwick; near the Northwestern railway, 2 miles NW of Coventry. It has a post-office under Coventry. Acres, 4,225. Real property, £2,979. Pop., 974. Houses, 207. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to E. V. Neale, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £749.* Patron, the Rev. W. T. Bree. The church was restored and enlarged in 1864. There are an educational establishment called Allesley Park College, an endowed school for boys, a subscription school for girls, and charities £69.

ALLESLEY-GATE, a station on the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 3½ miles N by E of Coventry.

ALLESTREE, a parish in Belper district, Derby; near Derwent river and the Midland railway, 2 miles N of Derby. Post-town, Derby. Acres, 990. Real property, £3,058. Pop., 529. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. The chief residences are Allestree Hall and Markeaton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £51.* Patron, not reported. The church is ancient, contains tombs of the Mundys, and is very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £32.

ALLENTON. See **ALLEXTON**.

ALLHALLOWS, a parish in Wigton district, Cumberland, on the river Ellen, 2 miles SE of Brayton r. station, and 7 SW of Wigton. Post-town, Aspatria under Carlisle. Acres, 1,869. Real property, £2,195. Pop., 259. Houses, 47. The property includes the manors of Fagney, Harby-Brow, Fackmanby, and Whithall. Coal,

lime, and freestone are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £90. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is good.

ALLHALLOWS, or **HOO-ALLHALLOWS**, a parish in Hoo district, Kent; on the Thames, 8½ miles NE of Strood r. station. Post-town, Hoo under Rochester. Acres, 5,165; of which 2,705 are water. Real property, £3,639. Pop., 236. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The coast-guard station of Yantlet Creek is on the shore. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £247. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is very good.

ALLHALLOWS, Berks. See **WALLINGFORD**.

ALLHALLOWS, Devon. See **EXETER**.

ALLHALLOWS, Middlesex. See **LONDON**.

ALLINGHAM. See **THORNHAM**.

ALLINGTON, a township in Gresford parish, Denbigh; 3½ miles N of Wrexham. Acres, 3,529. Pop., 839. Houses, 180.

ALLINGTON, a parish in Bridport district, Dorset; on the river Brit, and on the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, adjacent to the Bridport railway, ¼ mile N of Bridport. Post-town, Bridport. Acres, 534. Real property, £5,511. Pop., 1,915. Houses, 376. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £103.* Patron, the Rev. H. Fox. The church is good. There was formerly a lepers' hospital, founded in 1553. A fair is held on the first Wednesday in Aug.

ALLINGTON, a tything in South Stoneham parish, Hants; near the river Itchen, and the Southwestern railway, 5½ miles NE of Southampton. Pop., 475. Houses, 107.

ALLINGTON, a parish in Malling district, Kent; on the river Medway and the Maidstone railway, 1½ mile NNW of Maidstone. Post-town, Maidstone. Acres, 612. Real property, £1,495. Pop., 66. Houses, 10. The manor was granted, at the Conquest, to William de Warrenne; passed to the family of Allington, to Sir Stephen de Penchester, to the Colhams, the Brents, and the Wyatts; was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Wyatt the poet, and of his son Sir Thomas, who headed the insurrection against Queen Mary; was given, at the confiscation of manors, to Sir John Astley; and passed, in 1720, to the Earl of Romney. A castle was built on it by Warrenne, rebuilt by Penchester, extended by the Wyatts, and abandoned to ruin by Astley. Considerable part of the structure still stands, and presents interesting features. The exterior is a long parallelogram, with projecting circular towers; and the interior is divided by a range of low building, with archway, into two distinct courts. A wide moat, fed from the Medway, nearly encircles the pile; and a farm house, of picturesque character, built out of fallen parts of the castle, stands adjacent. Gentle hills, mostly covered with wood, rise in the vicinity; and irregular mounds, which probably were ornamental features in the once-noble park, lie between the castle and the river. Wyatt, the poet, describing his life here, says,—

"This maketh me at home to hunt and hawk;
And in foul weather at my book to sit;
In frost and snow then with my bow to stalk;
No man doth mark whereto I ride or go,
In lusty leas at liberty I walk;
And of these news, I feel nor weal nor woe."

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £145.* Patron, the Earl of Romney. The church is decorated English, in very good condition.

ALLINGTON, a tything in Allcannings parish, Wilts; near the Kennet and Avon canal, 4 miles ENE of Devizes. Real property, £1,433. Pop., 159. Houses, 34.

ALLINGTON, a tything in Chippenham parish, Wilts; 2½ miles NW of Chippenham. Real property, £1,743. Pop., 120.

ALLINGTON, a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, and on the Roman road from Old Sarum to Silchester, 2½ miles NE of Porton r. station, and 3¼ ESE of Amesbury. Post-town, Salisbury.

Acres, 936. Real property, with Cholderton and Newton-Toney, £4,637. Pop., 93. Houses, 20. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £270. Patron, the Earl of Craven. The church is very good.

ALLINGTON (EAST), a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon; 4½ miles NW of Start bay, and 8 SSW of Totnes r. station. Post-town, Blackawton under Totnes. Acres, 3,646. Real property, with Blackawton, £11,644. Pop., 521. Houses, 111. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Slapton harriers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £510.* Patron, W. B. Fortescue, Esq. The church has a screen, contains monuments of the Fortescue family, and is good.

ALLINGTON (EAST AND WEST), two parishes in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln; 2½ miles N of Sedgebrook r. station, and 4 NW of Grantham. They have a post-office, of the name of Allington, under Grantham. Acres in both, 2,070. Real property, £3,535. Pop. of E. A., 275. Houses, 64. Pop. of W. A., 135. Houses, 27. The property is not much divided. Allington House is an edifice in the Tudor style. The livings are in the diocese of Lincoln; and that of E. A. is a curacy annexed to the rectory of Sedgebrook; while that of W. A. is a rectory, of the value of £262, in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good; and there are charities £17.

ALLINGTON, or ALVINGTON (EAST), a hamlet in Chivels-tone parish, Devon; 5½ miles SE of Kingsbridge.

ALLINGTON, or ALVINGTON (WEST), a parish and a sub-district in the district of Kingsbridge, Devon. The parish lies on the Marlborough creek, 1 mile SW of Kingsbridge, and 9½ S of Kingsbridge-Road r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of West Alvington, under Kingsbridge; and it contains the hamlets of Woolstone, Easton, Sorley, and Bawcombe, and part of the hamlet of Marlborough. Acres, 4,110; of which 270 are water. Real property, with Thurlstone and South Milton, £13,111. Pop., 925. Houses, 199. The property is much subdivided. Allington manor belonged anciently to the Bastards. Garston gardens were famous for producing, on wall-trees, oranges and lemons of as fine a quality as any in Portugal. The right to a weekly market was granted to West Allington in 1270, but went into disuse. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacies of Marlborough, South Huish, and South Milton, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £888. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church has a screen, contains tombs of the Bastards, and is very good. The vicarage of Salcombe is a separate benefice. Charities, £9.—The sub-district comprises six parishes. Acres, 15,901. Pop., 4,835. Houses, 999.

ALLITHWAITE, two townships and a chapelry in Cartmel parish, Lancashire. The townships are Lower and Upper, and lie near Cark r. station. Acres, 2,360 and 3,710. Real property, £5,142 and £3,123. Pop., 933 and 729. Houses, 190 and 162. The chapelry was formed in 1865. Pop., 480. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.

ALLONBY, a seaport village, a chapelry, and a township, in Bromfield parish, Cumberland. The village stands on a wide open bay of its own name opposite Riggs light-vessel, 2½ miles N of Bull Gill r. station, and 6 NNE of Maryport. It has a post-office under Maryport; and it carries on a fishing trade, and is a summer resort for sea-bathing. It was the birthplace of the distinguished hydrographer, Huddart, who died in 1816. The chapelry includes the village. Pop. in 1851, 749. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £94.* Patron, the Vicar of Bromfield. There are a Quaker's meeting-house and a slightly endowed school.—The township includes West Newton, and bears the name of West Newton and Allonby. Acres, 1,794; of which 573 are water. Real property, £5,627,—of which £2,423 are in West Newton. Pop., 1,002. Houses, 252.

ALLOSTOCK, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; on an affluent of the river Weaver, 5 miles S by W of Knutsford. Acres, 2,924. Real property, £4,739. Pop., 536. Houses, 100.

ALLOW (THE), a stream of Durham, running 6 miles northward to the Tyne, in the vicinity of Swalwell. Also a stream of Anglesey, running 9 miles south-westward to Holyhead bay, in the vicinity of Pen-y-gored.

ALLOWENSHAY, a hamlet in Kingston parish, Somerset; 2 miles NNW of Ilchester. Pop., 212.

ALL SAINTS. See BRISTOL, CAMBRIDGE, CANTERBURY, CHICHESTER, COLCHESTER, DEREY, DORCHESTER, EVESHAM, HASTINGS, HEREFORD, HERTFORD, HUNTINGDON, KING'S LYNN, LEICESTER, LEWES, LONDON, MALDON, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, NORTHAMPTON, NORWICH, NORWOOD, OXFORD, SOUTHAMPTON, STAMFORD, SUDBURY, WORCESTER, and YORK.

ALLSCOT, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; near the Severn, 2 miles NNE of Bridgnorth.

ALLSCOTT, a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop; on the river Tern, 3½ miles WNW of Wellington. Pop., 94.

ALLSOP-LE-DALE. See ALLSOP-LE-DALE.

ALLSTONFIELD, or ALLSTONFIELD, a village, a township, and a parish on the NE border of Staffordshire, contiguous to Derbyshire. The village stands on the river Dove, 8 miles NNW of Ashborne r. station; and has a post-office under Ashborne. The township contains also the hamlet of Stanhope and a work-house; and is in the district of Ashborne. Acres, 2,700. Real property, £4,483. Pop., 651. Houses, 140. The parish contains also the townships of Heathlyce, Quarnford, Hollinsclough, Longnor, Fairfieldhead, Warslow, and Elkstone, in the district of Leek. Acres, 21,860. Real property, £19,824. Pop., 4,117. Houses, 917. The property is divided among a few. Coal, lead ore, and copper are worked. Isaac Walton indulged his angling propensities here, with his friend Cotton of Beresford Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, Sir John Crewe, Bart. The church is a beautiful structure in early English style, with a pinnacled tower. The p. curacies of Quarnford, Longnor, Warslow, and Elkstone are separate benefices. Charities, £54.

ALL-STRETTON, a township in Church-Stretton parish, Salop; 1½ mile N of Church-Stretton.

ALLT, a township in Berriew parish, Montgomeryshire; 3 miles NW of Montgomery. Pop., 17.

ALLTGREGIG, a hamlet in Llangueik parish, Glamorgan; 5½ miles NW of Neath. Pop., 1,078.

ALLTYMBYD, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; 10 miles WNW of Wrexham. Pop., 16.

ALLTMAWR, a parish in Builth district, Brecon; on the river Wye, 3½ miles SSE of Builth, and 6½ SE of the Central Wales railway. Post-town, Builth. Acres, 409. Real property, £272. Pop., 45. Houses, 6. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £48. Patron, the Vicar of Llanarvan-Vawr.

ALLTON. See **IDERIDGEWAY**.

ALLTYGAR, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthen; 3½ miles W of Llandeilo-fawr.

ALLWESTON, a hamlet in Folke parish, Dorset; 2 miles SE of Sherborne.

ALLWINTON. See **ALLENTON**.

ALMELEY, or ALMERLEY, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; on Kingston railway, 4½ miles SE of Kingston. It includes the township of Hopley's Green and Logarston. Post-town, Weobley. Acres, 3,352. Real property, £3,922. Pop., 637. Houses, 140. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £254.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is ancient, had once a chantry, and was recently restored.

ALMER, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; on an affluent of the Stour, 2½ miles S by W of Spettisbury r. station, and 7 W by S of Wimborne-Minster. It contains the hamlet of Mapperton. Post-town, Slapwick under Blandford. Acres, 1,161. Real property, £2,686. Pop., 155. Houses, 34. The manor belongs to T. S. Drax, Esq. of Charlborough; and much of the surface is included in Charlborough Park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £234.* Patron, Miss Drax.

ALMER-COMBE, a tything in Sturminster-Marshall parish, Dorset; on the river Stour, 4 miles W of Wimborne-Minster.

ALMERLEY. See ALMELEY.

ALMES CLIFF, a gritstone crag 5 miles SW of Harrogate, W. R. Yorkshire. It crowns a hill 716 feet high, and commands a brilliant, extensive, panoramic view. Numerous hollows are on its summit, whether formed naturally or artificially is doubtful; and a fissure, of great length, called the Fairy Parlour, is on its west side. Another crag, called Little Almes Cliff, 121 feet higher than this, is about 3 miles to the NW.

ALMHOLME, a hamlet in Bentley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Don, 3½ miles NNE of Doncaster.

ALMINGTON, a township in Drayton parish, Stafford; on the river Tern, 1 mile E of Market-Drayton.

ALMINGTON and STONY-DELPH, a township in Tamworth parish, Warwick; on the river Anker, near the Coventry canal and the Midland Counties railway, 2 miles NE of Tamworth. Pop., 449. Houses, 85. Almington Hall was formerly the seat of the Clintons, and is now the seat of the Repingtons.

ALMODINGTON, a tything in the parishes of Earningley and Siddleham, Sussex; near Pagham harbour, 4½ miles SSW of Chichester. It was formerly a parish; and it contains the ruins of a church.

ALMONDBURY, a town, a township, a sub-district, and a parish in the district of Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands near the Colne river and the Sheffield railway, 2 miles SE of Huddersfield. It has a post-office under Huddersfield, and a fair on Easter-Monday. It was anciently called Albanbury. It is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the Campodunum of the Romans; and it seems certainly to have been a seat of the Kings of Northumbria. An ancient castle crowned an eminence at it, strongly fortified by double wall and trenches, and interiorly disposed in outer and inner courts; and a few traces of this still exist, in an almost vitrified state, proving it to have been destroyed by fire. The township includes also the hamlets of Coldmill, Fennybridge, Castlehillside, Oaks, Newsome, and Thorpe. Acres, 2,585. Real property, £22,943. Pop., 10,331. Houses, 2,225.—The sub-district comprises the townships of Almondbury and Farnley-Tyas. Acres, 4,293. Pop., 11,063. Houses, 2,376. The parish, in addition to this sub-district, comprises the sub-districts of Lockwood, Meltham, and Honley, and part of the sub-districts of Slaithwaite and Holmfirth. Acres, 28,992. Rated property, exclusive of the chapelries of Nether-Thong, Armitage-Bridge, and Helme, £175,443. Pop. in 1841, 37,315; in 1861, 42,889. Houses, 8,884. The property in many parts is much subdivided. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and woollen factories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £571.* Patron, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. The church is in the perpendicular English style. The chapelries of Honley, Meltham, Marsden, Linthwaite, Lockwood, Crossland, Nether-Thong, Upper-Thong, Holme-Bridge, Farnley-Tyas, Meltham-Mills, Milns-Bridge, Armitage-Bridge, Baschill, Wilshaw, and Helme, are all within the parish; and there are various chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists. A free grammar school was founded in the time of James I., and has £75 a-year from endowment; and other charities have £348.

ALMONDINGTON. See ALMODINGTON.

ALMONDSBURY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Thornbury, Gloucester. The village stands near the rivulet Boyd, at the foot of a ridge of limestone rocks, 1½ mile from the Bristol and South Wales railway, 8 miles N of Bristol; and has a post-office under Bristol. It is said to have derived its name from Almond, King Egbert's father, who was buried in the church, and from a fortification in the neighbourhood. The heights above it, and the grounds of Knole House, adjacent on the SW, command a very noble and extensive view, embracing the estuary of the Severn and the hills of Monmouth and Wales.—The parish includes the tythings of

Almondsbury, Lea, Over, Gaunts-Earthcote, Lower Tockington, and Hempton and Patchway. Acres, 6,927. Real property, £15,078. Pop., 1,864. Houses, 394. The property is much subdivided. Some lands belonged anciently to the priory of St. Augustine in Bristol. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £915. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is cruciform and early English, with tower and spire at the intersection. There are a neat little chapel of ease at Cross Keys, two dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £255.—The sub-district comprises six parishes. Acres, 23,087. Pop., 5,233. Houses, 1,084.

ALMPTON. See OMPTON.

ALMSFORD, or ANSFORD, a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; adjacent to Castlecary, the river Brue, and the East Somerset railway. Post-town, Castlecary. Acres, 844. Real property, returned with contiguous parishes. Rated property, £1,828. Pop., 306. Houses, 69. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £297.* Patron, F. Woodford, Esq. The church was restored in 1861, at a cost of about £1,000.

ALMWYCH. See AMLWCH.

ALNE (THE), a river of Northumberland. It rises a little west of Alnham; and runs about 16 miles eastward, past Whittingham, Hulme abbey, and Alawick, to the sea at Alnmouth. It is a fine fishing stream.

ALNE (THE), a river of Warwick. It rises near Beardmore; and runs 15 miles southward, past Great Alne and Alcester, to the Avon at Salford-Priors. It is joined by the Arrow at Alcester.

ALNE, a township and a parish in Easingwold district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the Ouse, and on the Northeastern railway, 11½ miles NW by N of York; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Easingwold. Acres, 2,240. Real property, £2,423. Pop., 453. Houses, 99. The parish includes also the townships of Youtton, Aldwark, Toller-ton, Flawith, and Tholthorpe. Acres, 9,947. Real property, £12,424. Pop., 1,592. Houses, 333. The property is much subdivided. A chief residence is Alne House. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York; and includes the curacy of Aldwark. Value, £415.* Patron, Sir C. Codrington. The church is Norman, and has a carved oaken pulpit, a Norman font, a piscina, and a recumbent alabaster effigies. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £47.

ALNE (GREAT), a parish in Alcester district, Warwick; on the river Alne, 5 miles W by S of Beaulieu station, and 6½ NW of Stratford-on-Avon. It has a post-office under Birmingham. Acres, 1,753. Real property, £3,023. Pop., 347. Houses, 59. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Kinwarton, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is good. Charities, £28.

ALNE (LITTLE), a hamlet in Aston-Cantlow parish, Warwick; on the river Alne, 2 miles NE of Great Alne. Pop., 80.

ALNESBOURNE PRIORY, a depopulated hamlet in Nacton parish, Suffolk; near the river Orwell, 4½ miles SE of Ipswich. A small Augustinian priory anciently stood here; and was annexed, in the 13th century, to the monastery of Woodbridge.

ALNEY (ISLE OF), an islet in the Severn, in the vicinity of Gloucester. Edmund Ironsides and Canute fought a single combat here in 1016; and proving equal in the strife, concluded a peace, and agreed to divide the kingdom between them.

ALNHAM, a township and a parish in Rothbury district, Northumberland. The township lies near the source of Alne river, under the southern offsets of the Cheviots, 13 miles W of Alnwick station; and has a post-office under Alnwick. Acres, 9,335. Pop., 119. Houses, 22. The parish includes also the townships of Frendwick, Unthank, and Screnwood. Acres, 12,359. Real property, £4,326. Pop., 295. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. Much of the surface is moor and mountain. A semicircular ancient camp,

300 feet in diameter, with encircling double rampart and deep trench, occurs on a hill about a mile W of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £200.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is cruciform and old. The parsonage was built in the time of Edward III., and restored in 1844, and includes a peel tower.

ALNMOUTH, or ALEMOUTH, a seaport village, and a township-chapelry in Lesbury parish, Northumberland. The village stands on a small bay at the mouth of the river Alne, 2 miles E of Bilton r. station, and 5 ESE of Alnwick; has a post-office under Alnwick; and is a sub-port to Berwick. Its harbour admits vessels of from 50 to 150 tons; and is used chiefly for coasting trade. A chapel anciently stood adjacent on an eminence at the shore; and a burying-ground connected with it was in use till about the year 1815, but has been washed away by the sea. Horses' bones were once found here, and gave rise to a foolish belief that the neighbouring country was formerly peopled by giants.—The chapelry includes the village, and was recently re-constituted. Acres, 579. Pop., 452. Houses, 100. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £100. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church was built in 1860; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ALNWICK, a town, a castle, two townships, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Northumberland. The town stands on the river Alne, at the terminus of a branch railway of 3 miles from the Bilton Junction of the Northeastern, 34 miles by road, and 38½ by railway, N by W of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Its name signifies "the town on Alne." The town probably dates from the time of the Romans; or, at least, grew up as a dependency of a strong baronial mansion, the original castle, in the time of the Saxons. The barony belonged to William Tyson, who fell at the battle of Hastings; it was given by the Conqueror to Ivo de Vesco, the ancestor of the De Vescis; and it passed, in 1310, to the family of Percy, the ancestors of the Dukes of Northumberland. Malcolm III. of Scotland besieged the town in 1093; and was killed before its walls in 1098. David of Scotland captured it in 1135. William the Lion besieged it in 1174; but was surprised by Ralph de Glanville, and taken prisoner to London. King John burnt it in 1215. Gualo, the Pope's legate, convoked a meeting of the Scottish bishops at it in 1220. Robert Bruce's nobles, Douglas and Randolph, besieged it without success in 1328. Additional fortifications of both the town and the castle were made in 1411. The Scots took the town and burnt it in 1448, in revenge for the burning of Dumfries. The Earl of Warwick laid siege to the castle in 1463, after the battle of Hexham; and Sir George Douglas, with a considerable force, came to its relief, and enabled its garrison to retire unmolested.

The town stands chiefly on a declivity on the south bank of the Alne. It is well laid out; and has a spacious market-place in the centre. The streets are wide and well paved. The houses are chiefly modern; mostly built of freestone; many of them of considerable elegance. Four gates formerly pierced the town walls; and one of them, Bondgate, is still standing, and gives name to a street. A handsome stone bridge of three arches, erected by the Duke of Northumberland, takes the highway over the Alne. The town hall, on one side of the market-place, is a large edifice, surmounted by a square tower. Another building, on another side, is a modern structure, disposed below in meat and fish market, and containing above an elegant assembly-room and a spacious reading-room. The corn-exchange was opened in 1862. The prison contains accommodation for 12 male and 6 female prisoners. The parish church is a large edifice, of the 14th century, with richly groined chancel and carved stalls; and was restored by the fourth Duke of Northumberland, at a cost of £8,000. St. Paul's church was built in 1846, at a cost of £20,000; is a handsome edifice, in the decorated English style; has a memorial window to the third Duke of Northumberland, produced at Munich in 1856; and contains an effigy of the Duke in Caen stone by Carew. The English Presby-

terians or Free Churchmen, the United Presbyterians, the Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, the New Connexion Methodists, the Unitarians, and the Roman Catholics have places of worship; and there are a mechanics' institute, a dispensary and infirmary, two endowed schools with £22 a-year, and other charities with £37.

Alnwick claims to be a borough by prescription; and is governed by four chamberlains and 24 common councilmen. It is a seat of quarter sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, a telegraph station, four hotels, and an office of the Alnwick and county bank. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Palm-Sunday-Eve, 12 May, the last Monday in July, the first Tuesday in Oct., 28 Oct., and the Saturday before 25 Dec. Trade in corn and cattle is extensive; tanning and brewing are carried on; and brick-works, limestone quarries, and building-stone quarries are in the neighbourhood. Two monthly newspapers are published. Earl Beverley, who became fifth Duke of Northumberland in 1865, is Baron Alnwick. The friar Martin of Alnwick and the Bishop William of Alnwick were natives. Pop., 5,670. Houses, 837.

Alnwick Abbey, beautifully situated on the north bank of the Alne, was the first house of the Premonstratensian canons in England. It was founded in 1147 by Eustace Fitz-John, and dedicated to the Virgin; and, at the dissolution of monasteries, it had about 13 canons, and was valued at £190. It became the seat of successively the Brandlings and the Doubledays; and then was sold to the Duke of Northumberland. A gateway tower of it still stands, and has armorial shields of the Percys, crosses, and a niche richly canopied with open Gothic work.

Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, situated on an eminence on the south side of the Alne, is a most imposing pile. It retains some vestiges of Saxon architecture, but probably none of the original castle; and, after having passed almost to ruin by the shocks of war and the wear of time, it was reconstructed and embellished, at a modern period, in the Gothic style, and has just been undergoing extensive renovations, partly in a very fine light-tinted stone, after designs by the Commendatore Canina of Rome. It consists mainly of freestone or moorstone, covers or encloses about five acres, is disposed in three courts, exhibits sixteen towers and turrets, and is altogether a most noble and magnificent specimen of a great baronial seat. A notice of it in 1860 said,—"The new grand staircase forms the approach to the vestibule, in which the recesses will be filled with illustrations of the ballad of Chevy Chase. The ceiling will be painted with a subject from English history. Stettin damask hangings bue the walls of the domestic apartments. The drawing-room has a ceiling of carved wood, gilt and coloured. The dining-room, 60 feet by 24, stands on the site of the old banquetting-hall. The foundation-stone of the Prudhoe tower was laid on 25 Nov. 1854. It now rises 20 feet above the cluster of towers, breaks the hitherto long uniform sky-line, and forms a fine bold feature in the landscape. In the SW front is a deeply recessed triple-corbelled window. The high-roofed chapel, early English, has a stone vault and an apsidal west end, and will be furnished with marbles and mosaics from Rome. It contains a tomb to the Duchess Elizabeth, daughter of Alvern, Duke of Somerset. In the state apartments are exquisite carvings by Bülletti; copies, by Nucci, of slaves from Constantine's Arch and the Greek Camephora, and coloured friezes by Mantovani; inlaid wood, pure white marbles, and carved walnut panels contribute to the magnificence of these rooms. A vaulted kitchen has been built on the SE side, which rivals a mediæval structure of the sort. The octagonal Donjon tower contains a square dungeon, 11 feet by 9½." The grounds connected with the castle lie along both sides of the Alne; are upwards of 3 miles long; exhibit great wealth and variety of both natural and artificial beauty; and contain the remains of Alnwick and Hulne abbeys, a picturesque cross on the spot where King Malcolm of Scotland fell, a monument

on the spot where William the Lion was taken prisoner, and the tower of Brisley, 66 feet high, erected in 1762, and commanding a superb extensive view.

The two townships of Alnwick are Alnwick and Alnwick-South-Side.—The former comprises 4,604 acres, the latter, 4,760; and the latter includes the hamlets of Canledge-Park, Greensfield, Grumwells-Park, Hobberlaw, Rugley, Sheldykes, and Snipe-House. Pop. of A. township, 5,958. Houses, 876. Pop. of A.S.S. township, 263. Houses, 53.—The parish includes also the townships of Abbey-Lands, Canongate, Denwick, and Hulme-Park. Acres, 16,250. Real property, £31,183. Pop., 7,350. Houses, 1,110. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £175.* Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The chapel of St. Paul's was constituted in 1846; and is a perpet. curacy, with salary of £200, in the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland.—The sub-district differs only so far from the parish as to include a small additional township. Acres, 16,434. Pop., 7,350. Houses, 1,112.

The district of Alnwick comprehends the sub-district of Warkworth, containing the parishes of Lesbury and Shilbottle, and parts of the parishes of Warkworth and Felton; the sub-district of Alnwick, containing the parish of Alnwick and a township of the parish of Egingham; and the sub-district of Embleton, containing the parishes of Embleton, Howick, Long-Houghton, and Eddingham, and parts of the parishes of Whittingham, Egingham, and Ellingham. Acres, 93,935. Poor-rates in 1856, £9,890. Pop. in 1841, 18,799; in 1861, 21,053. Houses, 3,500. Marriages in 1856, 90; births, 595,—of which 60 were illegitimate; deaths, 355,—of which 92 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 905; births, 6,359; deaths, 3,915. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 4,375 sittings; 3 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 1,248 s.; 2 of the Presbyterian church in England, with 1,158 s.; 2 of Independents, with 1,030 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 210 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,339 s.; 2 of the New Connexion Methodists, with 370 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 350 s. The schools in 1851 were 35 public day schools, with 2,488 scholars; 22 private day schools, with 590 s.; 37 Sunday schools, with 2,512 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 36 s.

ALDOESBRIDGE, a hundred in the lathe of Shepway, Kent. It adjoins Romney marsh, the English channel, and Sussex; and contains Brookland, Fairfield, Snargate, and Snare parishes, and part of Brenzett. Acres, 7,923. Pop. in 1851, 862. Houses, 168.

ALPERTON, a hamlet in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex; near the river Brent, the Paddington canal, and the Northwestern railway, 8 miles WNW of St. Paul's, London. It has a post-office under Ealing, London W. Pop., 212.

ALPHAGE (St.). See CANTERBURY.

ALPHAMSTONE, a parish in Sudbury district, Essex; near the river Stour, 2½ miles WNW of Bures r. station, and 5 S of Sudbury. Post-town, Bures under Colchester. Acres, 1,557. Real property, £2,614. Pop., 317. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £237.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable. Charities, £13.

ALPHINGTON, a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Stour, 7 miles N of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Lavenham under Sudbury. Acres, 1,292. Real property, £1,511. Pop., 293. Houses, 69. The property is not much divided. The parish is a meet for the Suffolk hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £275.* Patron, the Rev. W. J. Aislabie. The church is tolerable.

ALPHINGTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of St. Thomas, Devon. The village stands near the South Devon railway and the river Exe, 1½ mile S of Exeter; and has a post-office under Exeter, and fairs on the Wednesday after 20 June and after 29 Sept. It was one of the head-quarters of Fairfax's army, in 1648, at the blockading of Exeter.—The parish com-

prises 2,471 acres. Real property, £8,593. Pop., 1,250. Houses, 270. The property is divided among a few. The manor was acquired, in the reign of Richard II., by the family of the Earl of Devon; and the greater part of it continues still in their possession. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £937.* Patron, the Rev. F. A. Savile. The church contains a Norman font with interlaced arches, scroll ornaments, and grotesque figures over the arches; has a red turretted tower in perpendicular English; and, excepting the south wall, is in good condition. Charities £29, and some poor's cottages.—The sub-district comprises seven entire parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 17,470. Pop., 4,097. Houses, 841.

ALPINGTON, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; 4 miles E of Swainsthorpe r. station, and 6 SE of Norwich. Post-town, Rockland under Norwich. Acres, 630. Real property, £1,255. Pop., 208. Houses, 47. A chief residence is Alington Hall. The living is a rectory, annexed to Yelverton, in the diocese of Norwich.

ALPRAHAM, a township in Bumbury parish, Cheshire; near the Chester canal, 2 miles N of Calverley r. station, and 3½ ESE of Tarporley. It has a post-office under Tarporley. Acres, 1,596. Real property, £2,691. Pop., 530. Houses, 99. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ALRESFORD, a parish in Tendring district, Essex; 5 miles SE of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester, and a r. station. Acres, 1,583; of which 75 are water. Real property, £2,195. Pop., 248. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £378.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church is good.

ALRESFORD, or NEW ALRESFORD, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Hants. The town stands along a hill, contiguous to the Arle river, with a st. on the Alton and Winchester railway, 7 miles ENE of Winchester. The tract around it was given by Kynewald, second Christian king of Wessex, to the church of Winchester; and was thenceforth much controlled by the bishops. The town seems to have been soon formed by them; and, falling into decay, was restored, in the time of King John, by Bishop Godefroy de Luey. A pond was then excavated adjacent to it, along the course of the Itchen, 1½ mile in length and about 200 acres in area, with the view of bringing up navigation hither from the sea; but failed eventually to serve the purpose, and is now reduced to about 60 acres. The embankment on the north side, to the extent of nearly 500 yards, is said to have been originally a Roman causeway. The town was incorporated at an early period, and is said to have sent a member to parliament in the time of Edward I.; and it had at one time a considerable cloth manufacture, and many fulling-mills; but it is now merely a marketing centre for country produce, with right to some rents and tolls. It was burned by the royalist troops in 1644; and again suffered severely from fire in 1689 and in 1736. It has a head post-office; two banks, a market-house of 1866, a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday, the last Thursday in July, the first Thursday in Sept., 17 Oct., and the last Thursday in Nov. Miss Mitford, the author of "Our Village," was a native. Many silver coins, of the reign of William I., were found, in 1833, in a leaden box, in a neighbouring field. The Alton and Winchester railway, opened in 1865, passes close to the town, and gives ready access to London and Southampton. The parish comprises 683 acres. Real property, £5,411. Pop., 1,546. Houses, 274. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £240.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1690, and has a square embattled tower. There are an Independent chapel, a freegrammar school, with £149 a-year, and other charities with nearly £40.

The sub-district contains the parishes of New Alresford, Old Alresford, Ovington, Itchen-Stoke, Bighton, Swarraton, Northington, Brown-Candover, and Chilton-Candover, and the extra-parochial tract of Godsfeld. Acres, 16,619. Pop., 3,674. Houses, 679. The district includes also the sub-district of Ropley, containing

the parishes of Ropley, West Tisted, Bramdean, Hinton-Ampner, Kilmiston, Beauworth, Cheriton, Titchborne, and Bishops-Sutton. Acres, 39,761. Poor-rates in 1866, £5,176. Pop. in 1841, 7,094; in 1861, 7,182. Houses, 1,407. Marriages in 1866, 40; births, 221,—of which 11 were illegitimate; deaths, 118,—of which 39 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 433; births, 2,107; deaths, 1,190. The places of worship in 1851 were 18 of the Church of England, with 3,973 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 290 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 40 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 130 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 70 s. The schools in 1851 were 16 public day schools, with 917 scholars; 13 private day schools, with 243 s.; 14 Sunday schools, with 780 s.; and 1 evening school for adults with 22 s. The workhouse is in Alresford.

ALRESFORD (OLD), a parish in Alresford district, Hants; adjoining the W side of Alresford parish. Post-town, Alresford. Acres, 3,608. Real property, £4,314. Pop., 526. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. Old Alresford House belongs to Lord Rodney, and was the residence of his ancestor, the Admiral. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £556. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1753, but has an ancient tower.

ALREWAS, a village and a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford. The village stands on the Grand Trunk canal, near the South Stafford railway, the river Trent, the river Tame, and Ryknield-street, 5 miles NE of Lichfield. It has a station on the railway $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant, a post-office under Lichfield, and an inn. Pop., 1,125. Houses, 254. The parish includes also the townships of Orgreave and Fradley. Acres, 4,329. Real property, £11,287. Pop., 1,633. Houses, 379. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given to Lichfield cathedral in 822. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £323. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is good. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Charities, £26.

ALREWAS-HAYS, an extra-parochial tract in Lichfield district, Stafford; contiguous to Alrewas parish. It was formerly a common, but has been reclaimed. Acres, 1,659. Real property, £1,356. Pop., 48. Houses, 10.

ALSAGER, a chapelry in Barthomley parish, Cheshire; near the river Wenlock, the Grand Trunk canal, and the North Stafford railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Sandbach. It has a station on the railway, about a mile distant; and its post-town is Lawton, under Stoke-on-Trent. Acres, 2,184. Real property, £4,202. Pop., 703. Houses, 139. Part of the land was a common, recently enclosed. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £100. Patrons, the proprietors of the manor. There is a Wesleyan chapel of 1869. Charities, £41.

ALSCOTT. See ALVERDISCOTT.

ALSCOP-LE-DALE AND EATON, a chapelry in Ashborne parish, Derby; near the river Dove, 6 miles N by W of Ashborne r. station. Post-town, Parwich under Ashborne. Acres, with Newton-Grange hamlet, 2,264. Rated property, £1,558. Pop., 76. Houses, 12. The property is not much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £49. Patrons, the Inhabitants and Freeholders. The church is good.

ALSTOE, a hundred in Rutland. It adjoins the counties of Leicester and Lincoln, and contains twelve parishes. Acres, 27,202. Pop., 4,296. Houses, 930.

ALSTON, a township and a sub-district, in the parish of Preston, Lancashire. The township is in the parish of Ribchester; and lies adjacent to Longridge railway, near Longridgefell, 2 miles N of the river Ribble, 7 miles NE of Preston. Acres, 1,989. Real property, £5,268. Pop., 1,098. Houses, 213. A chief residence is Alston Lodge.—The sub-district comprises all the parish of Ribchester and part of the parish of Preston. Acres, 11,773. Pop., 4,414. Houses, 850.

ALSTON, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Cumberland. The parish is also designated

Alston Moor. The town stands on the South Tyne river, a little W of Middlefell, not far from the boundaries with Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, at the terminus of a branch railway of 13 miles from the Haltwhistle station of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, 26 miles by road and 35 by railway, ESE of Carlisle. Its site is a declivity, near the influx of the Nent to the South Tyne, amid a region of high, moorish uplands; and its appearance is relieved and beautified by the vales of the streams and by the neighbourhood of woods. Its houses are irregular, but consist chiefly of stone. The chief public buildings are a new town-hall, the parish church, several dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, a workhouse, and a stone bridge. The chief employments are connected with a woollen factory and an extensive mineral traffic. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on the third Saturday of March, the last Thursday of May, 27 Sept., and the first Thursday of Nov. The town has a post-office; under Carlisle, a telegraph station, a banking office, and two hotels; and it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place.

The parish includes also the chapelries of Garrigill and Nenthead. Acres, 35,060. Real property, £12,573,—of which £4,243 are in mines. Pop., 6,404. Houses, 1,282. Much of the property belonged to the Earls of Derwentwater; and, after the attainder and execution of the last earl, was given to Greenwich hospital. The land is chiefly moor and mountain, either utterly sterile or grazed by sheep; but the rocks abound with rich ores; and the hills in some parts are pierced with spar caves. Lead mines began to be worked in the time of Henry III.; they became greatly extended about 1688; they increased to 119 in 1768, with an annual produce of about 167,544 cwt.; and they then began to decrease, but still amounted to 102 in 1814, with an annual produce of about 91,968 cwt. An aqueduct level, 5 miles in length, called Nent Force, was cut from the Nenthead mines to the town for carrying off the water. The lead ore generally contains so much silver as to yield from 8 to 10 ounces per ton; and that of Yadmoss mine, opened in 1823, has yielded 96 ounces per ton. Copper ore has been found in the same mines as the lead. Some of the caves in the hills make both a beautiful and an opulent display of minerals; and one, called Tutman's Hole, has been explored to the extent of a mile from the entrance. Traces of the Roman Maiden-way are seen about a mile W of the town; and remains of Whitley castle, consisting of earthworks, substructions, and a moat, occur on Hall-Hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham; and includes the curacy of Garrigill. Value, £210. Patron, Greenwich hospital. The chapelry of Nenthead is a separate benefice. The grammar school in the town has £40 a year from endowment; and other charities have £65.

The sub-district and the district of Alston are co-extensive with the parish. Poor-rates in 1866, £1,846. Marriages in 1866, 31; births, 214,—of which 28 were illegitimate; deaths, 114,—of which 34 were at ages under 5 years, and 2 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 336; births, 2,294; deaths, 1,315. The places of worship in 1851 were 3 of the Church of England, with 1,090 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 520 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,821 s.; and 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,118 s. The schools in 1851 were 10 public day schools, with 510 scholars; 5 private day schools, with 117 s.; 13 Sunday schools, with 1,393 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 29 s.

ALSTONE, a chapelry in Overbury parish, Gloucester; 34 miles ESE of Tewkesbury r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Winchcomb. Post-town, Tewkesbury. Acres, with Little Washbourne, 1,060. Rated property, £690. Pop., 96. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The living is a curacy, united to the vicarage of Overbury, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is very dilapidated.

ALSTONE, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Staffol.

ALSTONE, Cheltenham. See CHELTENHAM.

ALSTONFIELD. See ALLSTONEFIELD.

ALT (THE), a small river of Lancashire. It rises near Knowles-Park, a little W of Prescott; and runs about 12 miles north-westward to the Irish sea, in the vicinity of Formby.

ALT, ALT-EDGE, and ALT-HILL, three hamlets in the Knott-Lanes sub-district of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

ALTARNUN. See ALTERNON.

ALTBACH, a township in Heutland parish, Hereford; 4½ miles NW of Ross.

ALTCHAR, a parish in Ormskirk district, Lancashire; on the river Alt, 3 miles SE of Formby r. station, and 6 WSW of Ormskirk. It includes the hamlet of Little Altchar. Post-town, Formby under Liverpool. Acres, 4,284; of which 205 are water. Real property, £5,988. Pop., 540. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes some marsh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Earl of Sefton. The church is very good. Charities, 47.

ALT-EDGE. See ALT.

ALTERNON, or ALTARNUN, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Launceston, Cornwall. The parish lies round the head-streams of the rivers Inny and Lynher, 8 miles WSW of Launceston, and 12 N of Doublebois r. station. It has a post-office under Launceston. Acres, 15,014. Real property, £6,272. Pop., 1,389. Houses, 279. The property is much subdivided. Much of the land is very poor or barren. The minerals include granite, hornblende, and stream-tin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £320.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is a fine building, and has the highest tower in Cornwall, except that of Probus. St. Nunn, the mother of St. David of Wales, is said to have been buried here; and Jowle, the clerk in the time of Charles II., died at the age of 150. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians. Charities, 26. The sub-district comprises 4 parishes. Acres, £2,489. Pop., 2,496. Houses, 501.

ALTHAM, a township-chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the Henburn river, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 1 mile N of Huncoat r. station, and 5 W of Burnley. It includes the village of Sykeside; and its post-town is Accrington. Acres, 1,406. Real property, £2,589. Pop., 410. Houses, 75. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, R. T. R. Walton, Esq. The church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1859.

ALT-HILL. See ALT.

ALTHORNE, a parish in Maldon district, Essex; near the river Crouch, 7 miles SE of Maldon r. station. It has a post-office under Maldon. Acres, 2,250. Real property, £2,697. Pop. 386. Houses, 79. The property is subdivided. Much of the land lies lower than spring-tide mark, and is protected by embankments constructed by Dutchmen, whose descendants remain here. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Cricksea, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is good. A fair is held on 5 June.

ALTHORP, an extra-parochial tract in Brixworth district, Northamptonshire; contiguous to Brington parish, ½ miles NW of Northampton. Pop., 78. Houses, 10. It gives the title of Viscount to Earl Spencer; and Althorp Park here is the Earl's seat. "The domain of Althorp," says Dibdin, "has been possessed by the Spencer family upwards of three centuries; but the exact period of the erection of the house seems to be unknown. There is, however, no question of its having received its principal improvements during the time of the first Earl of Sunderland (1636-1643), who was the son of the second Baron Spencer. The lady of this earl (daughter of Robert Sidney, second earl of Leicester, and better known as the Sacharissa of Waller the poet), erected and covered in the great staircase, which had been formerly an interior courtyard, in the fashion of the times. From that period to the present, both the house and park have

continued to receive improvements. The family of the Spencers became possessed of the park at Althorp about the year 1512. This originated in a license from the king to John Spencer, afterwards Sir John Spencer. At that time the park is described as containing 300 acres of land, 100 acres of wood, and 40 acres of water in 'Oldthorpe'; but this seems to have been only an extension of some property previously acquired there, for it is certain that Althorp, so called, was purchased by this Sir John Spencer as early as the year 1508." The great attraction of Althorp House is its noble library, which Dibdin says is the finest collection of books perhaps in Europe. "It occupies a suite of rooms, four in number, and measuring in the whole about 170 feet in length. These are garnished from top to toe with the choicest copies of the choicest editions of the choicest authors in the choicest bindings." The collection of pictures also is very rich. The queen and son of James I., when on their journey from Scotland to London in 1603, rested some days at Althorp; and a mask, composed by Ben Jonson, was exhibited for their entertainment.

ALTHORPE, a township and a parish in the district of Thorne and county of Lincoln. The township lies on the river Trent, and on the Doncaster, Barnetby, and Grimsby railway, 4½ miles SE of Crowle; enjoys advantages of the Trent navigation; includes the hamlet of Dorrythorpe; and has a post-office under Bawtry, and a r. station. Real property, £3,093. Pop., 391. Houses, 88. The parish includes also the townships of Keaby and Amcotts. Acres, 5,460. Rated property, £10,346. Pop., 1,316. Houses, 243. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £400.* Patron, the Crown. The church is of the time of Edward IV. There are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

ALTHORPE, Norfolk. See ALTHORPE.

ALTOFTS, a township in Normanton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the North Midland railway, at its transit over the Calder river and the Aire and Calder canal, about a mile from Normanton station, 3¼ miles NE of Wakefield. It has a post-office under Normanton. Acres, 1,761. Pop., 1,210. Houses, 224.

ALTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a division, in Hants. The town stands on the Guildford, Farnham, and Winchester line of the South-western railway, 8½ miles SW by S of Farnham; and has a railway station with telegraph. It dates from the time of the Saxons; was the scene of a meeting in 1001 with the Danes; sent a member to parliament in the time of Edward I.; and was taken, in 1643, by the parliamentary force of Sir William Waller from the royalist force of Colonel Boles. It consists chiefly of one long steep street; and contains some handsome houses. It is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and it has a head post-office; two banking-offices, and a hotel. It formerly had a considerable manufactory of bombazines; and it afterwards had manufactures of silk, druggs, serges, and other fabrics; and it now has extensive breweries of much note, and a large paper mill. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs on the Saturday before 1 May, 11 July, and 29 Sept. The market-house was recently enlarged, and other aids to the market effected. The parish church is a spacious edifice, variously Saxon, Norman, and later English, with square embattled tower and spire; and contains some wall paintings of the 15th century. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers. A popular adage makes the town noted for its Quakers; and Bernal Barton has embelished them in his verse. The Dominican friar, William de Alton, in the time of Edward II., the biographical author, John Pitts, born in 1569, and the botanical writer, William Curtis, born in 1746, were natives. Pop., 3,286. Houses, 616. The railway from Alton, past Alresford, to Headbourne-Worthy, near Winchester, was formed under an act of 1860.

The parish comprises 3,896 acres. Real property, £17,293. Pop., 3,769. Houses, 710. The property is much subdivided. A chief residence is Thedden Grange.

Hops are extensively grown. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; and, till 1863, had annexed to it the living of Holybourne. Value, £496.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. There are a grammar school with £31 a-year from endowment, other charities with £22, a mechanics' institute, and a lunatic asylum.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Alton, Wield, Medsted, Bentworth, Lasham, Shalden, East-Tisted, Chawton, Farringdon, and Newton-Valence. Acres, 25,575. Pop., 7,197. Houses, 1,352. The district includes also the sub-district of Binsted, containing the parishes of Binsted, Selborne, Hartley-Manditt, West-Worldham, East-Worldham, Holybourne, Froyle, and Bentley, and the extra-parochial tract of Coldrey. Acres, 53,057. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,650. Pop. in 1841, 11,299; in 1861, 12,063. Houses, 2,332. Marriages in 1866, 97; births, 389,—of which 29 were illegitimate; deaths, 210,—of which 78 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 780; births, 3,824; deaths, 2,129. The places of worship in 1851 were 18 of the Church of England, with 4,943 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 880 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 20 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 133 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 268 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 86 s.; and 2 of Bible Christians, with 104 s. The schools in 1851 were 17 public day schools, with 1,503 scholars; 13 private day schools, with 248 s.; 22 Sunday schools, with 1,118 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 10 s.—The division of Alton is considerably identical with the district, but more extensive; and it is subdivided into the towns of Alton and Alresford, and the hundreds of Alton, Bishops-Sutton, and Selborne. Acres, 70,811. Pop., 14,048. Houses, 2,770. Alton hundred is divided into Lower Half, comprising 16,152 acres, and Upper Half, comprising 14,027 acres. The work-house and lunatic asylum are in Alton.

ALTON, a constabulary in Rock parish, Worcester; near Wyre forest, 4½ miles W of Bewdley.

ALTON, or ALVETON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Cheddle, Stafford. The township lies on the Churnet river, the Uttoxeter canal, and the North Stafford railway, 7½ miles NNW of Uttoxeter. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Stafford, and an inn. Real property, £3,853. Pop., 1,173. Houses, 253.—The parish includes also the townships of Farley, Denston, and Upper and Lower Cotton. Acres, 7,379. Real property, £10,325. Pop., 2,250. Houses, 476. The manor belongs to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Alton-Towers, the seat of the Earl, is a splendid edifice, in a variety of styles, built in 1814; and contains a magnificent hall, an armory, 120 feet long, a picture gallery, 150 feet long, with superb collection of pictures, a chapel with stained windows by Pugin, and a state drawing-room, with some ornaments of Queen Catherine. The gardens connected with it are richly ornate; and contain a Chorgic temple, a Chinese conservatory, an imitation Stonehenge, a pagoda 95 feet high, and a Gothic temple commanding an extensive view. The ruins of a castle of the De Verdons, of the time of Henry II., stand on a rock by the Churnet, 300 feet high. St. John's hospital, founded by the Talbots, for a warden and fellows, with church and school, is near the castle. An ancient camp, with double foss, occurs at Bonebury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £151.* Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is modern. Cotton and Denston are separate charges; and there are chapels for Independents, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, and charities £25.—The sub-district comprises three parishes. Acres, 9,487. Pop., 2,693. Houses, 564.

ALTON-BARNES, or ALTON-BERNERS, a parish in Devizes district, Wilts; on the Kennet and Avon canal, near Wans Dyke, 7 miles E of Devizes r. station. Post-town, Pewsey under Marlborough. Acres, 1,053. Real property, £1,520. Pop., 177. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £294.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is good.

ALTON-PANCRAS, a parish and a liberty in Dorchester district, Dorset. The parish lies on the Downs, 2½ miles

NE of Cerne-Abbas, and 7 E by S of Evershot r. station. Post-town, Cerne under Dorchester. Acres, 2,243. Real property, £2,642. Pop., 270. Houses, 55. The property is subdivided. The parish is a meet for the Blackmoor barrieries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £203.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is good. The liberty is co-extensive with the parish.

ALTON-PRIORS, a chapelry in Overton parish, Wilts; on the Kennet and Avon canal, contiguous to Alton-Barnes, 7 miles E of Devizes r. station. It includes the tithing of Stowell; and its post-town is Pewsey under Marlborough. Acres, 2,650. Real property, £2,038. Pop., 207. Houses, 46. The manor belonged anciently to Winchester monastery. The living is a curacy, annexed to Overton vicarage, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church has a curious brass of 1523.

ALTON-TOWERS. See ALTON, Stafford.

ALTRINCHAM, or ALTRINGHAM, a town, a township, two chapelries, a sub-district, and a district, in Cheshire. The town is in the parish of Bowdon, at an intersection of railways, adjacent to the Bridgewater canal, 8 miles SSW of Manchester; comprises good streets and some handsome villas; is a seat of petty-sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; publishes a weekly newspaper; carries on iron-founding, bone-grinding, timber-sawing, much trade from neighbouring market-gardens, and much transit traffic, and has a head post-office, 3 three r. stations, two chief inns, a town-hall of 1819, a literary institution in the Tudor style enlarged in 1864, a plain church of 1799, a church in the decorated English style built in 1867, a Wesleyan chapel in the Byzantine style built in 1864, five other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, five public schools, a medical hospital, charities £57, a weekly market on Tuesday, and three annual fairs.—The township comprises 657 acres. Real property, £24,087. Pop., 6,628. Houses, 1,240.—The chapelries are St. George and St. John. The livings are p. curacies. Value of St. G., £210.* Patron of St. G., the Vicar of Bowdon; of St. J., the Bishop of Chester.

The sub-district comprises part of the parish of Bowdon and all the parish of Ashton-upon-Mersey. Acres, 17,796. Pop., 18,214. Houses, 3,453. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wilmslow, containing the parishes of Mobberley, and Northen, and part of the parish of Wilmslow; the sub-district of Lymm, containing the parishes of Bowdon, Rosthern, and Great Budworth; and the sub-district of Knutsford, containing the parish of Knutsford, and parts of the parishes of Rosthern and Great Budworth. Acres, 73,665. Poor-rates in 1866, £15,917. Pop. in 1841, 31,019; in 1861, 40,517. Houses, 7,782. Marriages in 1866, 230; births, 1,355,—of which 115 were illegitimate; deaths, 555,—of which 317 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,012; births, 12,179; deaths, 7,837. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 8,832 sittings; 12 of Independents, with 2,895 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 615 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 6 of Unitarians, with 634 s.; 2 of Moravians, sittings not reported; 21 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,672 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 500 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 879 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Association and 1 of Brethren, sittings not reported; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 50 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 130 s. The schools in 1851 were 42 public day schools, with 2,755 scholars; 61 private day schools, with 1,590 s.; 63 Sunday schools, with 5,649 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 85 s. The work-house is in the township of Knutsford-Inferior.

ALUM BAY, a semicircular bay, about 7 furlongs wide, on the N side of the western extremity of the Isle of Wight; near the Needles, and 2½ miles WSW of Freshwater Gate. Cliffs of snowy chalk overhang it on one side; cliffs of bright variegated colours, streaked like a ribbon, overhang it on the other; and these combine with green turf above them, and with the fine bold headland of Headon Hill on the E to form a scene

of uncommon force and beauty. "The chalk," says Sir H. Englefield, "forms an unbroken face, everywhere nearly perpendicular, and in some parts formidably projecting; and the tenderest stains of ochreous yellow and greenish moist vegetation vary, without breaking, its sublime uniformity. This vast wall extends more than a quarter of a mile, and is probably nearly 400 feet in height. Its termination is by a thin edge of bold broken outline; and the wedge-like Needle Rocks, rising out of the blue waters, continue the cliff, in idea, beyond its present boundary, and give an awful impression of the stormy ages which have gradually devoured its enormous mass. The pearly hue of the chalk is beyond description by words, and probably out of the power of the pencil. Deep rugged chasms divide the strata in many places, and not a vestige of vegetation appears in any part; all is wild ruin. The tints of the other cliffs are so bright and so varied that they have not the appearance of anything natural. Deep purplish-red, dusky-blue, bright ochreous yellow, grey nearly approaching to white, and absolute black succeed each other as sharply defined as the stripes in silk; and after rain the sun, which from about noon till his setting, in summer, illuminates them more and more, gives a brilliancy to some of these nearly as resplendent as the high lights on real silk." Copperous stones, lignite, alum, pipe-clay, shells, and fossils are found on the shore; and a siliceous silvery-looking sand, long in high request for the glass and porcelain works of London, Bristol, and Worcester, abounds at the sea-base of Hendon Hill. Landslips sometimes occur of considerable extent; and one, not many years ago, fell with a depth of between 200 and 300 yards, and carried off to the sea the tools and works of the diggers at the sand-pits. A cavern, called Mother Larges' Kitchen, pierces the chalk cliffs at a part which can be reached by the shore. A strong fort, called Victoria Fort, mounting 52 guns, was recently constructed at Cary's Sconce where the cliffs decline. An excellent hotel, the Needles, is near the head of the bay.

ALUM GREEN, an extra-parochial tract in New Forest district, Hants; contiguous to Lyndhurst parish, 9 miles NNW of Lymington. Pop. 13.

ALUM POT, a deep pond $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Selside, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Kendal, Westmoreland. Its circumference is at least 150 feet; its depth, from the rim, at least 165 feet, and from the surface of the water, after a drought, 130 feet.

ALUN, or ALLYN (THE). See ALLEN.

ALVANLEY, a township-chapelry in Frodsham parish, Cheshire; near Delamere forest, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Dunham r. station, and 3 SSW of Frodsham. Post-town, Frodsham under Preston-Brook; Acres, 1,532. Real property, £2,171. Pop., 330. Houses, 55. The manor has belonged, for many generations, to the Arden family; and gives them the title of Baron. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £160.* Patrons, the Hon. Miss Arden and others. The church was built in 1860, and a national school in 1861.

ALVASTON, a township in Nantwich parish, Cheshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Nantwich. It includes part of Beau Heath. Acres, 616. Real property, £1,380. Pop., 28. Houses, 6.

ALVASTON, a township-chapelry in St. Michael parish, Derby; on the Derwent river, near the Midland railway, 3 miles SE of Derby. It has a post-office under Derby. Acres, 870. Rated property, £2,930. Pop., 553. Houses, 117. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £116. Patrons, the parishioners. The church was rebuilt in 1856. There are Presbyterian and Wesleyan chapels, and a church school.

ALVECHURCH, a village and a parish in Bromsgrove district, Worcester. The village stands adjacent to the Worcester and Birmingham canal, and to the Redditch branch of the Bristol and Birmingham railway, near Ryknield-Street, 5 miles NE of Bromsgrove; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Bromsgrove. It was formerly a borough; and it had, from the time of Henry II. till the time of Charles I., a palace of

the Bishops of Worcester. Fairs are held on 3 May and 11 Aug. The parish is cut, for local purposes, into the sections of Yields of Town-Green, Barn-Green, Ferrill with Hopwood, and Lea End. Acres, 6,747. Real property, £12,518. Pop. 1,713. Houses, 352. The property is much subdivided. A chief residence is Bordesley Park, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the village. A tunnel of the canal, nearly 3 miles long, begins at Hopwood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,200.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church, excepting the tower, was recently rebuilt, at a cost of £3,200. There are a mission chapel, a Baptist chapel, an endowed school with £36 a-year, and charities £33. Moore, the nonconformist, and Hicks, the author of "Thesaurus," were rectors.

ALVECOTE PRIORY. See SHUTTINGTON.

ALVEDISTON. See ALVEDISTON.

ALVELEY, a township and a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop. The township lies on the river Severn, adjacent to the Severn Valley railway, near Higley r. station, 8 miles NNW of Kidderminster; and has a post-office under Bridgnorth. Pop., 882. Houses, 194. The parish includes also the township of Nordley-Regis and the liberty of Romsley. Acres, 6,788. Real property, £8,423. Pop., 1,018. Houses, 225. The property is much subdivided. Lead ore occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £103. Patron, Mrs. Wakeman. The church had a chantry. A school has £26 a-year from endowment, and other charities £97.

ALVERBANK, a group of Gothic villas on the shore, 2 miles SW of Gosport, Hants. One of them, built by the late Right Hon. John W. Crocker, was, in 1857, the residence of Prince Alfred.

ALVEDISCOTT, or ALSCOTT, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; 4 miles SE of Instow r. station, and 5 E of Bideford. Post-town, Newton-Tracy under Barnstaple. Acres, 2,273. Real property, £1,870. Pop., 336. Houses, 64. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £183.* Patrons, Rev. E. Sturges, Rev. W. H. Boud, and H. Gibson, Esq. The church is old. A small Methodist chapel stands at Stone-Cross.

ALVERSTOKE, a village, a parish, a liberty, a sub-district, and a district in Hants. The village stands adjacent to Stoke-bay r. station, opposite Spithead, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Gosport; and has a post-office under Gosport. It is a pleasant place, with charming environs. The parish includes also the town of Gosport, the villages of Forton, Harlway, and Elson, the watering place of Anglesey, the villas of Alverbank, the Forton military prison, the royal marine barracks, the Hlasar barracks, the royal naval hospital, Blockhouse fort, and Fort Monckton. Acres, 5,222. Real property, £48,097,—of which £18,363 are in Gosport. Pop. in 1841, 13,510; in 1861, 22,653. Houses, 3,436. The manor was given by the noble Saxon lady Alwara to the church of Winchester; and it still belongs to the Bishop of Winchester as superior. Many excellent mansions, villas, and other residences, with gardens and terraces, adorn the surface and the shores; and a rich extensive prospect is enjoyed of the Solent and the Isle of Wight. Stoke-bay is now a noted roadstead, where all the steam war ships, when newly fitted with their engines, test their speed at the measured mile. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester; and includes the curacy of Anglesey. Value, £1,057.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The vicarages of Trinity-Gosport, St. Matthew-Gosport, St. John-Forton, and St. Thomas-Elson are separate benefices. The parochial church is Saxon, built in 1130, repeatedly restored, and now chiefly modern. Christ church, in the decorated English style, was opened in June, 1865. Charities, £17. Dr. Wilberforce, the present bishop of Oxford, was once rector here; and Dr. Trench, the present Archbishop of Dublin, was his curate.

The liberty, the sub-district, and the district of Alver-stoke, are co-extensive with the parish. The administration for the poor is still under the act of 43 Eliz. Poor rates in 1867, £8,276. Marriages in 1866, 235;

births, 757,—of which 23 were illegitimate; deaths, 474,—of which 134 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 were at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,099; births, 6,237; deaths, 5,110. The places of worship in 1851 were 7 of the Church of England, with 6,102 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,650 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 320 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 754 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, with 210 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 85 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s.; and 1 undefined, with 60 s. The schools in 1851 were 9 public day-schools, with 1,076 scholars; 35 private day-schools, with 794 s.; and 13 Sunday schools, with 1,406 s.

ALVERSTON, an ancient manor in Brading parish, Isle of Wight; on the Yar river, 2 miles SW of Brading. Its Saxon proprietor, Tevi, was allowed to retain possession at the Conquest. A free chapel was founded on it by the Strangways, but has gone to ruin.

ALVERTHORPE, a village, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Wakefield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the Midland railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Wakefield; and has a post-office under Wakefield. The township bears the name of Alverthorpe-with-Thornes; lies partly within the borough boundaries of Wakefield; and contains the hamlets of Fanshaw, Kirkham-Gate, and Silcoates, and part of the hamlet of Newton. Acres, 3,153. Real property, £23,690. Pop., 6,645. Houses, 1,423. The property is much subdivided.—The chapelry was constituted in 1830. Pop., 4,590. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Wakefield. The church is large, modern, and handsome. There are three Methodist chapels, the Northern Congregational grammar school, four national schools, and charities £50.

—The sub-district is co-extensive with the township.

ALVERTON, a hamlet in Kilvington parish, Notts; 7 miles S of Newark. Pop., 40. Houses, 7.

ALVERTON, a hamlet in the western vicinity of Penzance, Cornwall.

ALVESCOTT, a parish in Witney district, Oxford; near the Cheltenham and Faringdon railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Bampton. Post-town, Bampton, under Faringdon. Acres, 2,690. Real property, £2,961. Pop., 407. Houses, 85. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £371. Patron, Rev. A. Neate. The church is cruciform, in early English, with plain Norman tower. There are a Baptist chapel, a free school, and charities £22.

ALVEDISTON, or ALVEDISTON, a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts; on an affluent of the Avon, under Whitesheet-hill, 4 miles SSE of Tisbury r. station, and 3 E of Shaftesbury. Post-town, Broad Chalk under Salisbury. Acres, 2,531. Real property, with Berwick-St. John and Tollard-Royal, £7,230. Pop. 267. Houses, 56. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £32.* Patron, the Vicar of Broad Chalk. The church is good.

ALVESTON, a parish in Thornbury district, Gloucester; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Thornbury, $\frac{2}{3}$ E of the Bristol and Wales railway, and 6 WNW of Yate r. station. It has a post-office under Bristol; and contains the hamlets of Grovening and Ureat. Acres, 2,513. Real property, £5,334. Pop., 841. Houses, 188. The property is much subdivided. Vestiges of Roman camps occur on Oldbury-hill and Castle-hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £250. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is ancient. There are two Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities £6.

ALVESTON, a village and a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick. The village stands near the Avon, under Welcombe hills, amid charming environs, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles ENE of Stratford-on-Avon r. station; was pronounced by Dr. Parry the Montpellier of England; and has a post-office under Stratford-on-Avon. The parish contains also the pleasant village of Tiddington. Acres, 4,300. Real property, £8,531. Pop., 841. Houses, 191. The property is much subdivided. A chief residence is Alveston House. The living is a vicarage in

the diocese of Worcester. Value, £220. Patron, the Rector of Hampton-Lucy. The church contains some fine tombs of the Lucys, and is very good. Charities, £46.

ALVETON. See ALTON, Stafford.

ALVINGHAM, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the Louth canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Louth r. station. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,040. Real property, £2,802. Pop., 350. Houses, 74. The property is much subdivided. A Gilbertine priory stood here, dedicated to the Virgin and St. Adelwold; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Clintons. The living is a vicarage, united with Cockerington, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £170.* Patron, the Bishop of L. The church is ancient. There are three Methodist chapels.

ALVINGTON, a parish in the district of Chepstow and county of Gloucester; on the estuary of the Severn, and the South Wales railway, near Wollaston r. station, 2 miles SW of Lydney. Post-town, Lydney. Acres, 2,553; of which 500 are water. Real property, £2,700. Pop., 369. Houses, 79. The manor belongs to the family of Noel. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the rectory of Wollaston, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The ancient church was a cell to Llantonny abbey.

ALVINGTON, a hamlet in Brimpton parish, Somerset; 2 miles W of Yeovil. Pop. 65.

ALVINGTON, Devon. See ALLINGTON.

ALWALTON, a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; on the river Nen, 2 miles SW of Overton r. station, and 5 WSW of Peterborough. It has a post-office under Peterborough; and contains the mansion of Alwalton Castle. Acres, 1,040. Real property, £1,704. Pop., 342. Houses, 63. The manor was given anciently to the monks of Peterborough, and transferred by Henry VIII. to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £200.* Patron, the Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam. The church is partly Norman, and was recently restored. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a British school.

ALWARDBY. See ALBERBY.

ALWEN (TRE), a stream of North Wales. It issues from Llyn-Alwen, a small lake $\frac{7}{8}$ miles ESE of Llanrwst; and runs 14 miles south-eastward to the Dee, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Corwen.

ALWINGTON, a parish in Bideford district, Devon; on the river Yeo, 4 miles SW by W of Bideford r. station. It contains the hamlets of Fairy-Cross, Ford, and Woodtown; and its post-town is Bideford. Acres, 2,655. Real property, £1,802. Pop., 359. Houses, 74. The Coffin family have held the manor since the Conquest, and have a handsome residence on it called Portledge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £243.* Patron, J. R. P. Coffin, Esq. The church is a very ancient pile, with lofty pinnacled tower; and contains several monuments. Remains of an ancient chapel occur at Yeo vale; and there is a small Wesleyan chapel at Ford. Charities, £16.

ALWINTON. See ALLENTON.

ALWOODLEY, a township in Harewood parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Leeds. Acres, 1,511. Pop. 140. Houses, 23.

ALWYE (THE). See OLWY.

AMAN (THE). See ABERAMAN.

AMASTON, a township in Alberbury parish, Salop; 8 miles W of Shrewsbury.

AMBER (THE), a streamlet of Derbyshire, about 4 miles long, falling into the Dorwent, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Helper.

AMBERGATE, a station on the Midland railway, near the mouth of the Amber rivulet, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Derby. Here are a post-office under Derby, and extensive lime-works. A branch railway, of $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, goes off hence north-north-westward to Rowley, and traverses one of the most grandly picturesque districts in the empire. See NOTTINGHAM AND GRANTHAM RAILWAY.

AMBERLEY, a township in Marden parish, Hereford; 4 miles ENE of Moreton r. station. Acres, 377. Pop. 30. Houses, 7.

AMBERLEY, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish,

and a chapelry in Minchinhampton and Rodborough parishes, Gloucester. The hamlet stands near Nailsworth, 3 miles S of Stroud r. station; and its post-town is Nailsworth under Stroud. The chapelry includes the hamlet, and was constituted in 1841. Pop., 1,433. Houses, 364. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, D. Ricardo, Esq.

AMBERLEY, a village in Worthing district, and a parish partly also in Thakeham district, Sussex. The village stands on the river Arun, and on the Arundel railway, under the South Downs, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Arundel; and has a station on the railway. It is a quaint, old-fashioned, picturesque place; and has a post-office under Arundel. A palace at it, now used as a farmhouse, was a residence of the Bishops of Chichester, originating soon after the Conquest, castellated in 1379, forming a parallelogram, with square towers at the corners, and round towers at the gateway, and seized and dismantled by Waller in 1643. The parish church is variously Norman and early English; and has a fine Norman chancel arch, and a very rich early English south door. The Wild Brook marsh adjacent is flooded in winter, but yields profusion of turf and cranberries in summer; and the river Arun runs through it, and contains here choice salmon peel, which have long been noted as Amberley trout. The parish includes also the hamlet of Rackham. Acres, 2,900. Real property, £4,576. Pop., 650. Houses, 135. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Houghton, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £166.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. A school has an endowed income of £103, and other charities £12.

AMBERSHAM (NORTH AND SOUTH), two tythings in Midhurst district, Sussex; on the river Rother, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Midhurst. They belong to Steep parish, but lie detached from the rest of it; and, prior to 1844, they were in Hampshire. Acres of N. A., 1,112. Pop., 111. Houses, 19. Acres of S. A., 1,506. Pop., 143. Houses, 23.

AMBERWOOD, a small extra-parochial tract in New Forest district, Hants; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Romsey.

AMBLE, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; on the coast, and on the Coquet branch railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Warkworth. It contains a village of its own name, well-built and chiefly modern; has a post-office; under Acklington, Independent, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, and extensive coal-mines; and carries on commerce at Coquet harbour. Acres, 1,142. Pop., 1,275. Houses, 264.

AMBLECOAT, a hamlet and a chapelry in Old Swinford parish, Stafford. The hamlet stands on the southern verge of the county, at the river Stour; and is suburban to Stourbridge, being separated from it only by the river. Acres, 639. Real property, with Kingswinford, £273,463,—of which £66,786 are in mines, £123,936 in iron-works, and £9,550 in canals. Pop., 2,613. Houses, 531. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in potteries, glass-works, collieries, and iron-works.—The chapelry was constituted in 1845, and originally included Woolaston, but since 1860, has been coextensive with Amblecoat hamlet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Earl of Stamford. The church stands on an eminence, was opened in 1844, and is a pleasing structure of fire bricks.

AMBLESIDE, a small town, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Westmoreland. The town stands on a central spot of the Lake country, at the mouths of Stockgill glen and Rothay vale, under Wansfell and Fairfield mountain, 1 mile above the head of Windermere Lake, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Windermere r. station. It is a great resort of tourists for visiting the Lake; and it commands a very noble circle of views and drives. It presents an irregular appearance; but it has, of late years, been much extended and improved; and it contains three large hotels, some comfortable lodging-houses, and many good shops. It has a post-office; under Windermere,

a banking-office, a library, a national school, and a free grammar school; and is a polling-place, and a seat of petty sessions. Coaches run from it daily to Windermere, Grasmere, Keswick, and Cockermouth. A market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on Whit-Wednesday, and on 13 and 29 Oct. An ancient cross stood in the market-place. A church, built in 1812, stands within the town, continues to be in use; and a new church, built in 1854, in the mediæval style, with a memorial window to Wordsworth, and a disproportionately large steeple, stands in the vale to the west. There are a chapel for Methodists, a town-hall built in 1853, and a mechanics' institute. A bobbin mill, of picturesque appearance, is in the mouth of Stockgill glen. The Roman station Dictis was in the neighbourhood, near the head of Windermere, and can still be faintly traced. Many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found there; and some of them are preserved at Oxford. Ambleside dates from remote times; and was called first Amelsate, and afterwards Hamelside. A peculiar ceremony, which originated in the time of Pope Gregory IV., and includes a procession of school children bearing flower-garlands to the church, is observed annually on the eve of the last Sunday in July. Hence the lines of Wordsworth,—

"Forth by rustic music led,
The village children, while the sky is red
With evening light, advance in long array
Through the still churchyard, each with garland gay,
That, carried sceptre-like, o'er tops the head
Of the proud wearer."

The township of Ambleside is partly in the parish of Windermere, partly in that of Grasmere. Acres, 3,244,—of which 454 are water. Real property, £7,482. Pop., 1,603. Houses, 306. The property is much subdivided. Many parts are adorned with fine residences, and with gardens, lawns, or woods. One part in the west contains a large slate quarry; and the mountains contain lead and copper ore. The chapelry is co-extensive with the township; and is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80. Patron, General Le Fleming. Charities, £144.—The sub-district comprises twelve townships in the parishes of Windermere, Grasmere, and Kendal. Acres, together with Grayrigg sub-district, 110,616. Pop., exclusive of Grayrigg, 8,404. Houses, 1,527.

AMBLESTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on an affluent of the river Cleddy, 5 miles NNW of Clabeston-road r. station, and 3 NNE of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 3,956. Real property, £2,980. Pop., 524. Houses, 113. The Roman station Ad Vigesium, on the Via Julia Maritima, occurs about a mile NE of the church, and bears popularly the name of Castle Flemish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £183. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

AMBRESBURY. See AMESBURY.

AMBERSDEN, a village and a parish in Bicester district, Oxford. The village stands near the river Ray, adjacent to the Oxford and Bletchley railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Bicester. Its name is supposed to have been derived from Ambrosius Aurelius, the British Merlin, who encamped here during the siege of Alcester by the Saxons. Ambrosien Park, adjacent on the NW, was the seat of the late Sir G. Page Turner, Bart. The parish includes also the hamlets of Blackthorn and Arnoct. Post-town, Bicester. Acres, 4,865. Real property, £4,243. Pop., 271. Houses, 210. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £228.* Patrons, the trustees of the late Sir G. P. Turner. The church is decorated early English. Charities, £40. Bishop Kennet, the author of "Parochial Antiquities," was for some time vicar.

AMBROTH. See AMBROTH.

AMCOTTS, a township-chapelry in Althorpe parish, Lincoln; on the river Trent, 5 miles E by N of Crowle. Post-town, Althorpe under Bawtry. Pop., 374. Houses,

75. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln; and was formerly annexed to the rectory of Althorpe, but was recently made a separate benefice. Value, £260. Patron, the Crown. The church is new. A former church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, fell down in 1849. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

AMESLATE. See AMESLIDE.

AMERDALE, an upland vale in the parish of Arncliffe, W. R. Yorkshire. The Skirfare rivulet runs along its bottom on a rocky bed; and, in dry seasons, alternately merges and reappears.

AMERSHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Bucks. The town was formerly called Agmondesham. It stands in a pleasant valley near the Mibourne tributary of the river Colne, surrounded by wood-crowned hills, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Wycombe r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Burkhampstead. It consists chiefly of a long street crossed by a shorter one. The town-house was erected, in 1632, by Sir William Drake; and is a substantial brick edifice, with arched and pillared basement, used as a market-place, and a surmounting clock lantern. The parish church is a Gothic edifice of brick coated with stucco; has a fine east window, filled with ancient stained glass; and contains monuments of the Drakes, the Dents, and the Curwens. There are four dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, founded in 1620, with endowed income of £86, and three exhibitions at Oxford; endowed writing-school, Sunday school, alms-houses, and other charities with aggregate £342; and a workhouse. A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and fairs, on Whit-Monday and 19 Sept. Manufactures of straw-plait, black lace, silk crape, and wooden chairs are carried on. The town has a head post-office; and two hotels, and publishes a bi-weekly newspaper. It was a borough, from the time of Edward I., sending two members to parliament; but was disfranchised by the act of 1832. The Drakes represented it for upwards of two centuries; the poet Waller, in the reign of Charles I.; and Algernon Sydney, in 1679. Several of its inhabitants were burnt at the stake, as martyrs, in the times of Henry I. and of Mary; and John Knox preached in its church. Pop., 3,019. Houses, 578.

The parish includes also part of the hamlet of Coleshill. Acres, 10,544. Real property, £6,677. Pop., 3,550. Houses, 698. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to the Nevilles, to Warwick the king-maker, and to the Tothills; and passed to the Drakes. Shardeloes, the manor-house, stands about a mile NW of the town, and is a fine edifice designed by Adams. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £1,331. Patron, T. T. Drake, Esq.—The sub-district is co-extensive with the parish.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Missenden, containing the parishes of Lee and Great Missenden; the sub-district of Chesham, containing the parishes of Chesham, and Chesham-Bois; the sub-district of Chalfont, containing the parishes of Chenies, Chalfont-St. Giles, and Chalfont-St. Peter; and the sub-district of Beaconsfield, containing the parishes of B. and Penn, and the chapelry of Seer-Green. Acres, 49,840. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,021. Pop. in 1841, 18,212; in 1861, 18,240. Houses, 3,826. Marriages in 1866, 111; births, 617,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 351,—of which 148 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,197; births, 6,167; deaths, 4,053. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 6,109 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,150 s.; 18 of Baptists, with 4,458 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 430 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 360 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 620 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Methodist Reformers, with 143 s. The schools in 1851 were 27 public day schools, with 1,783 scholars; 47 private day schools, with 892 s.; 33 Sunday schools, with 3,367 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 60 s.

AMERTON, a township in Stowe parish, Staffordshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Stafford. Pop., 120.

AMESBURY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district,

a hundred, and a district, in Wilts. The town stands in the valley of the Avon, 4 miles NW of Porton r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N of Salisbury. It was formerly called Ambrosbury, Ambresbury, and Amblesberie; and it probably derived its name from the ancient British chief Ambrosius Aurelius. It dates from a high antiquity; and was the meeting-place of a synod, in the time of king Edgar, for settling disputes between the regular and the secular clergy. A densely-wooded hill in its western vicinity bears the name of Vespasian's camp, and is marked by military defences round an area of 39 acres, which are believed to have been first formed by the ancient Britons, and afterwards strengthened and held by the Romans. Stonehenge and the Cursus are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond this hill; and several other ancient monuments are near. A monastery for 300 monks was founded at the town either by the British Ambrosius or by a contemporary churchman; and this was succeeded, about the year 980, by a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Queen Elfrida, on account of the murder of her son-in-law, Edward, at Corfe Castle. The nunnery was converted by King Henry II. into a cell to the great convent of Font Everault in Anjou; became the retreat of several royal and noble ladies,—particularly Mary, daughter of Edward I., and Eleanor, queen of Henry III.; and rose again to be an independent monastery, one of the richest non-mitred abbeys in England. A noble mansion now occupies the site of the abbey, and bears its name. This was the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, built by Webb, from designs by Inigo Jones, and subsequently improved by the Earl of Burlington; it was also the retreat of the poet Gay, where he wrote the Beggar's Opera; and it passed, in 1824, to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., and was afterwards in great measure rebuilt, and adorned with a Corinthian portico. The parish church belonged originally to the abbey, was well restored in 1853, and contains rich features of the early pointed style. The town has fallen greatly into decay; but still possesses interest for sake of the attractions around it; and it has a post-office; under Salisbury, a hotel, a Methodist chapel, two free schools, and a workhouse. The two schools have an endowed income of £115; and other charities have £42. A weekly market was formerly held on Friday, but has been discontinued; and fairs are held on 17 May, 22 June, and 21 Dec. The immediate environs, along the Avon, are wooded and charming, while the country beyond is bleak and dreary, but celebrated for connsing. Prime pipe-clay is sometimes found in diggings; and famous loaches are caught in the streams.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Little or West Amesbury. Acres, 5,890. Real property, £7,490. Pop., 1,138. Houses, 229. The property belongs chiefly to the estate of Amesbury Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £141. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.—The sub-district comprises eight parishes. Acres, 27,363. Pop., 3,756. Houses, 783.—The hundred includes thirteen parishes, and parts of four other parishes. Acres, 35,832. Pop., 5,242. Houses, 1,104.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Amesbury, containing the parishes of Amesbury, Woodford, Durnford, Wilford, Bulford, Durrington, Milston, and Figheldean; the sub-district of Orcheston, containing the parishes of Orcheston-St. Mary, Orcheston-St. George, Tilshad, Shrewton, Maddington, Rolistone, and Winterbourne-Stoke; and the sub-district of Winterbourne, containing the parishes of Winterbourne-Gunner, Winterbourne-Dantsey, Winterbourne-Earls, West Cholderton, Newton-Toney, Allington, Boscombe, and Idmiston. Acres, 62,420. Poor-rates in 1866, £5,949. Pop. in 1841, 7,706; in 1861, 8,127. Houses, 1,723. Marriages in 1866, 41; births, 234,—of which 18 were illegitimate; deaths, 129,—of which 39 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 565; births, 2,536; deaths, 1,636. The places of worship in 1851 were 24 of the Church of England, with 4,195 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 550 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 550 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 892 s.; and 2 of Primitive Metho-

dists, with 130 s. The schools in 1851 were 21 public day schools, with 966 scholars; 9 private day schools, with 116 s.; and 24 Sunday schools, with 1,284 s.

AMICOMBE HILL, a mountain on the NW of Dartmoor, Devon; 5½ miles SSW of Okehampton. It has an altitude of 2,000 feet, and commands an extensive view.

AMINGTON. See **ALMINGTON**.

AMLWCH, a seaport town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Anglesey. The town stands on a small bay, 17 miles NW of Beaumaris; and is at the terminus of the Anglesey Central railway, opened in 1866. It was a fishing hamlet of only six houses in 1766; but it speedily acquired bulk and importance by the working of the mines in the Parys mountain. It is itself dingy and disagreeable; but its neighbourhood contains very fine coast scenery, and commands some noble views. The harbour was cut out of slate rock, is protected by a breakwater, and has capacity for thirty vessels of 200 tons' burden. A fixed light is on the north pier, 26 feet high, visible at the distance of 8 miles; and a number of rocks or small islets, one of them serving as a sea-mark, lie off the entrance. A small steamer plies weekly to Liverpool and Holyhead. The town has a post-office; under Bangor, a banking-office, two hotels, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, several good schools, and a scientific and literary institution. The parish church is a large and handsome edifice, built by the Parys mine company, at a cost of £4,000. Many of the inhabitants are miners; and others are employed in alum and vitriol works and in shoemaking. Fairs are held on 8 March, 4 May, 12 Aug., and 21 Oct. Amlwch is a parliamentary borough under the Reform bill, united in the franchise with Beaumaris and Holyhead. Pop., 3,207. Houses, 825.

The Parys mountain is situated 2 miles S of the town. Its aspect, rising into vast rocks of aluminous shale and whitish quartz, is very rugged and impressive; and its picturesque appearance has been greatly increased by the mining operations. The Romans are believed to have obtained copper ore on it; and various vestiges of ancient workings have been observed, and some very ancient stone utensils found. Trials in quest of ore began to be made in 1761, and resulted in splendid discoveries on 2 March, 1768,—a day which has ever since been celebrated here by an annual festival. Rich lodes were found at a depth of only 7 feet from the surface; and two great mines, called the Parys mine and the Mona mine, were worked most productively, chiefly in the manner of quarries, till 1800. The Mona mine then became unprofitable, and the Parys fell greatly off; but in 1811, by means of sinking and improved management, they again became valuable. The ore is chiefly a sulphate of copper; and the bed of it in the Mona mine was 300 feet broad, and in some parts 72 feet thick. A lead ore, yielding from 60 to 1,000 pounds of lead and 57 ounces of silver per ton, occurs occasionally in a stratum of yellow saponaceous clay above the copper ore. The produce of copper at the richest period of the workings, was worth £300,000 a-year. The deepest shaft sunk is about 200 fathoms. The mines belong to the Marquis of Anglesey and the representatives of the late Lord Dinorben.

The parish of Amlwch includes the borough of Amlwch, the chapelry of Llanwenllwyfe, and most of the town and chapelry of Llanerchymedd. Acres, 10,977. Real property, £7,500. Pop., 5,949. Houses, 1,450. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £217. Patron, the Bishop of B. The vic. of Llanerchymedd is separate. The sub-district comprises two parishes. Acres, 13,575. Pop., 7,777. Houses, 1,886.

AMMAN, or **AMMOND (THE)**, a streamlet of Carmarthen, rising in the Black Mountains, and running 10 miles WSW to the Lougher in the vicinity of Bettws.

AMMINGTON. See **ALMINGTON** and **EMINGTON**.

AMMOND. See **AMMAN**.

AMPNEY. See **AMPNEY**.

AMORILL, a village in Bateaston parish, Somerset; 2 miles NE of Bath.

AMOTHERBY, a township in Appleton-le-Street parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the Thirsk and Driffield railway, near the river Rye, under the Cleveland moors, 4½ miles WNW of Malton. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,250. Real property, £2,779. Pop., 256. Houses, 54. A church was built in 1868.

AMOUNDERNESS, a hundred in Lancashire. It extends from the coast to Yorkshire; and contains Fleetwood, Garstang, and parts of Lancaster and Ribchester. Acres, 175,528. Pop. in 1851, 43,702; in 1861, 47,716. Houses, 8,581.

AMPFIELD, a village and a chapelry in Hursley parish, Hants. The village stands 4 miles ENE of Romsey r. station; and has a post-office under Romsey. The chapelry was constituted in 1841; and is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Hursley. The church is a neat Gothic structure, erected at the expense of Sir William Heathcote, Bart., and surrounded by a model burying-ground. Pop., 531.

AMPLEFORTH, a village, three townships, and a parish in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The village lies near the Thirsk and Driffield railway, 4 miles SW of Helmsley; it comprises the townships of Ampleforth-St. Peter and Ampleforth-Birdforth in the parish of Ampleforth, and the township of Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk, in the parish of Oswaldkirk; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under York. Pop., 605. A Roman Catholic college was established at Ampleforth Lodge, in Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk, in 1802; grew from a small commencement to great size and consequence; received the addition of a church in 1856, and of new college buildings in 1861; is now a massive quadrangular pile, in the pointed style of the 14th and 15th centuries; and numbers among its pupils many members of the English Romanist aristocracy. Ampleforth and Oswaldkirk parishes are interlocked with each other through the village. Acres of the two, 3,573. Real property, £6,516. Pop. of Ampleforth alone, 450. House, 99. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £281. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels. Charities, £29.

AMPNEY-CRUCIS, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; on Ampney brook, near Ermine-street, 3 miles E of Cirencester r. station. It contains the hamlet of Aleott-End; and its post-town is Cirencester. Acres, 2,660. Real property, £4,723. Pop., 648. Houses, 132. The property is not much divided. Ampney Park is the seat of Earl Ducie. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £84. Patron, Rev. E. J. Dlewster. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and in good condition. A free school, founded and endowed, in 1723, by Sir Robert Pleydell, has an endowed income of £80.

AMPNEY-DOWN, or **DOWNS-AMPNEY**, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; on Ampney brook, the Thames and Severn canal, and Ermine-street, 3 miles NNE of Cricklade, and 6 ESE of Cirencester r. station. It has a post-office under Cricklade. Acres, 2,510. Real property, £3,713. Pop., 429. Houses, 82. The property is undivided. The manor belonged at Domesday to Ralph du Todini, and passed to the Duchy of Lancaster, to the Villierses, to Speaker Hungerford, to the Dunches, to Secretary Craggs, to the Eliots, and to the Bouvieries. A mansion built on it, in the time of Henry VIII., by Sir Anthony Hungerford, still stands, but has been much altered by modern additions. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £116. Patron, Christ Church college, Oxford. The church is early English, built about the year 1260, by the Knights Templars; and was partly rebuilt about 1345, partly repaired in 1863.

AMPNEY-ST. MARY, or **ASHBROOK**, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; on Ampney brook, 4 miles E of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, Cirencester. Acres, 1,170. Real property, £2,552. Pop., 125. Houses, 28. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

tol. Value, £71. Patron, M. H. Beach, Esq. The church is an ivy-clad, quaint-looking, very ancient edifice, recently repaired.

AMPNEY-ST. PETER, or **EASTINGTON**, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; contiguous to Ampney-St. Mary, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, Cirencester. Acres, 553. Real property, £1,291. Pop., 188. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £60. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good.

AMPORT, a parish in Andover district, Hants; on the Basingstoke and Salisbury railway, near Grateley station, 5 miles WSW of Andover. It includes the tythings of Sarson and East Cholderton; and has a post-office under Andover. Acres, 3,933. Real property, with Monxton, £6,988. Pop. of Amport, 706. Houses, 156. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Winchester, and has descended to him from the Norman house of De Port, the common ancestors of the Paulets and the St. Johns. Amport House, the seat of the Marquis, has just been rebuilt, in the Tudor style, after designs by Mr. Burns; and stands in a pleasant undulating park much marked with single trees. The living is a vicarage, united till 1865 with Appleshaw, in the dio. of Winchester. Value, £590.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is chiefly in the late decorated style, with a central tower. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel. There are also an endowed school and endowed almshouses, with jointly £150 a-year.

AMPTHILL, a small town, a park, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Beds. The town stands on a pleasant spot, overlooked by hills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the Ampthill or Marston station of the Northwestern railway, and 7 S by W of Bedford. It is neat and regular; and has a head post-office; a banking-office, two chief inns, an old moot-hall, a new market-house, a parish church, three chapels for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Quakers, a national school, a workhouse, and two almshouses. The parish church consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; is in the later English style, with a tower at the west end; and contains a mural monument to the memory of Governor Nicholl, who fell in the sea-fight off Solebay in 1672. The town is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. Most of its inhabitants are agricultural; but some are employed in an extensive brewery, and many are employed in straw-plaiting and bonnet-sewing. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on 4 May and 30 Nov.

Ampthill Park adjoins the town on the NW, and is united to Houghton Park on the NE. It was the seat of the late Lord Holland; and is now occupied by Lord Wensleydale. A castle was built on it, in the time of Henry VI., by Sir John Cornwall, afterwards Lord Faulconberg; and was the residence of Catherine of Aragon, during the process instituted against her by Henry VIII. A cross, in commemoration of this event, was erected in 1770 by the Earl of Ossory, then proprietor of the estate, and bears an inscription from the pen of Horace Walpole. The present mansion stands on lower ground than the site of the ancient castle, yet commands an extensive view of the vale of Bedford, and is a magnificent edifice, built by Lord Ashburnham, and containing some valuable paintings and a museum. The estate was constituted by Henry VIII. a royal domain, under the name of the Honour of Ampthill. The park is spacious, well diversified with picturesque scenes, and much studded with venerable oaks. Houghton Park contains the pear-tree under which Sir Philip Sidney is said to have written part of his "Arcadia," and remains of the house built by "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." A beautiful grove of lime-trees, called the Alameda, was planted by Lord Holland for the recreation of the townspeople.

The parish of Ampthill comprises 1,928 acres. Real property, £8,651. Pop., 2,114. Houses, 433. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £280.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor.—The sub-district comprises 9 parishes, and part of another. Acres, 19,113. Pop., 9,076. Houses, 1,897.—The district compre-

hends the sub-district of Cranfield, containing the parishes of Cranfield, Liddington, and Marston-Moretaine; the sub-district of Shillington, containing the parishes of Shillington, Upper Gravenhurst, Lower Gravenhurst, Higham-Gobion, Clophill, and part of Flitton; and the sub-district of Ampthill, containing the parishes of Ampthill, Houghton-Conquest, Hawnes, Maulden, Fulloxhill, Westoning, Flitwick, Steppingley, Millbrook, and part of Flitton. Acres, 41,551. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,251. Pop. in 1861, 16,970. Houses, 3,519. Marriages in 1866, 159; births, 648,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 370,—of which 160 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,293; births, 5,742; deaths, 3,565. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 6,308 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 290 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,052 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 220 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,360 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 309 s.; and 3 undefined, with 672 s. The schools in 1851 were 18 public day schools, with 1,209 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 423 s.; 36 Sunday schools, with 3,657 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 91 s.

AMPTON, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 5 miles N of Bury St. Edmunds r. station. It has a post-office under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 736. Real property, £910. Pop., 131. Houses, 28. Ampton Hall, the seat of H. Rodwell, Esq., is a large brick edifice, in a spacious park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £172.* Patron, H. Rodwell, Esq. The church is a plain brick building, with a stone tower, and has a brass. Charities, Calthorpes' school, almshouses, &c., £440.

AMROTH, or **AMEROTH**, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Narberth, Pembrokeshire. The parish lies on Cernarthen bay, 6 miles SE of Narberth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Whitland r. station; and has a post-office under Tenby. Acres, 2,878; of which 230 are water. Real property, £2,754. Pop., 859. Houses, 195. The property is divided among a few. Coal is worked, and fishing is carried on. Amroth Castle, delightfully situated on the coast, was formerly a grand feudal residence, the seat of a follower of Arnulph de Montgomery, called Eare Wear; but passed to the family of Ackland, and is now a splendid modern mansion. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, 20s. Patron, J. L. P. Lewis, Esq. The church is early English, and has a curiously formed tower. Charities, £20.—The sub-district comprises eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 24,608. Pop., 3,265. Houses, 689.

AMSTEY. See **ANSTEY**, Herts.

AMWELL. See **CLEKENWELL**.

AMWELL-END. See **WARE**.

AMWELL (GREAT), a village and a parish in Ware district, Herts. The village stands near the sources of the New river, and near the Eastern Counties railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE by S of Ware; and has a post-office, of the name of Amwell, under Ware. Its name is supposed to have been derived from Emma's Well, a fountain which issues from a hill, and forms one of the sources of the New river. The parish comprises 2,457 acres. Real property, £9,463. Pop., 1,660. Houses, 314. The property is not much divided. Amwell Place was the seat of the Quaker poet Scott, who described the picturesque beauty of the neighbourhood, and wrote the lines, "I hate the drum's discordant sound." Amwell Bury, near Barrow Hill, has yielded some ancient relics. Haylebury college belonged to the East India Company, and is now a first class school similar to Marlborough schools. A monument stands on an islet in the New river, erected in 1800 by Mr. Mylne the architect, to the memory of the ill-requited Sir Hugh Myddleton, who impoverished himself by the formation of that work to which London owes a large supply of water. This artificial river is 36 miles long; has 43 sluices and 218 bridges; and was begun in 1606, and completed in 1613. Sir Hugh, notwithstanding aids from Parliament and from London, was so reduced by the work as to be driven to spend his subsequent life in penury and ob-



security,—some accounts say in mean manual labour. Isaac Walton was a frequent visitor at Amwell; and Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was a resident. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £810.* Patrons, Trustees of late W. M'Nab, Esq. The church stands on an eminence, and is an edifice of the 14th century. The church-yard contains the graves of Reel, the editor of Shakespeare, and of the poet Warner, who wrote "Albion's England." The vicarage of Hoddesdon is a separate benefice.

AMWELL (LITTLE), a chapelry in All Saints parish, Hertford; 1 mile W by S of Ware. Acres, 491. Real property, £3,019. Pop., 500. Houses, 96. The living is a vicarage. Value, £90.* The church was built in 1853.

ANCASTER, a village and a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln. The village adjoins the Grantham and Boston railway, on the line of Ermine-street, 8 miles NE of Grantham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Grantham. It gave the title of Duke, now extinct, to the Bertrams of Uffington. A Roman station, either Censeanne or Crocolana, occupied its site; and many Roman coins, bricks, and other relics have been found. A spot in the neighbourhood was the scene of a victory, in 1643, over the Parliamentarians. The parish contains also the hamlets of Sudbrooke and West Willoughby. Acres, 2,500. Real property, £4,241. Pop., 632. Houses, 130. The property is much subdivided. The chief residences are Ancaster Hall, Sudbrooke Hall, and West Willoughby Hall. A tract which formerly was a common, wild and barren, is now enclosed and fertile. A fine oolitic building-stone is extensively quarried; has been used for Belvoir Castle, Wollaton Hall, and other great edifices; and is well exemplified in the parsonage, which was built in 1842. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £160.* Patron, the Rev. Z. S. Warren. The church is a mixture of Norman and early English. There are two Methodist chapels, and charities 27.

ANCHOLME (FRE), a river of Lincoln. It rises in the Wolds near Market-Rasen; and runs about 22 miles, northward, past Brigg, to the Humber near Ferrybridge. The Caistor canal joins it at Kelsey; and an artificial cut, called New Ancholme river, goes, in nearly a straight line, along its whole course. It is navigable from the Humber to Brigg. An old adage says,

"Ancholme eel and Witham pike,
Is all England is none like."

ANCHOR-CHURCH, a rock on the river Trent, 6½ miles SSW of Derby. It has an outline somewhat resembling that of a Gothic church; and was once the residence of an anchorite.

ANCHOR-HEAD, or WESTON-HEAD, a headland in Bristol Channel, between Sand bay and Uphill bay, adjacent to Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset. Worle mill on it is a sea-mark; and Bream rock and Weston ledge are in front.

ANCHOR-STONE, a rock in the river Dart, a little S of Dittisham, Devon. It rises steeply from a depth of fully ten fathoms, and is visible at low water. It is said to have been frequented by Sir Walter Raleigh, from his ill-fated seat of Greenway, for the purpose of smoking. A project was recently a-foot for using it as a men's for constructing a railway viaduct over the Dart.

ANCOATS. See MANCHESTER.

ANCKROFT, a township and a parochial chapelry in Berwick district, Northumberland. The township lies in a pleasant vale, 4 miles NW of Scremerston r. station, and ½ S of Berwick; and has a post-office under Berwick. The chapelry comprises also the townships of Cheswick, Haggerston, and Scremerston; lies along the coast; and is traversed by the Northeastern railway. Acres, 10,219; of which 649 are water. Real property, £18,055,—of which £2,611 are in mines, quarries, and fisheries. Pop., 2,113. Houses, 373. The property is divided among a few. The chief residences are Cheswick House and Haggerston Castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £131.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church

is a very old edifice, with a square tower; belonged formerly to Holy Island; and is in good condition. The vicarage of Scremerston is a separate benefice.

ANDERBY, a village and a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln. The village stands within a mile of the coast, 3½ miles ENE of Willoughby r. station, and 5 E by S of Alford. A rivulet goes past it to the sea, and forms a small harbour; and a canal, cut in 1823, at a cost of £37,000, connects it with Alford. The parish comprises 1,080 acres of land, and 765 of water. Post-town, Huttoft under Alford. Real property, £2,359. Pop., 276. Houses, 62. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with Cumberworth, in the dio. of L. Value, £543.* Patron, Magd. College, Cambridge. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ANDERBY, YORKSHIRE. See AINDERBY.

ANDERIDA, an ancient strong Roman town, or great fortress, at the end of Ermine-street, on the coast of Sussex. It was attacked and destroyed, in the latter part of the 5th century, by the Saxons. Its site has been claimed by seven places in Sussex, and one in Kent; but is now fixed, by the best antiquaries, at Perensay. The tract around it was called Sylva Anderida, signifying the "uninhabited forest;" and continued to be known by the Saxons as Andredswald.

ANDERSFIELD, a hundred in Somersst. It contains the parishes of Broomfield, Creech-St. Michael, Enmore, Gouthurst, and Lym, and parts of the parishes of Durlough, Chilton-Trinity, and North Petherton. Acres, 13,701. Pop., 2,307. Houses, 575.

ANDERSON, or ANDERSTONE-WINTERBOURNE, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Stour, 7 miles S of Blandford, and 7 WNW of Poole Junction r. station. Post-town, Winterbourne-Newton under Blandford. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,140. Pop., 62. Houses, 12. The chief residence is Anderson House. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £146. Patron, St. E. Tregonwell.

ANDERTON, a township in Great Bulworth parish, Cheshire; on the Grand Trunk canal, 2 miles NW of Northwich. Acres, 451. Real property, £13,137. Pop., 324. Houses, 46.

ANDERTON, a township in Standish parish, Lancashire; under Rivington Pike, near the Bolton railway and the Manchester and Leeds canal, 3½ miles SE of Chorley. Acres, 1,175. Real property, £2,241. Pop., 243. Houses, 47.

ANDERWYKE. See ANKERWYKE.

ANDOVER, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, a hundred, and a division in Hants. The town stands on the Anton river, and on the Andover, Romsey, and Southampton railway, 3 mile S of that railway's junction with the London, Yeovil, and Exeter railway, and 17½ miles N of Romsey; and has a station with telegraph on the former railway, and another station at the junction. A canal, 2½ miles long, with a fall of 179 feet and 24 locks, formerly commenced at the town, and went down the line of the Anton river, past Stockbridge and Romsey, to Southampton water at Redbridge. The Andover, Romsey, and Southampton railway was constructed principally by transmutation of that canal down to Redbridge; was connected there with the Weymouth and Southampton railway; and was opened in 1864. The vale of the Anton is, for the most part, beautifully wooded, and presents a striking contrast to the bare downs which flank and overlook it. Bury hill, about 1½ mile W of the town, commands a picturesque view of the vale, together with an extensive prospect toward the borders of Berks and Wilts; and is crested with a large, strong, ancient camp, which probably was first formed by the aboriginal British, and afterwards occupied by the Romans and the Saxons. The town stands on the Roman road from Salisbury to Silchester, and possibly occupies the site of a Roman station; and it took its name from a ford of the Anton, called Andovera by the Romans and Andofra by the Saxons. It probably is indicated by the letters A N D O. on some Celtic gold coins in the British museum; and it was a royal manor, and the place of several witenagemots in the times of the Saxons. Ethel-

red concluded a peace here, in 993, with the Norse king Olaf Trygvason; and many a conflict must have taken place, at prior periods, among the neighbouring strong chalk hills.

The town is compactly built, and extends on either side about a third of a mile from the market-place. The town-hall, with corn-market below, is a handsome stone edifice, with Grecian front, supported on arches; and was built in 1825, at a cost of £7,000. The parish church is a spacious structure, in the early English style, surmounted by a lofty tower, with crocketed pinnacles; and was built in 1825, at a cost of £30,000, furnished by the Rev. Dr. Goddard, head master of Winchester college, and afterwards vicar of Andover. The previous church was an edifice of the time of William the Conqueror, subsequently altered, and in various styles; and a very rich late Norman doorway of it now forms one of the entrances to the church-yard. This church was long a cell to the abbey of St. Florence in Anjou, and afterwards was given to the college of Winchester. The other noticeable buildings are four dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, two other free schools, two sets of almshouses, a workhouse, and a borough jail. Income of the charities, £189. The town has a large trade in agricultural produce; it shares much in the business of the great Weyhill fair, held in October, 3 miles to the NW; it carries on maling and the manufacture of silk shag; and it is much frequented, during the sporting season, by parties following the hounds over the extensive neighbouring downs. It has a head post-office, a telegraph station, two banking offices, and two chief inns; and it publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Saturdays, and fairs on Mid-Lent Friday and Saturday, 13 May, and 17 and 18 Nov. The town was incorporated under King John; it sent two representatives to parliament in the times of Edward I. and II., and from the 27th year of Elizabeth till 1867; but, by the reform act of 1867, it was reduced to the right of sending only one. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Its municipal limits are co-terminous with the parish of Andover; and its parliamentary limits comprise the parishes of Andover, Knights-Enham, and Foxcote. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. Pop. of the m. borough, 5,221; of the p. borough, 5,430. Houses, 1,053 and 1,102. Electors in 1868, 263. Direct taxes, £3,603.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Charlton, Enham-Kings, Little London, Smannell or Swanhill, Wildhern, Woodhouse, and part of Hatherden. Acres, 7,670. Real property, £19,340. Pop., 5,221. Houses, 1,058. The living is a vicarage, conjoined with the curacy of Foxcote, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £400. Patron, Winchester college. The p. curacy of Smannell with Hatherden is a separate benefice.—The sub-district comprises six parishes. Acres, 12,706. Pop., 6,435. Houses, 1,323.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Longparish, containing the parishes of Longparish, Ballington, Barton-Stacey, Chilbolton, Wherwell, Goodworth-Clatford, Upper Clatford, and Abbots-Ann; the sub-district of Andover, containing the parishes of Andover, Knights-Enham, Foxcote, Penton-Mewsey, Appleshaw, and Weyhill or Penton-Grafton; the sub-district of Ludgershall, containing the extra-parochial tract of Park-House, and the parishes of Monxton, Ampert, Thruxton, Quarley, Grately, Shipton-Bellinger, Kington, Wyfield, South Tidworth, North Tidworth, and Ludgershall,—the two last electorally in Wilts; and the sub-district of Hursbourne-Tarrant, containing the parishes of Hursbourne-Tarrant, Faccombe, Lincolnholt, Vernham-Dean, Tangle, and Clute, and the tract of Chute-Forest. Acres, 83,615. Poor-rates in 1866, £11,937. Pop. in 1811, 15,993; in 1861, 17,132. Houses, 3,627. Marriages in 1866, 94; births, 524,—of which 36 were illegitimate; deaths, 290,—of which 86 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,096; births, 4,993; deaths, 3,170. The places of worship in

1851 were 31 of the Church of England, with 6,391 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,201 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 880 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,110 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,272 s.; and 1 undefined, with 70 s. The schools in 1851 were 36 public day schools, with 1,672 scholars; 27 private day schools, with 449 s.; and 36 Sunday schools, with 2,019 s.

The hundred consists of lower half and upper half. The lower half contains Knights-Enham, Foxcote, Upper Clatford, Monxton, Penton-Mewsey, Weyhill, and part of Abbots-Ann. Acres, 10,951. Pop. in 1851, 2,272. Houses, 476. The upper half contains Ampert, Appleshaw, Wyfield, Grately, Kington, Quarley, Shipton-Bellinger, Thruxton, and South Tidworth. Acres, 19,372. Pop. in 1851, 2,805. Houses, 586.—The division comprises the hundreds of Lower and Upper Andover, Barton-Stacey, Upper-Pastrow, Upper-Thorngate, and Lower and Upper Wherwell. Acres, 81,507. Pop. in 1851, 13,422; in 1861, 14,753. Houses, 3,197.

ANDOVERFORD, a village in Dowdeswell parish, Gloucester; on the river Isborne, under the Cotswolds, 5½ miles ESE of Cheltenham. It has a post-office under Cheltenham.

ANDREAS, or KIRK-ANDREAS, a village and a parish in the Isle of Man. The village stands 5½ miles NW of Ramsey; and has a post-office of the name of Kirk-Andreas, under Douglas. Fairs are held on St. Andrew's and St. John's days. Pop., 76. Pop. of the parish, 1,955. Houses, 372. The land is very fertile. Many barrows and a camp occur near Ballacurry. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £750.* Patron, the Crown. The church was rebuilt in 1802, on the site of a preceding one which was the oldest in the island; and it has an ancient marble font, which belonged to Philip I. of France. Two rustic monuments are in the church-yard. St. Jude's p. curacy is a separate benefice, of the value of £100,* in the patronage of the Archdeacon.

ANDREWSWALD, a quondam great forest round the ancient Roman Anderida, over much of Sussex and Kent, and westward to Privet in Hants. It was 120 miles long, and 30 miles broad. Siebert, king of Wessex, was slain in it by a swine herd. Fragments of it remain in Woolmer forest, Alice Holt, and the forest of Bere.

ANDREW (Str.), a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; 3 miles S by W of St. Fagans r. station, and 5 SW of Cardiff. It contains the village of Dinas-Powis, with a post-office under Cardiff. Acres, 3,149. Real property, £3,518. Pop., 570. Houses, 114. Remains exist of Dinas-Powis castle, built by Gystyn ap Gwrgan, and named after his wife Denis, daughter of the prince of Powis. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £410.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church has monuments of the Howells.

ANDREW (Str.), a parish in Guernsey, 2 miles WSW of St. Peter's Port. It contains a village of the same name, the manor-house of St. Helena, and the estate of Vaubelllets. Pop., 1,049. Houses, 293. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Governor. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice, the finest in the island, with an embattled tower and a spire. There is a small dissenting chapel embosomed in trees.

ANDREW (Str.). See PLYMOUTH, CANTERBURY, HASTINGS, CHICHESTER, LONDON, DROITWICH, HERTFORD, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, NORWICH, PERSHORE, CAMBRIDGE, WELLS, WORCESTER, and YORK.

ANDREW (Str.), Ilkeshall. See ILKESHALL-Str. ANDREW.

ANDREW (Str.) MINOR, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; 4½ miles SSE of Bridgend r. station. It is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Llandaff, of the value of £5; and contains but one house, Clemenston, the seat of T. Franklin, Esq. Pop., 12.

ANDWELL, an extra-parochial tract in Basingstoke district, Hants; contiguous to Up-Nately parish, 3 miles E of Basingstoke. Acres, 143. Pop., 26. Houses, 4.

ANERLEY, or ANNERLEY, a village on the Croydon

railway, a mile SSW of Sydenham, Surrey. It has a r. station, a post-office, under Norwood, tea-gardens, and an entrance to the Crystal Palace.

ANGEL-ROAD, a railway station with telegraph, at the junction of the Enfield railway with the Hertford, on the NE border of Middlesex.

ANGELTOWN, a village in the higher section of Newcastle parish, Glamorgan. Pop., 45.

ANGERSLEIGH, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; on the verge of the county, under Black Down hills, 4 miles SSW of Taunton r. station. Post-town, Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 403. Real property, £656. Pop., 30. Houses, 8. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £111. Patron, the Rev. H. T. Tucker. The church has a painted window representing the arms and alliances of the ancient family of Lyte.

ANGERTON (Hign and Low), two townships in Hartburn parish, Northumberland; on the Wansbeck river and railway, with a r. station, 6½ miles W of Morpeth. Acres, 2,272. Pop., 155. Houses, 23.

ANGLE, or NANGLE, a village and a parish in the district and county of Pembroke. The village stands in a nook or "angle" of the south side of Milford haven, 7 miles SW of Milford-road r. station, and 9 W of Pembroke; bears marks of having been a place of some importance in former ages; and has a post-office under Pembroke. The parish comprises 2,276 acres of land, and 2,205 of water. Real property, £2,107. Pop., 512. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The chief residence is Angle Hall. Limestone is quarried. Angle bay affords good anchorage. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is good.

ANGLE TARN, a mountain lakelet on the fell on the E side of Patterdale, a short way N of Hartstop, Westmoreland. It has an area of about five acres and a curious outline; contains two rocky islets; and abounds with good trout. Its efflux descends rapidly westward to Patterdale water.

ANGLE TARN, a mountain lakelet in a hollow high up Bow fell, 10½ miles S of Keswick, Cumberland. It contains fine trout, and sends down a streamlet north-eastward into Borrowdale.

ANGLESEY, an insulated county of North Wales. It is separated on the SE, by the Menai strait, from Carnarvonshire; and is surrounded elsewhere by the Irish sea. It consists chiefly of the island of Anglesey; but includes also the island of Holyhead and the islets of Skerries, Priestholm, and Llanddyn, with some others. Its length, south-eastward, is 20 miles; its breadth, south-westward, 16 miles; its circumference, 76 miles; its area, 103,453 acres. Its outline has long sweeps which might occasion it to be pronounced triangular or pentagonal; but is indented by several considerable bays and a number of small ones. The coast is extensively rocky, and presents some fine scenery; but, in the S, is partly desolated with sand. The general surface is uninteresting; not much diversified with hill and dale; and quite devoid of lofty mountains or deep glens; flat in the S and in the centre, and rising into only moderate hills in the N. The climate is mild, but foggy. The most extensive rocks are Cambrian; the next most extensive, lower Silurian; the next, lower carboniferous limestone and shale; the next, granite and intrusive felsytic traps; the next, Permian conglomerate sandstone and red marl. Some coal exists, but of most uncertain character,—sometimes in alluvial boulders of a ton or upwards; and is worked at present in only five pits. Peat fuel is obtained in inexhaustible plenty. Gritstone, limestone, coloured marble, lead ore, and copper ore, are worked; and serpentine, soapstone, fuller's earth, potter's clay, magnesia, calamine, sulphur, alum, silver, and zinc, are found. Much of the land is pastoral and uncultivated. The arable soils are chiefly a sandy loam, a stiff reddish earth, and a blackish vegetable mould; all pretty fertile, and receiving improvement by means of shell sand, from various parts of the shore. Wood

occurs along the banks of the Menai, but is elsewhere scarce. The enclosures are not quickset hedges, but stone or turf walls; and they combine with the bleakness of the surface to render the general aspect tame and cold. The farm buildings and the cottages are generally poor and mean. Agriculture has undergone great improvement, yet is still in a backward condition. Oats, barley, rye, and potatoes, are the chief crops. The black cattle are of the kind called runts, and are much esteemed for the flavour and tenderness of their flesh; and about 5,000 are annually exported. The native sheep are the largest breed in North Wales; and many are reared for exportation. Not a few sheep also of the mountain districts are sent hither to fatten. The chief streams are the Brint, the Cevin, the Devon, the Allow, and the Dulas; but all are small. Numerous kinds of fish, some of them not common in other parts, are plentiful along the coast. Shell-fish also abound; and good oysters, in particular, are taken at Penmon. Coarse woollen fabrics, for home use, are manufactured. The Chester and Holyhead railway goes through the southern part of the county, from the Britannia bridge to Holyhead; and the Anglesey Central, opened in 1866, goes from a junction at Gaerwen northward to Amlwch.

The towns and chief villages are Beaumaris, Amlwch, Llangefni, Holyhead, Llanerchymedd, Newborough, and Aberffraw. The ports are Beaumaris, Amlwch, Holyhead, Cremllyn, Dulas, Red Wharf, and Mltraeth. The political divisions were, first, three cantrefs; next, six hundreds; and now, one district and parts of two other districts. The ecclesiastical divisions are 74 cures, 42 parishes, and 6 deaneries, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Bangor. The hundreds are Tyndacthwy, in the NE; Menai, in the SE; Twrcelyn in the middle N; Mltraeth, in the middle S; Talybolion, in the NW; and Llyfion, in the SW. The district is Anglesey, constituting the registration county of Anglesey, and will be noticed below; and the parts of districts are four parishes in the district of Carnarvon and eleven in the district of Bangor, both in the registration county of Carnarvon. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, high sheriff, deputy lieutenants, and about twenty-six magistrates; and it is in the North Wales circuit and the Home military district. The county jail is at Beaumaris. The number of known thieves and depredators, and of suspected persons at large, in 1861, was 13 at ages under 16 years and 100 at ages above 16 years; and the number of crimes committed in that year was 34, and the number of criminals apprehended, 45. One member is sent to parliament by the county at large; and another by the boroughs of Beaumaris, Holyhead, Amlwch, and Llangefni. Electors of the county, in 1863, 2,352; of the boroughs, 563. Real property in 1815, £92,589; in 1843, £163,524,—of which £5,351 was in mines and £63,495 was on rentals; in 1860, as assessed to the property and income tax, £206,633,—of which £19,626 were in mines and £565 in quarries. Pop. in 1801, 33,806; in 1821, 45,063; in 1841, 50,891; in 1861, 54,609. Inhabited houses, 12,328. Uninhabited, 534. Building, 55.

Anglesey was called by the ancient natives *Vyns Fom*, or *Mon*, signifying "remote;" and by the Romans, *Mona*. Its present name was given by the Saxons; is strictly Angle's I., or Angle's Eye; and signifies "the Englishman's island." Landard says:—"Some, as Polydore, will have *Mona*, or *Monia*, to be the Isle of Man, which others call *Menania*, or *Eubonia*, regarding *Monia* to be that which at this day is called Anglesey, amongst whom is *Leland*. Of whose opinion I am for two causes, those for that it continueth the name of *Mon* to this day in the *Britische* or *Welsh* speche, as by their common proverb, expressing the truthfulness thereof, may appear, *Terr was mam Kymbrg*, i. e., Anglesey is the mother or nurse of Wales. Thither, for that *Sylvestor Gyrallus*, in his booke called *Itinerarium Wallie*, sayeth, that *Caeravon* is soe called because it is a cyto standinge over-against *Mon*. This *Gyrallus* was a Welshman, learned in the antiquities of his country, and lived in Hen. II. tyue, and before. Of the same

mynd also is he that wrote "Additamenta Prosperi Aquit." This is generally believed to have been the chief seat of the Druids; and, so far as we know anything of the Druids, there is some probability in the supposition, especially considering the number of cromlechs, or altars, which have been found in the island. In A. D. 61, Anglesey was invaded by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, who cut down the groves—"sevis superstitionibus sacri," and suppressed the order of Druids. Their complete extirpation, however, was not effected till some years after by Julius Agricola. At this period, says Lambard, it "was to be waded over on foote betwene that and the mayne land, wherby that seamethe the more likely, which Paulus Jovius writethe of it, saying, that it was somtyme part of the continent, and was by rage of sea (like to Scicille) rent therfore, as by a bridge which dothe yet somtyme appeare, dothe seme manifest." Traces of a natural isthmus are still visible at Portaethwy, where a line of rocks juts out nearly across the channel. It is, perhaps, to this that Lambard alludes in the preceding extract. From that period, Anglesey remained under the dominion of the Romans till they withdrew from Britain. A sovereignty was established here in 450 by Caswallon Llawhir, a British prince, who was sent hither to expel invaders. Aberffraw was the royal residence; and Cadwallader, the last king of the Britons, is said to have been a descendant of this family. In the reign of William Rufus, Hugh, earl of Chester, and Hugh, earl of Shrewsbury, are said to have assisted the inhabitants to repel an invasion of Griffith-ap-Conen, prince of Wales; and about the same time the island was invaded by Magnus, king of Norway. From this period it became a part of the kingdom of Wales, and was even regarded as the seat of government, till the final extinction of Welsh independence by Edward I. After the subjugation of the island by Edward I., he built a castle at Beaumaris to intimidate the inhabitants, and fortified the town with a wall. "Ever sythens," says Lambard, "they hav lyved in better quiet." Anglesey was afterwards incorporated with England; and in the reign of Henry VIII. was constituted a county. The chief antiquities are eight or nine standing cromlechs, remains or memorials of about twenty other cromlechs, traces of the royal residence at Aberffraw, the castle of Edward I. at Beaumaris, a priory and cross at Penmon, a friary at Llanvaes, and a number of churches of the 14th and 15th centuries. Anglesey gives the title of Marquis to the family of Paget.

The district of Anglesey, or the registration county, consists of the two poor-law unions of Anglesey and Holyhead, and is divided into the sub-district of Llangefni, containing the parishes of Llangefni, Llangwyllog, Llangristiolus, Heneglwys, Cerrig-Ŵenwen, Treffraeth, Aberffraw, and Llangadwaladr; or Eglwysael, and the parochial chapelry of Tregaian; the sub-district of Bryngwran, containing the parishes of Llanbeulan, Llanfryngharn-with-Gwynn, and Llanfryngharn, the parochial chapelries of Llangwyllog, Llanfawel, Llechylched, Ceirchiog, Trevalchmai, Bodwrog, Llanlibio, Llechgwen-fawrydd, and Rhodogeidio or Ceidio, the village of Llanerchymedd, and the extra-parochial tract of Gwredog; the sub-district of Llanddyfryd, containing the parishes of Llanddyfryd, Llanddyfnan, Llanegwad, and Penrhoslligwy, and the parochial chapelries of Llanfihangel-Tre'r-Beirdd, Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf, Coedana, Penrthra, Llanbedr-Goch, and Llanallgo; the sub-district of Amlwch, containing the parishes of Amlwch and Llanellian, and the parochial chapelry of Llanwenllityf; the sub-district of Llandlansaint, containing the parishes of Llandlansaint, Llanbadrig, Llanfeghell, Llanrhyddlad, Llanbabo, Llanfawr, and Llanfawr, and the parochial chapelries of Rhosbeirio, Bodewryd, Llanrhyddryd, Llanfairynghornwy, Llanfawr, Llanfawr, and Llanfawr; and the sub-district of Holyhead, containing the parishes of Holyhead, Rhoscolyn, Bole-lern, and Llanfihangel-yn-Howyn, and the parochial chapelries of Llangwenallt and Llanfair-yn-Eubwl. Acres, 138,834. Poor-rates in 1856, £21,843. Pop. in 1841, 38,106; in 1861, 33,157. Houses, 8,364. Marriages in 1859, 216;

births, 1,011,—of which 80 were illegitimate; deaths, 786,—of which 185 were at ages under 5 years, and 46 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,537; births, 11,047; deaths, 7,663. The places of worship in 1851 were 53 of the Church of England, with 8,654 sittings; 25 of Independents, with 4,606 s.; 15 of Baptists, with 2,718 s.; 52 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 12,912 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,506 s.; and 1 undenominatd, with 329 s. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 2,504 scholars; 16 private day schools, with 335 s.; and 115 Sunday schools, with 11,662 s. There is no workhouse, out-door relief being given in all cases.

ANGLESEY, a charming watering-place, in Alver-stoke parish, Hants; 2 miles SW of Gosport, opposite Spithead and the Isle of Wight. It was founded in 1826, by the Marquis of Anglesey; it includes a terrace, a crescent, public gardens, marine villas, a hotel, reading-rooms, baths, and a church; and it commands splendid views and has delightful environs. The church is an edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1844; and united with the rectory of Alverstoke.

ANGLEZARKE, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; 3 miles E of Chorley. Acres, 1,279. Real property, £246. Pop., 134. Houses, 28. Building-stone is quarried; and lead ore, witherite, and carbonate of barytes are found.

ANGLIA. See EAST ANGLIA.

ANGMERING, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; on the South Coast railway, 4 miles SE of Arundel. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Arundel, and a fair on 3 July. Acres, 3,150. Real property, £46,352. Pop., 953. Houses, 193. Angmering Park belongs to the Duke of Norfolk. Ham House is the seat of W. K. Gratwicke, Esq. New Place, now inhabited by work-people, was the seat of Sir Edward Palmer in the time of Henry VIII., and the birthplace of his three sons, who all were knighted. The living is a rectory and a vicarage—rectory of East Angmering, vicarage of West Angmering—in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £258. Patron, Sir G. R. Pechell, Bart. East Angmering church has disappeared. West Angmering church, excepting the tower and small part of the chancel, was rebuilt in 1852. There are an Independent chapel and a free school.

ANGRAM, a township in Long Marston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NE of Tadcaster. Acres, 518. Pop., 59. Houses, 14.

ANGRAM, a hamlet in Muker chapelry, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, near Shunner Fell, 2 miles NW of Muker.

ANGRAM-GRANGE, a township in Coxwold parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles N of Easingwold. Acres, 433. Pop., 31. Houses, 5.

ANICK AND ANICK-GRANGE, two townships in St. John Lee parish, Northumberland; near the Tyne, 1½ mile NE of Hexham. Acres, 451 and 2,220. Pop., 137 and 48. Houses, 27 and 8.

ANKER (THE), a stream of the NE of Warwickshire. It rises near Bulkington; and runs about 17 miles north-westward, past Nuneaton and Atherstone, to the Tame at Tamworth. Its course is mainly followed by the Coventry canal and the Trent Valley railway; and it crosses Watling-street near Atherstone, and is crossed by the railway on a nineteen-arched viaduct 260 yards long.

ANKERWYKE, or ANDERWYKE, an estate in Wyke parish, Bucks; on the Thames, 2 miles WNW of Staines. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Sir Gilbert Montichet; and was given by Edward I. to Sir Thomas Smith, provost of Eton. A mansion now occupies the site; and only the hall of the nunnery remains. A famous old yew-tree, 28 feet in girth, is in the grounds; and tradition says that Henry VIII. had a meeting beneath it with Anne Boleyn.

ANKTON, a hamlet in Felpham parish, Sussex; in the eastern vicinity of Bognor.

ANLABY, a township in Kirk-Ella and Hessele parishes, E. R. Yorkshire; near Selby railway, 4 miles W of Hull. Acres, 2,020. Real property, £3,777. Pop.,

493. Houses, 103. Anlaby House has been the seat of successively the Anlaby, the Legards, and the Vauses. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ANMER, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; near Peddarsway, 4 miles E by S of Dersingham r. station, and 11 NE of King's Lynn. Post-town, Dersingham, under Lynn. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £1,290. Pop., 142. Houses, 30. The manor belongs to H. Coldham, Esq.; whose seat is Anmer Park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £222. Patron, H. Coldham, Esq. The church is small.

ANN-ABBOTS. See ABBOTS-ANN.

ANN (St.). See LEWES, NOTTINGHAM, and KIRK-ST. ANN.

ANNE (St.). See ALDERNEY and LONDON.

ANNERLEY. See ANERLEY.

ANNERY, a residence in the valley of the Torridge, 3 miles NW of Torrington, Devon. It was long the seat of the Hankfords; and was the birthplace and death-place of Chief-justice Sir William Hankford, who committed Philip Henry; and is now the property of W. Tardew, Esq.

ANNE'S HILL (St.), a hill about a mile W of Chertsey, in Surrey. It rises abruptly from the low ground of the Thames to a height of 240 feet; and looks, from some points of view, to be almost conical. An ancient camp was on it, and gave it the name of Eldebury hill; but is now effaced. A chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, was built on it in 1334; and a dwelling-house is said to have been constructed out of the chapel by Lawrence Tomson, translator of the New Testament; but only a piled heap of the stones remains. St. Anne's House, once the seat of Charles James Fox and of the late Lord Holland, is on the SE side of the hill; and Monk's Grove, the seat of Lady Mountfort, is on the NE side.

ANNE'S HILL (St.), the highest summit of the Marlborough Downs, 6 miles ENE of Devizes, in Wilts. It has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Wans Dyke goes along its summit; and the camp of Ebury, a primitive military work of the aboriginal inhabitants, is on a southerly projection. A fair, known throughout Wilts and the neighbouring counties, as Tan Hill fair, is held on St. Anne's Hill on 5 Aug.

ANNE-IN-THE-GROVE (St.). See BRIER'S.

ANNESLEY, a parish in Basford district, Notts; on the border of Sherwood forest, 2½ miles NW of Linby r. station, and 6½ SSW of Mansfield. It contains the hamlets of Annesley, Woodhouse, and Wansley; and its post-town is Linby under Nottingham. Acres, inclusive of the extra-parochial tract of Folley, 3,360. Real property, £2,743. Pop., 283. Houses, 57. Annesley Park was the birthplace of Mary Chaworth, the object of the early attachment of Lord Byron, celebrated in the poem of "The Dream"; and is now the seat of J. Chaworth Musters, Esq. The manor belonged, for some time after the Conquest, to the Annesleys, now of Bletchington; who built a castle in the park, and a priory in Felley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £34. Patron, J. Chaworth Musters, Esq. The church is old but good, and contains monuments of the Annesleys. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a free school, and charities 436.

ANNESLEY, Stafford. See ANSLOW.

ANNESLEY, Surrey. See ANNINGSLEY.

ANNET, one of the Scilly islands. It lies W of St. Agnes, separated by Smith's sound; was formerly much larger than now; and is uninhabited. Annet Head, at its north-western extremity, overlooks very whirling tides, among obstructing rocks, the "dogs" of Scilly.

ANNIFER (Twr), a stream of Pembroke. It rises in the NE of the Precelly mountains, and runs 10 miles west-north-westward to Newport bay.

ANNINGSLEY, or ANNESLEY, an estate 3 miles SSW of Weybridge, in Surrey. It was purchased in 1771 by Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton"; was the scene of his eccentric experiments; and passed, by marriage of his grand-niece, to the Hon. James Norton.

ANN (LITTLE), a tything in Abbots-Ann parish, Hants.

ANN'S (St.). See LEWES, NOTTINGHAM, KIRK-ST. ANN, ALDERNEY, and LONDON.

ANN'S HEAD (St.), a headland at the W side of the entrance of Milford Haven, Pembroke. Two fixed lights are on it, 150 and 192 feet high, seen at the distances of 17 and 19 miles.

ANN'S HILL (St.). See ANNE'S HILL (St.).

ANSFORD. See ALMSFORD.

ANSLEY, a parish in Atherstone district, Warwick; on the river Bourne, 5 miles W of Nuneaton r. station. It has a post-office under Atherstone. Acres, 2,869. Real property, £5,023. Pop., 685. Houses, 160. The property is not much divided. Ansley Hall belonged once to the Ludfords, and belongs now to the Astleys; and it stands in an extensive park, which abounds with both natural and artificial beauties, and contains a hermitage and a Chinese temple. The hermitage was formed out of an ancient oratory, and was the place where Wharton wrote his lines, "Beneath this stony roof reclined;" and the Chinese temple was constructed by Sir W. Chambers, and contains a monument of the Puresoy family, brought from Caldecote church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £116.* Patron, the Rev. Theoph. Sharp. The church is partly Norman, has a fine square tower, and is in good condition. There is an Independent chapel. Charities, £47.

ANSLOW, or ANNESLEY, a township-chapelry in Rolleston parish, Stafford; near the Grand Trunk canal, 3½ miles NW of Burton-on-Trent. Post-town, Burton-on-Trent. Real property, £2,929. Pop., 348. Houses, 74. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir O. Mosley, Bart. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ANSTEY, a parish in Royston district, Herts; on Ermine-street, near the river Quin, 3½ miles NE of Buntingford, and 6½ SSE of Royston r. station. Post-town, Buntingford. Acres, 2,170. Real property, £2,194. Pop., 473. Houses, 93. A castle stood here upon a high round hill, said to have been erected, soon after the Conquest, by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne; but was demolished, in the time of Henry III., "because it had been a nest of rebels." The moat which surrounded it, and some works which were added in the time of King John, still remain. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £501.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church was built out of the materials of the castle; and is cruciform and of mixed architecture, from Norman to debased. There are a P. Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities 43.

ANSTEY, a chapelry in Threaston parish, Leicester; on a branch of the river Soar, near Swannington railway, 4 miles NW of Leicester. It has a post-office under Leicester. Acres, about 1,400. Real property, £3,144. Pop., 734. Houses, 174. The manor belonged to Ulverscroft abbey; and went to the Greys of Groby. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Peterborough. Value, £150. The church was recently rebuilt, but retains an ancient tower. There are three dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities 241.

ANSTEY, a parish in Foleshill district, Warwick; on the Oxford canal, near the river Sow, 2 miles SW of Bulkington r. station, and 5 NE of Coventry. It has a post-office under Coventry. Acres, 990. Real property, £2,340. Pop., 171. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. Some of the inhabitants are ribbon weavers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £162. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good. There is a charity school.

ANSTEY, a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts; under Whitesheet hill, 2 miles S by E of Tisbury r. station, and 5 SSE of Hindon. Post-town, Tisbury under Salisbury. Acres, 840. Real property, with Swallowclift, £3,773. Pop., 298. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. A preceptory of the Hospitaliers was founded here in 1210; and a barn belonging to it still remains. The living is a donative in the diocese of Salisbury.

Value, £22. Patron, Lord Arundell. The church is the oldest in the diocese; has an ancient font; and is in tolerable condition. Dr. Richard Zouch, judge of the court of admiralty in the reign of Charles I., was a native.

ANSTEY, a hamlet in Hilton parish, Dorset; 9 miles WSW of Blandford. Pop., 200.

ANSTEY (EAST), a parish in South Molton district, Devon; on the river Ye, 4½ miles WSW of Dulverton, and 12 NNW of Tiverton r. station. Post-town, Dulverton under Tiverton. Acres, 3,245. Real property, £1,819. Pop., 227. Houses, 32. The surface is hilly; and the property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £180.* Patron, T. S. Jessopp, Esq. The church is tolerable.

ANSTEY-PASTURES, an extra-parochial tract in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicestershire; contiguous to the parishes of Anstey and Glenfield, 3 miles NW of Leicester. It was included within the duchy of Lancaster; and now belongs to the proprietor of Anstey Hall. Pop., 34. Houses, 6.

ANSTEY (WEST), a parish in South Molton district, Devon; on the river Ye, contiguous to East Anstey. Post-town, Dulverton under Tiverton. Acres, 3,008. Real property, £1,845. Pop., 299. Houses, 50. The surface is hilly; and the property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £132.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is pretty good. Charities, £7.

ANSTIEBURY, or HANSTIEBURY, an ancient circular camp with a double trench, in the eastern vicinity of Coldharbour, 4½ miles S of Dorking, in Surrey. It comprises 10 acres, and is nearly covered with trees and brushwood. Flint arrowheads and many Saxon coins have been found in its neighbourhood.

ANSTIS COVE, a romantic little dell on the coast of Devon; in the southern vicinity of Babbacombe bay, 4½ miles S of Teignmouth. Its sides consist of limestone cliffs, variously rugged, buttressed, and smooth, and partly covered with ivy or shaded with wood; and its northern promontory commands a magnificent view of the coast from Teignmouth to Portland. Adjacent to it, on the Babbacombe road, are the terraces and towers of the Bishop of Exeter's Italian villa of Bishopstowe, which was partly burnt in 1858.

ANSTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Worksop, and W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Chesterfield canal, about 1 mile N of Kiveton Park r. station, and 10 ESE of Sheffield; is divided into North and South Anston; and has a post-office, of the name of South Anston, under Rotherham. Pop., 1,126. Houses, 237.—The parish is called Anstuncum-Membris; and includes also the township of Woodsetts. Acres, 4,490. Real property, exclusive of Woodsetts, £1,820. Pop., 1,290. Houses, 279. The property is divided among a few. Nail-making and starch-making are carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £280. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is good. The sub-district comprises seven parishes. Acres, 16,580. Pop., 3,222. Houses, 679.

ANSWELL TOR, a hill on the left side of the river Dart, 1½ mile NW of Ashburton, Devon. It is skirted with a wood of firs; and it commands a fine view to the S.

ANT (THE), a stream of Norfolk. It rises near Antingham; and runs about 12 miles south-south-eastward, past North Walsham and Irstead, to the Bure below Horning.

ANTHOLIN (ST.). See LONDON.

ANTHONY-IN-EAST. See ANTONY.

ANTHONY-IN-MENEAGE (ST.), a parish in Helston district, Cornwall; on the S shore of the estuary of the Helford, 5½ miles S by W of Falmouth, and 12 SE of Redruth r. station. Post-town, Mawman under Falmouth. Acres, 1,510 of land, and 330 of water. Real property, £1,786. Pop., 252. Houses, 49. Picturesque creeks branch here from the Helford; Dinas promontory projects at its mouth, and commands fine views; and the Great and Little Dinas entrenchments, originally ancient

British camps, command its entrance, and were held as military posts in the civil war of Charles I. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £101.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church stands on the shore, at the base of Dinas promontory; is an old edifice, with a granite tower and a font; and was a cell to Tywardraeth priory, founded before the time of Richard I.

ANTHONY-IN-ROSELAND (ST.), a parish in Truro district, Cornwall; on the English Channel and the E side of Falmouth harbour, 3 miles E of Falmouth, and 24 S of Truro r. station. Post-town, St. Mawes under Grampound. Acres, 682 of land, and 435 of water. Real property, £1,200. Pop., 169. Houses, 28. St. Anthony's Head projects into the sea at the mouth of Falmouth harbour; and is crowned by a lighthouse, showing a white flashing light 65 feet high, visible at the distance of 12 miles. The Old Wall rock, with 26 feet of water, lies off the headland. A bed of shell, 30 feet above high-water mark, occurs at Porth. Place House, a seat of Sir S. T. Spry, adjoins the church, and occupies the site of an Augustinian priory, which was founded in 1124, by Werlewest, Bishop of Exeter, and was a cell to Plympton. The living is a donative in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir S. T. Spry. The church is a beautiful small structure in early English, with a Norman doorway; was recently restored by Sir S. T. Spry; and contains a monument, by Westmacott, to Admiral Sir Richard Spry.

ANTHONY (ST. JACOB). See ANTONY.

ANTHONY'S (ST.), a locality 1½ mile NW of Walker, with a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

ANTHONY'S HEAD (ST.). See ANTHONY-IN-ROSELAND (ST.).

ANTHONY'S HILL (ST.). See EASTBOURNE.

ANTHORN, or ANTHORN, a township in Bowness parish, Cumberland; on Anthorn lake and the N side of the Wampool estuary, 8 miles NNW of Wigton. Pop., 197. Houses, 38.

ANTINGHAM, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; at the source of Ant river, 3 miles NNW of North Walsham r. station, and 16 N of Norwich. Post-town, North Walsham, under Norwich. Acres, 1,509. Real property, £2,166. Pop., 227. Houses, 54. The property is not much divided. There are ecclesiastically two parishes, St. Mary and St. Margaret; and both are rectories in the diocese of Norwich. St. Mary is united with the vicarage of Thorpe-Market and the donative of Bradfield. Value, £262. Patron, Lord Suffolk. The church is a structure of flint, in good condition; and has a brass of Calthorpe. St. Margaret is annexed to the vicarage of North Walsham; and the church is in ruins. Charities, two coombs of wheat.

ANTON (THE), a river of Hants. It rises among the chalk hills in the neighbourhood of Penton-Mewsey; runs 7 miles south-eastward, past Andover, to a junction with the Test in the vicinity of Wherwell; and goes thence 17 miles southward, past Stockbridge and Romsey, to the head of Southampton water. See ANDOVER.

ANTONY, a parish and a sub-district, in the district of St. Germans, Cornwall. The parish is called also Anthony-in-East and St. Jacob Anthony; lies on Lynher creek and the Hamoaze, 4 miles S of Saltash r. station, and 4 SE of St. Germans; and has a post-office, of the name of Antony, under Devonport. Acres, 3,222 of land, and 1,260 of water. Real property, £14,593. Pop., 3,887. Houses, 562. The manor of East Antony belonged formerly to the Dawneys, and belongs now to the Carews. Antony House, on that manor, is a large square edifice of Pentan stone, built in 1721 by Gibbs; and contains an interesting collection of old pictures. West Antony village, or St. Jacob, is a pleasant place; and, owing to its proximity to Devonport and Plymouth, is a favourite residence of officers connected with the dockyards and the navy at these towns. Antony Passage, at East Antony, has a ferry to Trematon. Beggars Island, below the passage, was named after Banfield Moore Carew, commonly called King of the Beggars. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £262.*

Patron, W. H. P. Carew. The church was built in 1420, but has a tower of the previous century; and it contains monuments of Lady Marjory Arundel, Richard Carew, who wrote the "Survey of Cornwall," and Captain Graves, R. N., who figured in the time of George II. The curacy of Merrifield is united with the vicarage; and the p. curacy of Torpoint is a separate incumbency. There is a Wesleyan chapel. The workhouse of St. Germans is in this parish. Charities, £12. The sub-district of Antony comprises four parishes. Acres, 9,740. Pop., 7,878. Houses, 1,336.

ANTROBUS, a township and a chapelry in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire. The township lies 3 miles NE of Acton r. station, and 4½ NW of Northwich. Acres, 2,086. Real property, £4,233. Pop. 514. Houses, 99. Pop. of the chapelry, 673. Post-town, Northwich. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of Great Budworth. The church was built in 1843, and improved in 1863. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

ANWICK, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; near the Sleaford canal, 4½ miles ENE of Sleaford r. station. Post-town, Sleaford. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £2,773. Pop., 277. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Brauncewell, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is good.

APETHORPE. See APPELTHORPE.

APETHORPE, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; on an affluent of the river Nen, 3½ miles W by S of Elton r. station, and 5 SW of Wansford. It has a post-office under Wansford; and it includes Moorhay Lodge in Rockingham forest, which some account extra-parochial. Acres, 2,630. Real property, £4,335. Pop., 245. Houses, 56. Apethorpe Hall is the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland; has a statue of James I.; and was the place where that monarch first met his favourite Villiers. The living is a vicarage, united in 1863 to Woodnewton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of P. The church is good, and contains a splendid monument to Sir W. Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and founder of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. Charities, £66.

APETON, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire; 5½ miles SW of Stafford.

APELEX, a parish in Lincoln district, Lincoln; near Langworth river, 3½ miles SW of Wragby, and 5 N of Harlney r. station. Post-town, Wragby. Acres, 1,653. Real property, £1,670. Pop., 221. Houses, 45. The manor belonged to the Tyrwhitts, and descended to the Drakes; and the old mansion on it is now a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £20. Patron, T. T. Drake, Esq. There is no church; but there is a Wesleyan chapel.

APELEY, a seat on the edge of a wooded sea-cliff, ¾ of a mile E of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. It was built, in the early part of last century, by the noted smuggler, David Boyce; and it occupies one of the most enchanting spots in the island.

APELEY CASTLE, an old baronial seat, 1 mile NW of Wellington, and 2½ miles N of the Wrekin, Salop. It was the head house of the Charltons in the time of Leland.

APELEY PARK, the seat of the Whitmore family, on the river Severn, 3 miles N of Bridgton, Salop. The grounds are richly picturesque, in both natural and artificial feature; and a terrace, about a mile long, commands a superb panoramic view to the Clents, the Malvern, Cleve, Wenlock Edge, and the Wrekin.

APPERLEY, a township in Bywell-St. Peter parish, Northumberland; near the Tyne, 7 miles ESE of Corbridge. Acres, 429. Pop., 20. Houses, 4.

APPERLEY-BRIDGE, a village in the townships of Calverley-with-Farsley and Eecleshill, parish of Calverley, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Leeds and Colne railway, 7½ miles WNW of Leeds. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Leeds, and a large school of the

sens of Methodist ministers; and it commands a fine view.

APPERLEY-WITH-WHITEFIELD, a hamlet in Deerhurst parish, Gloucester; on the river Severn, 4 miles SW of Tewkesbury. It has a post-office under Tewkesbury, and a chapel of ease. Pop., 427.

APPERSETT, a hamlet in Hawes chapelry, N. R. Yorkshire; in Wedale, under Cam fell, at the head of the river Ure, 4 miles SW of Hawes.

APPERTON. See ALPERTON.

APPLEBY, a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; near the Doncaster and Grimsby railway, 7 miles NNW of Brigg. It includes Raventhorpe hamlet; and has a post-office under Brigg, and a r. station. Acres, 6,164. Real property, £6,192. Pop., 579. Houses, 101. The property is divided between two. Appleby House is the seat of C. Winn, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £150. Patron, C. Winn, Esq. The church is a neat structure, with a tower.

APPLEBY, a village and a parish in Ashby-de-la-Zouch district, on the confines of Leicester and Derby. The village stands 1½ mile WSW of the Mease river and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, and 6 miles SW by S of Ashby-de-la-Zouch r. station. It has a post-office under Atherstone; and is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. It is sometimes called Appleby-Magna or Great Appleby; while a hamlet a little S of it, in the same parish, is called Appleby-Parva or Little Appleby. The parish comprises 2,020 acres. Real property, £7,067. Pop., 1,070. Houses, 248. The property is not much divided. Appleby Hall is the seat of G. Moore, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £750.* Patron, G. Moore, Esq. The church is a handsome structure with a spire; and has some good painted glass. There are three dissenting chapels and a free grammar-school,—the latter founded in 1697, by Sir John Moore, lord mayor of London. Endowed income of the grammar-school, £326; other charities £9.

APPLEBY, a small town, two townships, two parishes, and a sub-district in the district of East Ward, Westmoreland. The town stands on the river Eden, and on the Eden Valley railway, 9½ miles ENE of Shap, and 13 SE of Penrith. It consists of Appleby-proper, in the parish of Appleby-St. Lawrence, on the left bank of the river, and Old Appleby or Bongate, in the parish of Appleby-St. Michael, on the right bank. It dates from the time of the Romans; and was long a place of similar importance to York. It gave name to a sheriffdom under Edward the Confessor; stood prominent at the Conquest; underwent surprise and demolition by William the Lion, king of Scotland; re-acquired speedily its former strength, and became the seat of a Court of Exchequer; suffered demolition again by the Scots in 1388; recovered but partially from the blow, and was desolated in 1598 by the plague; made a heroic resistance, under the direction of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, to the Parliamentary army in 1648, but was constrained to yield. It is supposed to have had a length or breadth of at least 2 miles; and the name Buralls, belonging to a township now 1½ mile distant from it, is believed to be a corruption of Borough-walls. The town was made a borough by Henry II.; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised by the act of 1832. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and sixteen burgesses; is a seat of petty-sessions, quarter sessions, and assizes; and is the place of nomination for the county members, one of the polling-places, and the head-quarters of the county militia. But its ancient glory is represented mainly by antiquities and historical associations, and has not been followed by modern prosperity.

Appleby-proper stands on a hill-slope, with the castle at its head, and the church of St. Lawrence at its foot; comprises one main street and three intersecting small ones; and is irregularly built, but contains some good houses. The castle occupies the site of the Roman station Galacum; was built by the Saxons, and rebuilt, in the time of Henry VI., by Lord Clifford; and contains

a portrait of the Countess Anne of Pembroke, many other family portraits, some valuable manuscripts, and some interesting old armour. The church of St. Lawrence is an edifice in late English, chiefly rebuilt by the Countess Anne of Pembroke; and contains tombs of that lady, of her mother, the Countess of Cumberland, and of other Cliffords. The county-hall, in the Main-street, is a large, ancient structure. The market-house, built in 1811, after a design by Smirke, is a handsome Gothic edifice. Queen Elizabeth's grammar-school contained some curious ancient inscriptions, recording the misfortunes of the town, found here and put up by one of the masters, the friend of Camden, but which have been removed; and it possesses an endowed income of £216, with five exhibitions at Queen's college, Oxford. Countess Anne's hospital, founded and endowed by the Countess Anne of Pembroke, is a quadrangular building for thirteen aged widows, and has an endowed income of £312. Other charities have £182. An ancient two-arched bridge spans the Eden, and connects the two sections of the town. The county jail, in Bongate, is an irregular structure of 1771, with capacity for 35 male and 8 female prisoners. The church of St. Michael, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile SE of the town, is a neat edifice; and has tombs of the Hiltons of Murton. A monastery for white friars, founded in 1281 by Lord Vessey, stood in Bongate, and was given to an ancestor of the Earl of Lonsdale. The town has a railway station, a post-office under Penrith, and a banking office. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on 17 Feb., Whitsunday Eve, Whit-Monday, the second Wednesday in June, the last Wednesday in July, and 21 Aug. Thomas de Viteripont of the 13th century, Thomas de Appleby, bishop of Carlisle, Reger de Appleby, bishop of Ossory, Dr. Bambridge, archbishop of York, and Dr. Christopher Potter, dean of Durham, were natives; and Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, Addison, dean of Lichfield, and Dr. Laughton, the translator of Plutarch, were educated at the grammar-school.

The township of Appleby is identical with Appleby-proper. Acres, 48. Pop., 960. Houses, 178. The township of Old Appleby, or Bongate, includes the part of the town on the right side of the Eden, but also extends into the country. Acres, 3,261. Real property, £4,438. Pop., 654. Houses, 128. The parish of Appleby-St. Lawrence comprises the townships of Appleby, Scattergate, Colby, Buralls, Hoffs and Low, and Drybeck. Acres, 5,350. Real property, £6,291. Pop., 1,569. Houses, 300. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £306.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The parish of Appleby-St. Michael comprises the townships of Bongate, Crackenthorpe, Murton, and Hilton. Acres, 14,550. Real property, inclusive of Baunpton, £10,226. Pop., 1,255. Houses, 242. This living also is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £175.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The p. curacy of St. John's, Murton, is a separate incumbency. There are, in the two parishes, several dissenting chapels. The sub-district comprises these two parishes and four others. Acres, 55,373. Pop., 5,529. Houses, 1,092.

APPLEDORE, a tything in Burslemombe parish, Devon; near the Great Western railway, the Western canal, and the Culm river, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Tiverton. Pop., 195.

APPLEDORE, a seaport village and a chapelry in Northam parish, Devon. The village stands on the bay at the mouths of the rivers Torridge and Taw, 3 miles N of Bideford r. station; and has a head post-office, designated Appledore, North Devon. It has pleasant environs, a fine bathing-beach, and good accommodation for strangers; so that it has become an esteemed watering place. It is a sub-port to Bideford; and a number of its inhabitants are engaged in the coasting trade and in dock-yards. Hubba, the Dane, landed here in the time of King Alfred, but was taken in the neighbourhood, and put to death. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1814. Pop., 3,210. Houses, 513. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter.

Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Northam. The church is a neat edifice; and there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans.

APPLEDORE, a village and a parish in Tenterden district, Kent. The village stands on the Military canal, on a branch of the river Rother, on the W border of Romney marsh, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of a station of its own name on the Ashford and Hastings railway, and 6 ESE of Tenterden. It has a post-office under Staplehurst; and it formerly had a weekly market, and still has a fair on the 4th Monday in June. It once was a seaport, on the quondam estuary of the Rother; and it was assailed by the Danes in the time of King Alfred, and by the French in 1380. The parish comprises 3,001 acres. Real property, £6,184. Pop. 640. Houses, 132. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land is rich meadowy pasture. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury; and includes the curacy of Ebony. Value, £200.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has a singular projection from the N side of the nave, and is a strange mixture of Norman, early English, and decorated; but has been greatly altered, and is in good condition.

APPLEDRAM, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; on the E side of Chichester harbour, adjacent to the Arundel and Portsmouth canal and the South Coast railway, 2 miles SW of Chichester. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 1,197; of which 290 are water. Real property, £1,768. Pop., 129. Houses, 29. The property is divided among four. Appledram House is an old Tudor edifice. A farm-house near the church is said to have been part of a castle which William Renan was stopped in building in the time of Edward II., and the rest of the materials for which he used in erecting the tower that bears his name at Chichester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £64. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is early English, and had a chantry.

APPLEDRUWELL. See APPLEDURCOMBE.

APPLEFORD, a chapelry in Sutton-Courtney parish, Berks; on the river Thames and the Oxford branch railway, 1 mile S of Culham r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Abingdon. Post-town, Abingdon. Acres, 760. Real property, £1,703. Pop., 258. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the vicarage of Sutton-Courtney, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is good; and there is a free school.

APPLEGARTH-Forest, a hamlet in Bowes township and parish, 12 miles N of Muker, N. R. Yorkshire.

APPLESHAM, a locality near the river Adur and the South Coast railway, 1 mile NW of Shoreham, Sussex. It is a resort of sportsmen.

APPLESHAW, a village and a parish in Andover district, Hants. The village stands under the Downs, 5 miles WNW of Andover r. station; and it has a post-office under Andover, and fairs on 23 May, on the Friday and Saturday before Weyhill, and on 4 and 5 Nov. The parish contains also the hamlet of Tilly-Down, and parts of the hamlets of Appleshaw-Bottom and Dancey. Acres, 697. Real property, £1,865. Pop., 284. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. Appleshaw House is the seat of the family of Duke. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; and till 1865 was annexed to Amport. The church is good.

APPLESHAW-BOTTOM, a hamlet in the parishes of Appleshaw and Weyhill-with-Penton, Hants. Pop., 43.

APPLETHORPE, APESTHORPE, or HABLESTHORPE, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; on the verge of the county, 1 mile E of Leverton r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E of East Retford. It contains the hamlet of Coates; and its post-town is Sturton under Retford. Acres, 1,040. Real property, £1,369. Pop., 142. Houses, 26. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £81. Patron, the Bishop of L. There is no church; but there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £62.

APPLETHWAITE, a township and a chapelry in Windermere parish, Westmoreland. The township contains Windermere village and r. station, includes part of Windermere lake, and extends southward from the mouth

of Troutbeck vale to about a mile from Bowness. Post-town, Windermere. Acres, 5,320 of land, and 911 of water. Pop., 1,255. Houses, 137. An upland tract on the NE side, between Troutbeck and Kuntner, is Applethwaite Common. The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1856. Pop., 1,235. Houses, 179. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. See WINDERMERE.

APPLETHWAITE, a village on the ascent of Skiddaw, 2 miles N of Keswick, Cumberland. It commands a brilliant view of Derwentwater and the encircling mountains. A small property adjacent to it was given by Sir George Beaumont to the poet Wordsworth.

APPLETON, a village and a parish in Abingdon district, Berks. The village stands near the Thames, 5 miles NW of Abingdon r. station; and has a post-office under Abingdon. The parish includes also the township of Eaton. Acres, 1,991. Real property, £2,520. Pop., 542. Houses, 121. The Tettipleas had an old seat here, which is now reduced to a fragment. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £307.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church has tombs of the Tettipleas, and a brass of a skeleton. A school has £16 from endowment, and other charities £35. Edmund Dickenson, the famous chemist and physician, born in 1624, was a native.

APPLETON, a village in Widnes township, Prescot parish, Lancashire; near St. Helen's railway, the Sankey canal, and the river Mersey, 6½ miles NNW of Warrington. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Warrington, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

APPLETON, a hamlet in Flitcham parish, Norfolk; 3 miles NE of Castle-Rising. It is regarded ecclesiastically as a parish; a vicarage, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £8s. Patron, Edmund Kent, Esq. The church is in ruins.

APPLETON, or HELL and APPLETON, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; near the Bridgewater canal, 3 miles SE of Warrington. Acres, 3,324. Real property, £9,571. Pop., 1,523. Houses, 376. Here are Appleton Lodge, and Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels.

APPLETON (East and West), a township in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SE of Richmond. Acres, 1,532. Real property, £2,812. Pop., 115. Houses, 16.

APPLETON-LE-MOORS, a chapelry in Lastingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NW of Pickering. Acres, 2,370. Real property, £2,023. Pop., 265. Houses, 53. The living is a vicarage. Value, £301. The church was rebuilt in 1863. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

APPLETON-LE-STREET, a township and a parish in Malton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Roman road to Aldborough, near the river Rye, 2½ miles WNW of New Malton r. station. Acres, 1,140. Real property, £1,815. Pop., 135. Houses, 23. The parish contains also the townships of Swinton, Broughton, Amotherby, and Hildesley. Post-town, New Malton. Acres, 4,715. Real property, £8,117. Pop., 937. Houses, 213. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £515.* Patron, the Rev. J. J. Peach. The church has an early Norman tower, contains two recumbent effigies, and was recently restored in a manner incongruous with its date and style. Charities, £26s.

APPLETON-NUN, a seat in Bolton-Percy parish, W. R. Yorkshire; at the confluence of the Wharfe and the Ouse, 5½ miles SE of Tadcaster. It was the site of a Cistercian nunnery, founded by Adeliza de St. Quintin, in the reign of Stephen; and it is now the property of Sir W. M. E. Milner, Bart.

APPLETON-ROEBUCK, a township and a sub-district in the district of Tadcaster, W. R. Yorkshire. The township is in the parish of Bolton-Percy, near Appleton-Nun, 1½ mile SE of Bolton-Percy r. station; and has a post-office under Tadcaster, a church built in 1869, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 2,780. Pop., 622.

Houses, 141.—The sub-district comprises the townships of Bolton-Percy parish and another township. Acres, 8,671. Pop., 1,272. Houses, 263.

APPLETON-WISKE, or APPLETON-UPON-WISKE, a chapelry and a sub-district, in the district of Northallerton, N. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry lies on the river Wiske, 3 miles NW of Welbury r. station, and 7½ NNE of Northallerton; and it has a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 1,827. Real property, £2,300. Pop., 466. Houses, 119. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York, annexed to the rectory of Great Smeaton in the diocese of Ripon. The church is very bad.—The sub-district comprises six parishes, and parts of three other parishes. Acres, 26,590. Pop., 2,952. Houses, 620.

APPLETREE, a hamlet in Aston-le-Walls parish, Northampton; 7 miles NNE of Banbury. Pop. 83. Houses, 15.

APPLETREE, a hundred in Derbyshire. It is bounded on the W by Staffordshire; and it contains Belper, part of Ashborne, twenty-nine parishes, and parts of five other parishes. Acres, 97,273. Pop. in 1851, 35,548; in 1861, 34,702. Houses, 7,242.

APPLETREEWICK, a village and a township in Burnall parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Wharfe, near Bardon fell, 8½ miles NE by E of Skipton; and has a fair on 25th Oct. Lord-Mayor Craven was a native. The township includes also Skireholme hamlet, and part of Greenhowhill village. Acres, 7,740. Real property, £3,813. Pop., 354. Houses, 70.

APPLEY-BRIDGE, a railway station in Lancashire; on the Wigan and Southport railway, between Gathurst and Newburgh.

APPREY. See APEY.

APPS-COURT, a seat near the Thames, 4½ miles WSW of Kingston, in Surrey. It belonged anciently to the Halls; belongs now to the Sharps; and was the residence of "Conversation" Sharp, the author of "Letters."

APPULDURCOMBE, or APPLIEDURWELL, a manor in Godshill parish, 2½ miles NW of Ventnor, Isle of Wight. It was given by Isabella de Fortibus, in the time of Henry III., to the Benedictine abbey of Montebourg in Normandy; suffered seizure, in the time of Henry V., in reprisal of the hostilities of France; was granted by Henry VI. to the Minors without Aldgate in London; went from them by lease to the Frys, and from the latter by marriage to the Leighs and the Worsleys; passed, at the death of Sir Richard, the last of the Worsleys, to the noble family of Yarborough; and was sold by the present Earl to Winn Williams, Esq. A priory stood on it while it belonged to the Benedictines, and was afterwards converted into a manor house; and one of the Worsleys entertained here Henry VIII. and his minister Cromwell. The present mansion was founded in 1710 by Sir Robert Worsley, and completed by Sir Richard, the historian of the island; and is a square Corinthian edifice of Portland stone, with low projecting wings. A very rich collection of pictures, statues, and antiquities was made in it by Sir Richard, and described in his magnificent and very costly work, the "Museum Worsleianum;" but has been removed to the other seats of the Earl of Yarborough. The park is extensive, picturesque, and highly diversified; and commands noble views. A granite obelisk, erected in 1774 in memory of Sir Robert Worsley, crowns the highest point, at an elevation of 685 feet above the level of the sea; and was originally 70 feet high, but lost several feet of the top by a stroke of lightning in 1831.

APPLEY-WITH-FORDHALL, a hamlet in Ullenhall chapelry, 5½ miles NW of Henley-in-Arden, Warwick. Pop., 126.

APT HORPE. See APETHORPE.

AQUALATE-MERE, a lake on the W border of Staffordshire; 2 miles ENE of Newport, Salop. It is nearly ½ a mile broad, and upwards of a mile long; possesses considerable beauty; abounds in several fish, of large size; and is the resort of various aquatic wild fowls. Aqualate Hall, the seat of the baronet family of Boughay, is adjacent.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

OF THE TOWN OF WINDERMERE

OF THE TOWN OF WINDERMERE

AQUIS. See ALKBOROUGH.

ARBORFIELD, a parish in Wokingham district, Berks; on the river Loddon, 4 miles W of Wokingham r. station. Arborfield Cross, 1½ mile SE of the village, has a post-office under Reading. Acres in the parish, 1,466. Real property, £3,975. Pop., 286. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The manor formerly belonged to the Bullocks, one of whom was "Hugh of the Brazen Band;" and the old manor-house, called in "Our Village," the "Old House at Aberleigh," was the deathplace, in 1730, of Edward Standen, Esq., the person alluded to in the ballad of "Molly Mogg of the Rose." The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £345.* Patron, Lord Braybrooke. The church was built in 1863, and is in the middle pointed style.

ARBOR-LOW-HILL, an eminence in the vicinity of Youlgreave, Derby. Its summit is crowned by a Druidical circle of 150 feet in diameter, with 30 stones; and commands a fine view.

ARBORY. See KIRK-ARBORY.

ARBURY, a hamlet in Winwick parish, Lancashire; on the Roman road, near the Liverpool railway, 3 miles N of Warrington. See HORTON.

ARBURY, a Roman camp on Icknield-street, 5½ miles NNE of Baldock, Herts.

ARBURY, or HARBOROUGH, a Roman camp near Gogmagog hills, 2 miles N of Cambridge.

ARBURY-BANKS, a Roman camp on Watling-street, 1 mile W of Chipping-Warden, Northampton.

ARBURY-HALL, the seat of the Newdegate family, in Chilvers-Coton parish, 3 miles SW of Nunnton, Warwick. An Augustinian priory was built on its site in the time of Henry II.; given, in 1538, to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; purchased, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Edmund Anderson; and transferred, soon afterwards, in exchange for other property, to John Newdegate, Esq. The priory was demolished, and a quadrangular mansion erected in its place, by Sir Edmund Anderson; and the mansion was transmuted into an elegant Gothic pile, of four fronts in different styles, by Sir Roger Newdegate, who founded the Newdegate prize poem, and died in 1806. The interior is splendid; and possesses, among other attractions, a very curious and interesting picture of the time of Henry VI., brought hither from Astley Castle. The park is extensive and richly ornate; and has been called the "Strawberry Hill of Warwickshire."

ARCHCLIFF. See DOVER.

ARCHDEACON-NEWTON, a township in Darlington parish, Durham; 3 miles NW of Darlington. Acres, 1,040. Pop., 61. Houses, 11.

ARCHENFIELD. See IRCHINGFIELD.

ARCLEDON, a hamlet in Plumland parish, Cumberland; 5 miles ENE of Maryport. Coal mines are in the neighbourhood.

ARCLID, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; 2 miles E by N of Sandbach. It contains the Congleton workhouse. Acres, 538. Pop., 265. Houses, 25.

ARD, a prefix of Celtic names, signifying "high," and commonly applied to a high point or head.

ARDDA, a hamlet in Dolgarrog township, Carnarvon; 4½ miles NW of Llanrwst.

ARDDLEEN, a railway station on the eastern verge of Montgomery; on the Oswestry and Newtown railway, 6½ miles NNE of Welshpool.

ARDDYNWENT, a township in Mold parish, Flint; in the vicinity of the town of Mold. Pop., 463. Houses, 105.

ARDELEY, or YARDELEY, a parish in Royston district, Herts; on the river Beane, 4 miles W of Westmill r. station, and 4½ SW by W of Buntingford. Post-town, Buntingford. Acres, 2,405. Real property, £3,815. Pop., 574. Houses, 126. The manor was given by Athelstane to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Ardeley-Bury belonged once to the Cornwalls, then to the Chauceys; and passed to the Murrays. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £224.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church was repaired in 1859, and has a brass of a priest. Charities, £20.

ARDEN, a part of Temple-Grafton parish, midway between Stratford-on-Avon and Alcester, in Warwick; or, more extensively, a tract about 17 miles long and 12 miles broad, extending northward from the Avon to the vicinity of Birmingham. This was anciently a forest; and originally but part of a still greater forest, between the Severn and the Trent, held by the British Cornavi. It was probably the type of Shakespeare's "Forest of Arden;" and it gave the title of Baron to Earl Egmont. The name signifies "the high wood;" and much of the tract designated by it is now called the Woodland.

ARDEN-WITH-ARDENSIDE, a township in Harnby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7¼ miles NW of Helmsley. Acres, 4,613. Pop., 129. Houses, 25. The surface is chiefly part of Humbleton moor. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here in 1150; but has disappeared.

ARDINGLY, a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex; near the Brighton railway, 2 miles SE of Balcombe r. station, and 3 NE of Cuckfield. It includes the hamlet of Hapsted; and its post-town is Cuckfield. Acres, 3,617. Real property, £3,564. Pop., 626. Houses, 114. Wakehurst Place, a short distance NE of the church, was formerly the seat of the Wakehursts and the Culpeppers; and is now the seat of Sir Alex. Cockburn. The mansion was built in 1590, by one of the Culpeppers; and is a picturesque structure, stained with lichens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £498.* Patron, J. F. W. Peyton, Esq. The church is ancient. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and a great lower middle school, called Ardingly college. The buildings of the college were completed in 1869; are in the first pointed style; and comprise two quadrangles, with accommodation for 1,600 resident boys-pupils.

ARDINGTON, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; on an affluent of the Thames, near the Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway, 2 miles E of Wantage, and 4 SW of Stevenage r. station. Post-town, Wantage. Acres, 1,775. Real property, £3,518. Pop., 354. Houses, 78. Ardington House was the residence of Clarke the antiquary, and the seat of Robert Vernon, Esq., who collected here the "Vernon Gallery" of pictures, which he left to the nation, and died in 1849. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value not reported.* Patron, Christ's Church, Oxford. The church is good, and has a tomb of R. Vernon.

ARDELEIGH, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Tendring, Essex. The parish lies on the Eastern Union railway, 4¼ NE of Colchester; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 4,905. Real property, £9,445. Pop., 1,532. Houses, 360. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £380.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district comprises six parishes. Acres, 18,037. Pop., 4,964. Houses, 1,136.

ARDELEY, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; on the boundary ditch between Mercia and Wessex, 3½ miles ENE of Heyford r. station, and 4½ NW of Bicester. Post-town, Fritwell under Bicester. Acres, 1,469. Real property, £1,723. Pop., 169. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. Foundations exist of a Norman castle, built in the reign of Stephen, on the site of Offa's camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £307.* Patron, the Duke of Marlborough. The church is good.

ARDSLEY, a township and a chapelry in Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Barnsley branch railway, and on the Pease and Dove canal, 2½ miles ESE of Barnsley; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Barnsley. Acres, 1,212. Real property, £12,033,—of which £7,169 are in mines and quarries. Pop., 1,772. Houses, 363. The chief residences are Ardsley Hall and Ardsley Park. The funeral and ill-used Quaker, James Naylor, who died in 1660, was a native. The chapelry is less extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1844. Pop., 1,712. Houses, 363. The living is a

vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £120.* Patron, the Vicar of Darfield. The church is in the Norman style, and was built in 1841. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ARDSLEY, a railway station and a sub-district in the district of Wakefield, W. R. Yorkshire. The railway station is on the Leeds and Wakefield railway, 3 miles from Leeds, and 5 from Wakefield. The sub-district comprises the parishes of Ardsley, East and West, and the township of Thorpe. Acres, 4,414. Pop., 2,786. Houses, 557.

ARDSLEY (EAST), a parish in Wakefield district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Wakefield railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Ardsley station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Wakefield. It has a post-office under Wakefield. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £3,963. Pop., 1,069. Houses, 219. The property is not much divided. Coal abounds; and there is a large woollen factory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £369.* Patron, the Earl of Cardigan. The church is good; and there are a U. Free Methodist chapel and charities £14.

ARDSLEY (WEST), or **WOODKIRK**, a parish in Wakefield district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Wakefield railway, at Ardsley station, 5 miles NW of Wakefield. It includes six hamlets, and has a post-office, of the name of West Ardsley, under Wakefield. Acres, 2,250. Real property, £5,139. Pop., 1,646. Houses, 335. Coal is worked, and bricks are made. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £265.* Patron, the Earl of Cardigan. The church was rebuilt in 1831. There are two Methodist chapels, a partially endowed school, and charities £10.

ARDUDWY, a hundred in the NW of Merioneth. It contains Harlech, sixteen parishes, and part of another; and is cut into two parts, Is-Artro and Uwch-Artro. Acres of A. Is-Artro, 89,415. Pop. in 1851, 10,629; in 1861, 13,324. Houses, 775. Acres of A. Uwch-Artro, 36,540. Pop. in 1851, 3,559; in 1861, 11,750. Houses, 2,425.

ARDWICK, a township, three chapelrys, and a sub-district in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The township is suburban to Manchester city, on the SE; and lies within the borough boundaries. Acres, 470. Real property, £57,995. Pop., 21,757. Houses, 4,414. The Manchester and Sheffield railway has a station here, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the terminus; joins here the Manchester and Birmingham railway near Chaucery lane; and is carried here on a succession of immense viaducts.—The chapelrys are Ardwick-St. Thomas, Ardwick-St. Silas, and Ardwick-St. Matthew; and were constituted in respectively 1833, 1844, and 1868. Pop. of A. St. T., 10,147. Houses, 2,029. Pop. of A. St. S., 10,375. Houses, 2,143. The livings are rectories in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. E. and St. S., each £390; of St. M., not reported. Patrons of St. T., the Dean and Chapter of Manchester, of St. S. and St. M., Trustees.—The sub-district includes also four other townships, and is in Chorlton district. Acres, 4,031. Pop., 47,752. Houses, 9,322.

ARELEY (KING'S), a parish in Martley district, Worcester; on the river Severn, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Stourport r. station. It contains the hamlet of Dunley, and its post-town is Stourport. Acres, 1,449. Real property, £3,659. Pop., 564. Houses, 138. The property is much subdivided. An eminence on which the church is situated commands an extensive prospect. Areley House and Areley Hall are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £236.* Patron, the Rev. H. J. Hastings. The church is early English, with a Norman doorway. A rude sepulchral monument, inscribed with a quaint rhyming distich, said to be to the memory of Sir Henry Coningsby of Herefordshire, is in the churchyard. Layamon, author of an ancient British history, was a native. Charities, £19.

ARELEY (UPPER). See **ARELEY (UPPER)**.

ARGAM, or **EGHAM**, a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Wolds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Speton r. station, and 5 NW of Bridlington. Post-town, Grindale under Hull. Acres, 510. Real property, £798. Pop., 27. Houses, 4. The living is a sinecure

rectory. Value, £21. Patron, C. Grimston, Esq.

ARGOED, a railway station in the W of Mennouth, between Blackwood and Tredegar.

ARGOED, a township in Mold parish, Flint; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town of Mold. Pop., 874. Houses, 179.

ARGOED and **YSTRAD**, a township in Caron-ys-Clawdd parish, Cardigan. It contains the town of Tregaron. Pop., 682. Houses, 213.

ARK (THE), a stream of N. R. Yorkshire. It rises on Stonedale Moor, adjacent to the boundary with Westmoreland; and runs 11 miles south-eastward, through Arkengarth-Dale, to the Swale below Reeth.

ARKENDALE, a township-chapelry in the parishes of Knaresborough and Farnham, W. R. Yorkshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Goldsborough r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Knaresborough. It has a post-office under Knaresborough. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £4,235. Pop., 242. Houses, 47. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £80.* Patron, the Vicar of Knaresborough. The church is modern and good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, a parish in Reeth district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ark, 2 miles NW of Reeth, and 10 W of Richmond r. station. It includes the hamlets of Arkle, Booze, Langthwaite, Eskelith, Seal-Houses, Whaw, and Dale-Head; and its post-town is Reeth, under Richmond. Acres, 14,256. Real property, £7,320,—of which £2,647 are in lead mines. Pop., 1,147. Houses, 249. The lead mines belong to Sir J. Lowther, Bart.; and the other property is much subdivided. The mines were worked so early as the time of King John; and are still so valuable as to have been estimated, a few years ago, at an annual produce of 2,000 tons. Barytes and witherite ores are found. Much of the land is moor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £123. Patron, Sir J. Lowther, Bart. The church is good; and there are a Methodist chapel, and charities £37.

ARKESDEN, a parish in Salford-Walden district, Essex; on an affluent of the river Stort, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Newport r. station, and 5 SW of Salford-Walden. Post-town, Newport under Bishop-Stortford. Acres, 2,320. Real property, £3,207. Pop., 506. Houses, 111. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £181.* Patron, the Rev. W. B. Wolfe. The church is very good, and contains a brass of a knight.

ARKHOLME, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in Lancaster district, Lancashire. The township is in Melling parish; lies on the river Lune, and on the Furness and Midland railway, 3 miles NNE of Hornby; and has a post-office under Lancaster, and a r. station. Acres, 3,023. Real property, £3,424. Pop., 331. Houses, 59. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £50.* Patron, the Vicar of Melling. Charities, £14.—The sub-district comprises this township, the parish of Whittington, and part of another parish. Acres, 9,278. Pop., 910. Houses, 173.

ARKLE. See **ARKENGARTH-DALE**.

ARKLEBY, a sub-station on the Carlisle and Maryport railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Aspatria, Cumberland.

ARKLESIDE, a hamlet in Cailton-Highdale township, Cockerham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Middleham.

ARKLEY, a chapelry in East Barnet parish, Herts; a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Statistics returned with the parish.

ARKSEY, or **BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY**, a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Great Northern railway and the river Don, 2 miles N of Doncaster. It has a station on the railway; it includes the hamlets of Almholme, Bolles, Doncaster-Bridgend, Sawthorpe, Shaftolme, and Stockbridge; and it has a post-office, of the name of Bentley, under Doncaster. Acres, 5,220. Rated property, £8,559. Pop., 1,093. Houses, 260. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £113. Patron, Sir W. R. C. Cooke, Bart. The church is ancient. There are two Methodist chapels, a free school, 12 almshouses, and other charities £160.

ARLE, a tithing in the parish and within the borough of Cheltenham, Gloucester.

ARLE (THE), a head stream of the Itchen river in Hants.

ARLECDON, a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. by N of Parton r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Whitehaven. It includes the townships of Frizington and Whillimore; and its post-town is Whitehaven. Acres, 5,700. Real property, £18,793, —of which £15,407 are in mines. Pop., 1,550. Houses, 254. The property is much subdivided. Coal, lime, and ironstone are worked; and there is a good chalybeate spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church was built in 1829. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ARLEEN, a locality on the NW border of Montgomeryshire; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Llanymynech, with a post-office under Oswestry.

ARLESCOTE, a hamlet in Warmington parish, Warwick; near Nadbury camp, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Kingston. Pop., 43. Arlescote manor, around the hamlet, was given at the Conquest to the Earl of Mellent; was, in great part, transferred by him to the monks of Preaux; and passed, at the dissolution, to the family of Andrews.

ARLESEY, ARLSEY, or ARSLEY, a village and a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds. The village stands on the river Hiz, a little E. of the Great Northern railway, 4 miles ESE of Shefford; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Baldock, and was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 2,370 acres. Real property, £5,357. Pop., 1,401. Houses, 270. The property is divided among a few. An ancient castle stood at Etonbury, near the road to Baldock; and appears, from an entrenchment which still remains, to have been a place of considerable strength. The living is a vicarage, united with Astwick rectory, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £420.* Patron, James Curtis, Esq. The church is a plain edifice; was recently fitted with new benches; and contains some ancient monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and extensive brick-works.

ARLESTON, a hamlet in Wellington parish, Salop; 1 mile SE of Wellington. Pop., 181.

ARLESTON AND SINFIN, a liberty in Parrow-upon-Trent parish, Derbyshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Derby. Pop., 54. Houses, 10.

ARLEY, a parish in Nuneaton district, Warwick; on the Birmingham and Leicester railway, with a r. station, 6 miles W by S of Nuneaton. It includes a place called Soley Hill; and its post-town is Fillongley under Coventry. Acres, 1,929. Real property, £3,366. Pop., 230. Houses, 56. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £351.* Patron, the Rev. Roger R. Vaughton. The church is good; and there are charities £36.

ARLEY, a locality in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Northwich, with a post-office under that town. Arley Hall, with an extensive park, is adjacent; and Arley Mere is in the park.

ARLEY, a railway station adjacent to the meeting-point of Stafford, Worcester, and Salop; on the Severn Valley railway, at Upper Arley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Bewdley.

ARLEY (KING'S). See ARLEY (KING'S).

ARLEY (UPPER), a parish in the district of Kidderminster, and county of Stafford, in the southwestern projection of the county, on the river Severn, and on the Severn Valley railway, at Arley r. station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Bewdley. It has a post-office under Bewdley. Acres, 3,912. Real property, £9,031. Pop., 886. Houses, 153. Arley Hall here is the seat of Viscount Valentia; and there is an ancient camp in the woods of its park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £255. Patron, Viscount Valentia.* The church is conspicuously situated, and has a fine prospect. Charities, £35.

ARLINGHAM, a parish in Wheatenhurst district, Gloucester; on the left side of the Severn, within a fold

of that river, nearly opposite Newnham r. station, and 8 miles WNW of Stonehouse. It has a post-office under Stonehouse. Acres, 3,225,—of which 835 are water. Real property, £5,333. Pop., 693. Houses, 163. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land is marshy. Some spots command a fine view of the Severn and its screens. A chief residence is Arlingham Court. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £193.* Patron, John Sayer, Esq. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £80.

ARLINGTON, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; near East Down, 6 miles NNE of Barnstaple r. station. It has a post-office under Barnstaple. Acres, 2,535. Real property, £2,622. Pop., 219. Houses, 37. The manor belongs to the Chichester family,—came into their possession in the time of Henry VII.; and Arlington Court, the family seat, is a very handsome edifice. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £272.* Patron, Sir A. P. B. Chichester, Bart. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt a few years ago; is in the Gothic style, and contains many memorials of the Chichesters. Charities, £4.

ARLINGTON, a tithing in Bibury parish, Gloucester; 4 miles NNW of Fairford. Here is a Baptist chapel. Pop., 415. Houses, 90.

ARLINGTON, a parish in Hailsham district, Sussex; on the river Cuckmere, 1 mile NE of Berwick r. station, and 4 SW by W of Hailsham. It has a post-office under Hurst-Green. Acres, 5,185. Real property, £5,651. Pop., 623. Houses, 123. The Roman Anderida Sylva occupied all the surface; and the Roman camp of Burrow Castle is in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £156.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The Dicker p. curacy is a separate benefice.

ARLSEY. See ARLESEY.

ARMATHWAITE, a village, a castle, and a chapelry in Hesketh-in-the-Forest parish, Cumberland. The village stands on the river Eden, 4 miles E of Southwaite r. station, and 10 N of Penrith. It has a post-office under Carlisle; and it was the site of a small Benedictine nunnery, built and endowed by King William Rufus. The castle stands adjacent; is a plain, modernized, ancient tower; was the seat of the satirical poet Skelton, noted for his attack on Wolsey, "Why come ye not to Court;" and is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. The surrounding scenery on the Eden is picturesque; and includes a long wooded walk, a grand projecting crag, a cataraet in the stream, and a lake-like expanse above, with the massive background of the Coombs and the Baron Wood. The chapelry is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £90. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is plain but picturesque.

ARMATHWAITE HALL, the seat of Sir Henry Vane, Bart., at the foot of Bassenthwaite water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Cockermouth, Cumberland. The grounds are very beautiful; and a spot adjacent to them, on the road to Hesketh-Newmarket, commands one of the richest views of Bassenthwaite water and its screens.

ARMBOTH FIELDS, a range of steep high hill, overhanging the W side of Thirlmere, and confronting Helvellyn, 5 miles SSE of Keswick, Cumberland. The summit commands a magnificent view.

ARMIN, a chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; at the confluence of the Aire and the Ouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Goole r. station. It has a post-office under Howden. Acres, 3,660. Real property, £5,780. Pop., 557. Houses, 117. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £74.* Patrons, C. Heber-Percy, Esq., and G. L. Yarbrough, Esq. The church had a chantry.

ARMINGFORD, a hundred in Cambridge. It is bounded by Herts on the S, by Beds on the W; and it contains thirteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 29,307. Pop. in 1851, 9,711; in 1861, 9,256. Houses, 1,902.

ARMINGHALL, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; near a branch of the river Yare, 3 miles ENE of

Swainsthorpe r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 650. Real property, £1,444. Pop., 75. Houses, 21. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £80. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is very good; and belonged anciently to Norwich priory. Charities, £6.

ARMITAGE, a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford; on the Northwestern railway and the Grand Trunk canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Lichfield. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rugeley; and it includes the hamlet of Handsacre and part of the village of Brereton. Acres, 1,921. Rated property, £4,943. Pop., 937. Houses, 206. The property is divided among a few. Armitage Park is a fine mansion. The Grand Trunk canal in its course within the parish, passes through a large tunnel. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church stands on a rocky eminence; has a Norman doorway, and an interior handsome arch; and is a picturesque object. A church stood formerly at Handsacre, but is now a ruin. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. Charities, £9.

ARMITAGE-BRIDGE, a chapelry in Almondbury parish, near Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. It was constituted in 1848. Pop., 2,455. Houses, 561. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £196.* Patrons, the Vicar of Almondbury and J. Brooke, Esq.

ARMLEY, a township-chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Bradford railway, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the river Aire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Leeds. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 907. Real property, £16,744. Pop., 6,734. Houses, 1,491. A number of factories, in various departments of the woollen-trade, are on the banks of the river. Armley Park, the seat of the Gott family, and Leeds borough gaol, are near the railway station. A Danish camp, called Giants' Hill, was an object of much antiquarian interest; but was cut through at the forming of the canal, and has been nearly effaced. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £204.* Patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church is a plain edifice; and there are four dissenting chapels.

ARMSCOTT, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcester; near the river Stour, 2 miles NNW of Shipston-on-Stour. Pop., 139.

ARMSTON, a hamlet in Polebrook parish, Northampton; near the Peterborough railway and the river Nen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Oundle. Pop., 26.

ARMTHORPE, a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NE of Doncaster r. station. Post-town, Doncaster. Acres, 2,810. Real property, £3,453. Pop., 424. Houses, 83. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £366.* Patron, J. W. Childers, Esq. The church is old but good. There are a P. Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £49.

ARNCLIFFE, a township and a sub-district in the district of Settle, and a parish chiefly in that district but partly also in the district of Skipton, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wharfe, 10 miles NE of Settle r. station, and has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 5,790. Real property, £1,884. Pop., 174. Houses, 26. The sub-district comprises also the townships of Hawkeswick, Litton, and Malton-Gill. Acres, 20,797. Pop., 405. Houses, 87. The parish includes also the township of Buckden. Acres, 34,021. Real property, £12,099. Pop., 740. Houses, 159. The property is considerably divided. Much of the land is hilly and moorish; but many spots, near the streams, are low and pleasant. Manufacturing industry, in textile fabrics, employed many of the inhabitants, but has much declined. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £36.* Patron, University College, Oxford. The church is old, and has been carefully restored. The p. curacies of Malton-Gill and Hubberholme are separate incumbencies. A school has £28 from endowment, and other charities £34.

ARNCLIFFE-INGLEBY. See INGLEBY-ARNCLIFFE.

ARNCOTT, a hamlet in Ambrosden parish, Oxford;

on the river Ray, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bicester. Acres, 2,010. Real property, £1,618. Pop., 334. Houses, 87. Arn-cott Wood commands a fine view.

ARNE, a parish in Wareham district, Dorset; on the W side of Poole harbour, 4 miles E of Wareham r. station. Post-town, Wareham. Acres, 4,196; of which 1,550 are water. Real property, with Earlsmead and Haymoor, £524. Pop., 139. Houses, 30. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Wareham, in the diocese of Salisbury.

ARNESBY, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicestershire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Countesthorpe r. station, and S S by E of Leicester. Post-town, Shearsby under Rugby. Acres, 1,510. Real property, £3,031. Pop., 573. Houses, 121. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £119. Patron, the Rev. W. Pilling. A Baptist church has existed here since 1702. Robert Hall was a native. Charities, 57.

ARNOLD, a hamlet in Swine and Long-Riston parishes, E. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles E of Beverley. Pop., 192.

ARNOLD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Basford, Notts. The village stands near Sherwood forest, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Bulwell r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Nottingham. It has a post-office; under Nottingham. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in lace and stocking making. The parish includes also part of Daybrook hamlet and the seats of Arnold Grove and Sherwood Lodge. Acres, 4,670. Real property, £12,059. Pop., 4,642. Houses, 971. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £310.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is later English, and has a tower. There are chapels for Sc. Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans and P. Methodists. A school has £23 from endowment, and other charities £10. R. Bonington the painter, born in 1801, was a native.—The sub-district comprises six parishes and an extra-parochial liberty. Acres, 18,540. Pop., 8,378. Houses, 1,779.

ARNSIDE, a village in Beetham parish, Westmoreland; on the coast, near the Lancaster and Ulverston railway, at the influx of the river Kent to Morecambe bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Burton-in-Kendal. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Milnthorpe, and a church built in 1866; and is a sub-port to Lancaster. Arnside Knot is an adjacent eminence, commanding an extensive prospect; and Arnside Tower, on that eminence, is the ruined ancient residence of the Stanleys.

ARNWOOD, a tything in Hordle parish, Hants; 2 miles NW of Lynton. Pop., 543.

ARRAM, a hamlet in Leckonfield parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hull, 3 miles N. of Beverley. It has a station on the Hull and Scarborough railway. Pop., 117.

ARRAM, a hamlet in Atterbury parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NW of Hornsey. Pop., 25.

ARRAN-FOWDDY, ARRAN-GESSEL, and ARRAN-PENLLYN, three chief summits of the Berwyn mountains, on the mutual boundary of Montgomery and Merioneth. They have altitudes of respectively 2,955, 2,224, and 2,004 feet above the level of the sea. The headstreams of the Dee rise on their NW side. See BWILCH-Y-GROES.

ARRAS. See MARKET-WEIGHTON.

ARRATHORNE. See ALLATHORNE.

ARRENT, a mountain, 2,809 feet high, 7 miles W of Bala, Merioneth.

ARRETON, or ATHERTON, a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newport; consists of a long straggling street, leading down to the river Main; and has a post-office under Newport. The parish contains also the hamlet of Biddleford. Acres, 8,833. Real property, £12,527. Pop., 1,880. Houses, 355. Arretton Down, adjacent to the NW end of the village, forms part of the range of chalk hills, extending from Culver Cliff to the Ne-ales; commands an extensive and very brilliant view; and is crowned by two barrows. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £220.* Patron, J. Fleming, Esq. The church stands in a vale at the foot of the Down, at the head of the village; is an ancient struc-

ture, in mixed Norman and early English, with a low tower of perpendicular date; and contains some fine monuments of the family of Holmes, and a curious brass of a knight of 1430. It was one of the six churches given by Fitz-Osborne, soon after the Conquest, to the abbey of Lire in Normandy. A school has £37 from endowment, and other charities £27. Elizabeth Wallbridge, the "Dairyman's Daughter" of the Rev. Leigh Richmond's well-known narrative, was a native. Her father's cottage is on the right of the road to Sandown; and her grave is in the churchyard, marked by a headstone, with an epitaph from the pen of her biographer, beginning,—

"Stranger! if e'er by chance or feeling led,
Upon this hallowed turf thy footsteps tread,
Turn from the contemplation of the sod,
And think on her whose spirit rests with God."

ARRINGTON, a village and a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge. The village stands on Ermine-street, near the bridge on the Cam, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Shepreth r. station, and 7 N of Royston; and was anciently called Erminton. It has a post-office under Royston; and is a seat of petty sessions. Sixteen human skeletons were found near it in 1721, within 2 feet of the surface; supposed to have been the remains of soldiers killed in a skirmish, in the time of Charles I., for the possession of the village over the Cam. The parish comprises 1,388 acres. Real property £1,201. Pop., 302. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value £69. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, and has a double piscina.

ARROW, a township in Woodchurch parish, Cheshire; 3 miles SW of Birkenhead. Acres, 752. Pop., 109. Houses, 19.

ARROW, a township and a parish in Alcester district, Warwick. The township lies on the Alne or Arrow river, 1 mile SW of Alcester r. station, and 3 W of Stratford-on-Avon; and its post-town is Alcester, under Redditch. Real property, £4,137. Pop., 295. Houses, 69. The parish includes also the township of Oversley. Acres, 4,220. Real property, £6,811. Pop., 590. Houses, 111. The chief feature is the Marquis of Hertford's magnificent seat of Ragley Park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £248.* Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The church is ancient. Charities, £5. See **RAGLEY PARK**.

ARROW (THE), a river of Worcester and Warwick. It rises in the Lickey, near Alvechurch; and runs 11 miles southward to a confluence with the Alne at Alcester.

ARROW (THE), a river of Radnor and Hereford. It rises $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Glasowin; and runs about 25 miles eastward, past Kington and Pembridge, to the Lug below Leominster.

ARSCOTT, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 127.

ARSLEY. See **ARLESEY**.

ARTH (THE), a stream of Cardigan. It rises at the S end of the Mynydd-Bach mountains; and runs 8 miles westward to the Irish sea at Aberarth.

ARTHINGTON, a chapelry in Addle parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe and on the Leeds and Stockton railway, 4 miles E of Otley. It has a station on the railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leeds. Acres, 1,780. Real property, £3,740. Pop., 341. Houses, 63. A Cluniac nunnery was founded here, in the 12th century, by Peter de Arrington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £140.* Patron, W. Sheepshanks, Esq. The church was built in 1864.

ARTHINGWORTH, a parish in the district of Market-Harborough, and county of Northampton; on an affluent of the river Nen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Kelmarsl r. station, and 5 S by E of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Kelmarsl under Northampton. Acres, 2,030. Real property, £3,056. Pop., 275. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. Arthingworth Hall is the seat of the family of Rokeby. The parish is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a rectory in the

diocese of Peterborough. Value, £323. Patron, the Rev. H. R. Rokeby. Charities, £39.

ARTHUR (GREAR AND LITTLE), two islets of the Scilly Islands. They lie near St. Martin's, and are of small extent.

ARTHURET, a parish in Longtown district, Cumberland; on the river Esk, and the Border Counties railway, 8 miles N of Carlisle. It contains Longtown, with r. station and post-office, the latter under Carlisle; and contains also the townships of Netherby, Breconhill, and Lyneside. Acres, 17,390. Real property, £9,615. Pop., 3,714. Houses, 615. The property is divided among a few. Much of the surface is the low flat land of Solway moss, stretching toward the head of the Solway frith; and this, in 1543, was the scene of a famous battle in which the Scots under Oliver Sinclair were defeated by the English under Sir Thomas Wharton. Netherby Hall is the seat of Sir F. U. Graham, Bart.; and contains a large collection of Roman coins, tablets, altars, baths, and other relics found in the vicinity. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £347.* Patron, Sir F. U. Graham, Bart. The church was renovated in 1869. There is an endowed school with £40 a-year. Archy Armstrong, court-jester to James I. and Charles I., was a native, and was buried in the church-yard.

ARTHUR'S CHAIR, or **CADER-ARTHAN**, two grand mountain peaks, 5 miles S of Brecon. They rise to the height of 2,862 feet; are among the loftiest summits in South Wales; command a very extensive view; have a striking appearance; and are sometimes called the Brecknock Beacons.

ARTHUR'S GRAVE. See **GLASTONBURY**.

ARTHUR'S PALACE. See **CADDERBURY (SOUTH)**.

ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE, an ancient circular plot of ground on the left side of the river Lowther, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Penrith, Westmoreland. It measures 57 feet in diameter; is encompassed by a broad ditch and a high mound; and is supposed to have been used in the time of Richard III. and later, for tournaments. Sir Walter Scott calls it

"Red Penrith's Table Round,
For feats of chivalry renowned."

ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE, a series of ancient artificial cavities in rock, in Llansannan parish, Denbighshire; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Denbigh. They are twenty-four in number, and large enough for men to sit in.

ARTHUR'S STONE, a cromlech on the N slope of Cefn-Bryn, 9 miles W of Swansea, Glamorgan. It comprises a mass of millstone-grit, 14 feet long, 7 feet 2 inches deep, and about 20 tons in estimated weight, resting apparently on nine upright supporters, but really upon only four; and all somewhat sunk in a hollow crowded with rough stones. It ranks in the same class of great antiquities as Stonehenge. See **CEFN-BRYN**.

ARTHUR'S STONE, a cromlech in Moccas parish, Hereford; on an eminence adjacent to the river Wye, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Weobly. It consists of one chief stone and eleven supporters; and commands a fine view.

ARTINGTON, or **ERIXDON**, a tything in St. Nicholas-Guildford parish, Surrey; on the river Wey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Guildford. Acres, 2,360. Pop., 944. Houses, 170.

ARTLEBURY, a township in Wortfeld parish, Salop; near Bridgnorth.

ARUN (THE), a river of Sussex. It rises in St. Leonard's forest; runs westward, past Horsham, to the vicinity of Loxwood; receives, by the way, a head-stream from Surrey; turns to the S, goes to Stopham, and receives there the Rother; and proceeds southward, past Arundel, to the English channel at Little Hampton. Its length of course is about 33 miles. It abounds with mullets, which are much famed under the name of Arundel mullets; and it also contains trout of superior quality, but in no great quantity. It is navigable for some distance from the sea; and it opens the way for inland navigation, through the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, with Chichester,—through the river Rother, with Petworth and Midhurst—and, through the Arun and Wey canal, with Guildford and the Thames. Curves of the ancient Bri-

tish appear to have plied on it; and two, formed of open trunks, were found in 1834 and 1857 at North Stoke and South Stoke; one of them six feet below the surface of the soil, at 150 yards from the present edge of the river, and now preserved in the British Museum. The Arun has been sung by Collins and by Charlotte Smith; and the former, alluding to a brother poet, says,—

“ Wild Arun too has heard thy strains,
And Echo, 'midst thy native plains,
 Been soothed by Pity's lute;
There first the wren thy myrtles shed
On gentlest Otway's infant head;
 To him thy cell was shown.”

ARUN AND WEY CANAL, a canal connecting the rivers Arun and Wey. It leaves the Arun below Stopham; goes northward past Loxwood and Bramley; and joins the Wey 2 miles S of Guildford. It is 18 miles long, and has 23 locks.

ARUNDEL, a railway station, a town, a castle, a parish, a hundred, a sub-district, and a rape in Sussex. The railway station is on the Horsham and Arundel railway, 2 miles NNE of Ford junction, and $\frac{3}{4}$ S by W of Pulborough; superseded a previous station, 2 miles S, on the Brighton and South Coast railway; and has a telegraph. The town stands on the right bank of the Arun, on the irregular ascent of a considerable hill, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile W of the station. It takes its name from the vale of Arun, Arun-dale, a word probably of ancient British origin; and it is supposed to have been influenced by the Roman station *Ad Decimum* at Bignor, and by the Roman *Portus Adurni* which may have been within the mouth of the river; but it is first mentioned in the will of King Alfred, who bequeathed it to his nephew Adhelm. It consists of one street going steeply up from the Arun to the castle, and two others going off from this at right angles. It is a small place of little intrinsic interest; but it has always derived much consequence, in many ways, from the castle. Its houses, in general, are well built. A neat bridge of three arches spans the river. The town-hall was erected by Bernard, Duke of Norfolk, at a cost of £9,000. The parish church is a cruciform edifice, of flint and stone, 190 feet long, with a low central tower, surmounted by a short leaden spire. It occupies the site of a Benedictine priory, founded, soon after the Conquest, by Roger de Montgomery; and it was built in 1380, and male then collegiate for a naster and twelve canons, under the name of the college of the Holy Trinity. It is entirely perpendicular English; it has a college chapel E of the chancel, and a Lady chapel N of the former; and it contains six grand monuments of Earls of Arundel and several brasses. A *Maison Dieu*, a quadrangular edifice, with chapel and refectory, was built at the foot of the town, about the same time as the church; but only some fragments of it now exist. There are two dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a work-house, and a considerable inn. The town ranks as a head sea-port, and vessels drawing 13 feet water come up to it; but the real head-port, and now the place of the custom-house, is Little Hampton, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant, at the mouth of the river. The vessels belonging to the port, at the beginning of the year 1868, were 34 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 995 tons, and 42 larger sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,845 tons. The sailing-vessels that entered in 1867 were 432 of 40,590 tons, in the coasting trade; 4 of 246 tons, from British colonies; and 36 of 3,883 tons, from foreign countries. Chief imports are coal and fruit; and chief exports, corn, timber, and oak-bark. The amount of customs, in 1867, was £606. The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station and bank offices; and it publishes a weekly newspaper. A fortnightly market is held on Monday, and fairs on 14 May, 21 Aug., 25 Sept., and 17 Dec. Arundel is a borough by prescription; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1832; but it was half disfranchised by the reform act of 1832, and wholly disfranchised by the act of 1868 for increasing the representation of Scotland. The town is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve coun-

cillors; and it is a seat of petty sessions, and a county polling-place. Real property, £11,055. Assessed taxes, £1,879. Pop., 2,498. Houses, 528.

Arundel Castle is the chief seat of the Duke of Norfolk. It stands adjacent to the church, at the head of the town, on the verge of a plateau which stoops precipitously, on two sides, at least 90 feet, to the low bank of the Arun. Its position is a strong one, in a military view; and was well fitted, in the old times, to maintain high command over the surrounding country. The original pile is said to have been built, in the Saxon times, by Bevis, a hero of romance; the next pile, possessing much military strength, was built, soon after the Conquest, by Roger de Montgomery, who was related by blood to the Conqueror, and led the centre division of the victorious army at the battle of Hastings; and the greater part of the present pile, 250 feet long and 250 feet broad, was built, in 1191 and succeeding years, by Charles, eleventh Duke of Norfolk. The castle was visited, in 1097, by William Rufus; it was besieged in 1102 by Henry I., and taken then from Robert de Belesme, Robert de Montgomery's heir, who had rebelled against the Crown; it was inhabited by Henry I.'s widow, Queen Alice or Adeliza, and gave hospitable shelter, under her, in 1139, to the Empress Maud; it passed from Queen Alice, by marriages, to successively the De Albinis, the Fitzalans, and the Howards; it was declared by act of parliament, in the second year of Henry VI., to confer the title of Earl of Arundel without creation; and it was besieged and captured, in 1643, by the Parliamentary forces under Sir W. Waller, recaptured by the Royalists, and again captured, in 1644, by Waller. The structure, in its present state, covers an area of five acres. The entrance gateway is magnificent, in the Norman style, machicolated, and flanked by two imposing towers; was commenced in 1861; and leads into a quadrangle, with extensive remains of the ancient castle on the one side and the grand Gothic pile of the modern mansion on the other. A towered gateway, a raised causeway, a steep flight of steps, and a spacious court-yard with four flanking towers, lead up to the keep. The towers have four stages, with dungeons below; and one of them, called the Bevis tower, is so clad with ivy as to look like a tall green pyramid. The keep is proximately circular; stands on an artificial steep mound, raised above a fosse; measures from S to 10 feet in thickness of wall, and variously 59 feet and 67 feet in diameter; and appears to be of late Norman architecture, with Caen-stone facings; but is almost all mantled with ornamental foliage and rich ivy. The modern mansion displays mixtures of Gothic, in Whitby freestone, and is far from being congruous, but has a grandly imposing effect in its general mass. The library is 120 feet by 24, with eight tall walls; the dining-room, 45 feet by 24, with a window 20 feet by 10; the drawing-room, 54 feet by 28; the long gallery, 195 feet by 12, with groined ceiling; the baron's hall, 115 feet by 35, with a window of stained glass, representing the signing of Magna Charta, and eight other windows containing figures of the barons connected with the signing. The castle contains a splendid collection of family portraits and other pictures. The park is 7 miles in circuit; contains many hundreds of deer; and affords rich scenes and beautiful prospects.

The parish of Arundel, as also the hundred, is co-extensive with the limits of the borough. Its area is 1,968 acres; and most of this is within the ducal park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £222. Patron, the Earl of Albemarle. The sub-district comprises also six other parishes and parts of two more; and is in the district of Worthing. Acres, 14,090. Pop., 3,797. Houses, 789. The rape extends northward from the English channel to Surrey; is bounded on one side by the river Arun; and contains the hundreds of Avisford, Bury, Poling, Rotherbridge, and West Eastwirth. Acres, 129,928. Pop. in 1851, 30,709; in 1861, 29,975. Houses, 5,936.

ARUNDEL AND PORTSMOUTH CANAL, a canal westward from the river Arun to Chichester Harbour,

with a branch to Chichester, and another, through Langston harbour, to Portsea. It was opened in June 1823; and cost £160,000. The main line leaves the Arun, at the tideway, 2 miles from the sea; passes Barnham, Merston, and Donnington; is 12 miles long; and has a fall of 21 feet, with four locks. The branch to Chichester is 1½ mile long. The branch to Portsea is 2½ miles long; but has been partly filled up for the railway, and is now disused.

ARUNDEL-SAMPFORD. See SAMPFORD-ARUNDEL.

ARVANS (Sr.), a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; near the river Wye, 2 miles NNW of Chepstow r. station. It contains the hamlet of Portcasseg and the tract of Kingsmark, sometimes deemed extra-parochial; and it has a post-office under Chepstow. Acres, 2,309. Real property, £3,703. Pop., 379. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £53. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church is an ancient structure, with an octagonal tower, and is in good condition. There are remains of two ancient chapels.

ARWERTON. See ERWARTON.

ARYHOLME or AIRYHOLME and HOWTHORPE, a township in Hovingham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles WNW of New Malton. Acres, 690. Pop., 35. Houses, 4.

ASAPH (Str.), a city in Flint; a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Flint and Denbigh; and a diocese in Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvon, Salop, and Cheshire. The city stands in the parish, on an eminence between the rivers Elwy and Clwyd, adjacent to the Vale of Clwyd railway, 5½ miles N by W of Denbigh, and 5½ SSE of Rhyl. It was formerly called Llanelwly, from its position on the Elwy; it takes the name of St. Asaph from the second bishop of its see; and the eminence on which it stands is called Bryn-Paulin, from having been encamped on by the Roman general Paulinus, on his way to Mona. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rhyl; and it is a market-town, a borough, and a place of petty sessions; but it ranks as a city solely on account of its being the seat of a bishopric; and is practically a village, consisting of little more than a single street. A five-arched bridge spans the Elwy; and another good bridge spans the Clwyd. The episcopal palace stands a little W of the cathedral, overlooking the Elwy; and is a large modern edifice, built by Bishop Carey. The deanery stands about ¼ of a mile distant; and is also a recent structure, erected by Dean Luxmore. The parish church stands at the foot of the eminence; and is a mean small edifice, of the time of Henry VIII., without a tower. The churchyard contains several ancient tombs; and a new cemetery was opened in 1849. The cathedral stands on the summit of the eminence; is a cruciform structure, with central, low, square, embattled tower; was built chiefly in 1490, and partly in 1783; has a very plain and simple exterior; is mostly in decorated English, but partly in modern perpendicular; measures 179 feet from E to W; and contains monuments of Bishops Owen, Griffith, Barrow, and Luxmore, Dean Shipley, and Mrs. Hemans. A fine view of the vale of Clwyd and of a long reach of sea-coast is obtained from the summit of the tower, and has been sung by Robert Montgomery. There are four dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, an alms-house, a workhouse, and four chief inns. The grammar-school has £57 a-year from endowment, the alms-house £31, and other charities £58. A market is held on Saturday, and fairs, on 2 March, Easter Tuesday, 15 July, 19 Aug., 16 Oct., 2 Nov., and 15 Dec. The borough unites with Flint and six other towns in sending a member to parliament. Pop., 2,063. Houses, 458. The town gives the title of Viscount to Earl Ashburnham. The environs include Bronwyfa and Rhyllon, which were abodes of Mrs. Hemans; and contain other objects of interest.

The parish contains the townships of Bodeigan, Bodlnewyddan, Brynopolyn, Cilowen, Cyrcynhen, Faelon, Gwernglefryd, Gwernegron, Fungwern, Rhyllon, and Talar, in Flint; and the townships Meriadaeg and Wye-

fair or Wickwer, in Denbigh. Acres, 10,825. Rated property, £24,577. Pop., 3,592. Houses, 759. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage of four parts, two of which are Bodlnewyddan and Cefn chapelries. Value of each, £179. Patron, the Bishop.—The sub-district comprises also five other parishes and part of another, all in Flint. Acres, 33,589. Pop., 11,922. Houses, 2,587.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Denbigh, containing the parishes of Denbigh, Llanneffydd, Heullan, and Llansamnan, all in Denbigh; the sub-district of Abergelge, containing the parishes of Abergelge, St. George, Llanddulas, Llanfair-talhaarn, and Bettws-yn-Rhôs or Bettws-Abergelge, all in Denbigh; and the sub-district of St. Asaph, containing the parishes of St. Asaph, Rhuddlan, Meliden, Dyserth, Cwm, and Dymeirchion or Treweirchion, and part of the parish of Bodrhyar. Acres, 92,934. Poor-rates, £13,396. Pop. in 1841, 23,547; in 1861, 27,518. Houses, 5,963. Marriages, 186; births, 785,—of which 58 were illegitimate; deaths, 547,—of which 130 were at ages under 5 years, and 30 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,731; births, 7,379; deaths, 5,559. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Church of England, with 7,704 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 2,807 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 1,466 s.; 25 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 5,776 s.; 15 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,535 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 360 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 40 s. The schools in 1851 were 26 public day schools, with 1,862 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 673 s.; 76 Sunday schools, with 8,203 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 27 s.

The diocese comprehends all Flint, all Denbigh, about half of Merioneth, the greater part of Montgomery, three parishes of Carnarvon, ten of Salop, and part of one of Cheshire. Acres, 1,067,583. Pop., 246,337. Houses, 52,242. An arrangement was made, in the recent revival of dioceses, to unite it to Bangor; but this has not taken effect. The see was founded in 543 by Kentigern or St. Mungo, the founder of the see of Glasgow, who was driven by persecution from the north, and found refuge here under the protection of Cadwallon; and it was held by Asaph or Hassaph, a bishop of good family and of great piety, who died and was buried here in 596. The most notable of the bishops, after Asaph, were Geoffrey of Monmouth, the Welsh Heroldotus; Anian, the black friar of Schonau; John de Trevor, the Crusader, who pronounced the deposition of Richard II.; Edmund de Lirkenhead, and Goldwell, who sat in the council of Trent; Pocock, the Wickliffite; Morgan and Davis, translators of the Bible; Owen, who introduced sermons in Welsh; Griffith, the author of the "Form of Adult Baptism;" Isaac Barrow, who educated his nephew of his own name, the distinguished mathematician; Beveridge, the author of "Thesaurus Theologicus" and "Private Thoughts;" Tanner, the historian of monasteries; and Samuel Horsley, the eminent oriental scholar and biblical critic. The cathedral establishment includes the bishop, the dean and chancellor, four canons, nine honorary canons, two archdeacons, four minor canons, and four bishop's chaplains. The income of the bishop is £4,200; of the dean, £700; of the chancellor, £150; of each of the canons, two of whom are the archdeacons, £350. The diocese is in the prov. of Canterbury; and is divided into the archdeaconries of St. Asaph and Montgomery; the former comprising nine deaneries,—the latter three. Many of the livings have recently been raised in status, and are named as they now stand in the separate articles on them in our work; but all will be named here as they stood in 1861.

The deanery of Mold includes the rectories of Hawarden, Llandegla, and Llanfenes, the vicarages of Hope, Llanarmon-yn-Iâl, and Mold, the p. curacies of Bistre, Gwernafeld, Llanfynydd, Nerpis, Pontblyddyn, and Treiddyn, and the donative of Bryn-Eglwys. The deanery of Wrexham includes the rectories of Bangor-Monachorum, Erbstock, Marchwiall, and Worthenbury, the vicarages of Wrexham, Gresford, Hanmer, and Ruabon, and the p. curacies of Berse, Brymbo, Gwersyllt, Holt,

Iscoyd, Minera, New Fens, Rhos-Llanerchrugog, Rhos-y-Medra, Rosset, and Threapwood. The deanery of Llangollen includes the rectory of Llanarmon-Dyffryn-Ceirrog, the vicarages of Chirk, Llangollen, Llanrhaidir-Mochnant, Llanfyllin, and Llanfyllidwyl, and the p. curacies of Llanarmon-Mynydd-Mawr, Llangadwaladr, Llangedwain, Pontfalgog, Trevor, Llanfaintfrid-Glyn-Ceirrog, Llanfyllilio, and Rhyd-y-Croesau. The deanery of Oswestry includes the rectories of Knockin, Llanyrnyech, Selattyn, and Whittington, the vicarages of Kinnerley, Oswestry, and St. Martin's, and the p. curacies of Hengoed, Melverley, Morton, Trinity-Oswestry, and Trefonen. The deanery of Denbigh includes the rectories of Denlîgh, Llandulas, Llanellian, Llangerniew, Llysfaen, and St. George, the vicarages of Abergele, Bettws, Henllan, Llanfannan, Llanfynydd, and Nantglyn, and the p. curacies of St. David's-Denbigh, Breichan, Llanfair-Talhaiarn, and Trefnant. The deanery of Llanrwst includes the rectories of Llanrwst, Cerrig-y-Draiddon, Gwytherin, Llanddoget, Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfan, and Llanfaintfrid-Glan-Conway, the vicarages of Eglwysbach, Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, and Llangwm, and the p. curacies of St. Mary-Llanrwst, Capel-Garmon, Colwyn, Foelas, Llangwstennin, Llanrhôs and Yspyttyllan. The deanery of St. Asaph includes the rectories of Bodfary, Caerwys, and Gwaenysgor, the vicarages of St. Asaph, Cwm, Dymeirchion, Llanas, and Rhuddlan, and the p. cur. of Cefn, Bodllewyddan, Diserth, Meliden, Newmarket, and Rhyl. The deanery of Holywell includes the rectories of Halkin, Nannerch, and Ysceiog, the vicarages of Holywell, Cilcein, Northop, and Whitford, and the p. curacies of Bagillt, Brynford, Flint, Rhos-y-Cae, Mostyn, and Connah's-Quay. The deanery of Dyffryn-Clwyd or Ruthin includes the rectories of Clocenog, Derwen, Efenchedd, Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd, Llandfrynog, Llanellidan, Llanfwrog, Llangwylfan, Llangynhafal, Llanychan, and Ruthin-Wardship-with-Llanrhydd, the vicarages of Llanfair-Dyffryn-Clwyd, Llanrhaidir-Kimmerch, and Llanynys, and the p. curacies of Priel and Gwyllilio.

The deanery of Welshpool includes the rectories of Castle-Caereinion, Llandrinio, Llandysilio, and Llangyniew, the vicarages of Guilsfield, Llanfair-Caereinion, Llanfaintfrid-yn-Mechin, Meifod, and Welshpool, and the p. curacies of Buttrington, Pont-Dolanog, Pont-Robert, and Penrhôs. The deanery of Llanfyllin includes the rectories of Garthbeibio, Hurnant, Llanfancil, Llanfechan, Llanfihangel, Llanfyllin, Llangadfan, and Llangynog, the vicarage of Pennant, and the p. curacies of Llan-wyddyn, Llwydliarth, and Penybont. The deanery of Penllŷn and Eleirion includes the rectories of Bettws-Gwynel-Goch, Llandderfel, Llangar, Llangower, Llanfaintfrid, and Llanycil, the vicarages of Corwen, Gwyddelwyn, Llanfyllio, and Llanfawr, and the p. curacies of Fren-Goch, Llanwellyn, Lawr-y-Bettws, and Trinity.

ASBY, formerly ASBURY or ASHEBY, a parish in East Ward district, Westmoreland; on an affluent of the river Eden, adjacent to the Eden Valley railway, near Wareop r. station, and 4 miles S by E of Appleby. It comprises the townships of Great Asby, Little Asby, Asby-Coatsforth, and Asby-Winderwath, and the tract of Grange Hall sometimes deemed extra-parochial; and its post-town is Wareop under Penrith. Acres, 8,395. Real property, £3,507. Pop., 440. Houses, 89. The property is subdivided. Great Asby belonged to Roger Clifford. Little Asby had formerly a chapel with a chantry; and belonged to the Honeywoods. Asby-Coatsforth belonged to the Coatsforths and the Muscraes. Asby-Winderwath belonged to the Vanes. Asby-Overgange belonged to Ryland abbey; and Gathorne to St. Leonard's, York. Asby Hall is the seat of the Park family. Great part of the parish is mountainous. Three of the chief summits, Gathorneingow, Oxenburgh, and Castlefolds, have altitudes of respectively 1,537, 1,629, and 1,700 feet. Asby-Scar is a ridge of rock extending about 2 miles from N to S, and 4 miles from E to W. A cavern called Pate Hole, about a 1/2 of a mile S of the hamlet of Great Asby, runs 430 yards in one direction, and 230 yards in another, and has, at the

end of its first gallery, a pool 20 yards long and a lofty dome. Some striking scenery occurs among the mountains. Freestone, limestone, and copper ore, are worked. Several tumuli, various in form, exist at Sayle Bottom; and two, which were found to contain human remains, are at Gathorne Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £205. Patroness, Miss Hill. The church was rebuilt in 1866 at a cost of £2,000; and is in the decorated English style. There are an endowed school, with £41 a-year, an alms-house, with £18, and other charities, with £20.

ASCOT, a chapelry and a race-course in Winkfield parish, Berks. The chapelry adjoins the Staines and Reading railway, 8 miles W by S of Staines; was constituted in 1866; and has a post-office under Staines, and a r. station. Pop., 900. Ascot Place is the seat of C. C. Ferard, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. There is a national school.—The race-course is adjacent to the SW extremity of the Great Park of Windsor; has a rich sward, a grand stand with noble view, and the most complete range of racing chateaux in the empire; is circular, and only 66 yards short of 2 miles; and goes half the way on the descent, the other half chiefly up hill. The races were instituted by the Duke of Cumberland, uncle of George III.; they take place early in June; and they are generally attended by the Royal Family in state, and by the élite of the court, the nobility, and the fashion. A cup was given to them by the Emperor Nicholas of Russia after his visit to England, and discontinued at the Crimean war; and another has been given, in its stead, by the Emperor Napoleon of France.

ASCOTE, a hamlet in Pattishall parish, Northampton; near Watling-street, 3 miles N of Towcester.

ASCOTE (CHAPEL), an extra-parochial tract in Southampton district, Warwick; contiguous to Bishops-Ichington parish, 3 miles S of Southam.

ASCOTT, a hamlet in Whichford parish, Warwick; on the Wolds, 5 1/2 miles SE of Shipston-on-Steur. Pop., 158.

ASCOTT, a hamlet in Wing parish, Bucks; 5 1/2 miles NW of Irvinghoe. Pop., 98. Ascott Hall, the seat of the Stanhope family, is adjacent.

ASCOTT, a hamlet in Great Milton parish, Oxford; near the Thame, 6 miles N of Wallingford. Pop., 20 Houses, 6.

ASCOTT, a station on the West Midland railway, 4 miles SE of Chipping-Norton junction, and 17 1/2 NW by W of Oxford.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, a parish in Clipping-Norton district, Oxford; on the river Evenlode and on the West Midland railway, at Ascott station, 3 1/2 miles W of Charlbury. It contains High Lodge in Wychwood forest; and has a post-office under Enstone Acres, 1,793. Real property, £2,960. Pop., 453. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. Ascott-Earl is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £80. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is good, except the chancel. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities £45.

ASENBY, AISENBY, or AZENBY, a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 5 1/2 miles SW of Thirsk. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £2,146. Pop., 202. Houses, 45.

ASFORDBY. See ASHFORDBY.

ASGARBY, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Boston and Grantham railway, 3 miles E of Sleaford. It includes the hamlet of Boughton; and its post-town is Sleaford. Acres, 838. Real property, £1,424. Pop., 83. Houses, 14. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Kirkby-la-Thorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is later English, and has a crocketed spire.

ASGARBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 4 miles ESE of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Hagworthingham under Spilsby. Acres, 838. Real property, £1,361. Pop., 89. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. Eight acres are an allotment in the West Fen. The living is a vicarage

in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £50.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is good.

ASH (THE), a stream of Herts. It rises near Little Hadham; and runs about 8 miles south-westward to the sea a little below Ware.

ASH, a hamlet in Sutton-on-the-Hill parish, Derbyshire; 8 miles W by S of Derby. Acres, 691. Pop., 46. Houses, 7.

ASH, a hamlet in Parkham parish, Devon; 6½ miles W of Torrington.

ASH, a hamlet in South Tawton parish, Devon; 4½ miles ESE of Okehampton. Ash House in the vicinity, now a ruin, was a seat of the Drakes, and the birthplace, in 1650, of the mother of the Duke of Marlborough.

ASH, a hamlet and a chapelry in Martock parish, Somerset. The hamlet stands near the Durston and Yeovil railway, 3 miles SW of Ilchester. Pop., 322. The chapelry includes the hamlet, and was constituted in 1845. Post-town, Martock under Ilminster. Pop., 530. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £62. Patron, the Vicar of Martock.

ASH, a tithing in Crewkerne parish, near the town of Crewkerne, Somerset.

ASH, a parish in Farnborough district, and a village in Farnborough and Farnham districts, Surrey. The village stands near the Southwestern railway, the Basingstoke canal, and the Blackwater river, 2 miles NW of Hog's Back, and 4 NE of Farnham; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Farnborough station. The parish includes also the tithing of Normandy, and the hamlet-chapelry of Frimley. Acres, 12,273. Rated property, £15,443. Pop., 4,164. Houses, 753. The property is much subdivided. The southern tracts are hilly, and partly common. Ash Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £473.* Patron, Winchester college. The church has a plain Norman doorway, and is good. The rectory of Frimley and the p. curacy of York-Town are separate charges. Charities, £16.

ASH, a chapelry in Whitechurch parish, Salop; 2½ miles SE of Whitechurch r. station. It includes the townships of Ash-Magna and Ash-Parva; contains the residences of Ash House and Ash Grove; and has a post-office under Whitechurch. Pop., 545. Houses, 110. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £145.* Patron, the Rector of Whitechurch.

ASH, Hants, Dorset, and East Devon. See ASHE.

ASH, Durham. See ESH.

ASH, North-East Kent. See ASH-NEXT-SANDWICH.

ASH, or ASH-NEXT-RIDLEY, a parish in Dartford district, Kent; 6 miles S of Northfleet r. station, and 7 SSE of Dartford. It includes the hamlets of Hodsol-Street and West-York and part of Culverstone-Green; and it has a post-office under Sevenoaks. Acres, 3,023. Real property, £4,761. Pop., 537. Houses, 132. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £548.* Patron, W. Lambard, Esq. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

ASH ABBEY. See CAMPEY-ASH.

ASHAMPSTEAD, a parish in Bradfield district, Berks; 6 miles W of Pangbourne r. station, and 10½ W by N of Reading. It has a post-office under Reading. Acres, 2,057. Real property, £2,316. Pop., 385. Houses, 87. Part of the land is common. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £80.* Patrons, Rev. W. Sykes and Simeon's Trustees. There are two dissenting chapels, a free school, and charities £12.

ASHAMPSTEAD, or ACKHAMSTEAD, a chapelry in the parish of Lewknor and counties of Oxford and Buckingham; 3½ miles NW of Great Marlow, and 3½ WSW of Wycombe r. station. The part of it known as Sturridge and Cadmore-End is in Oxford; and the part known as the Moor and Finnermoor is in Berks. Post-town, Lewknor under Tetworth. Pop., 354. The living bears the name also of Cadmore-End; and is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Bishop of Oxford two thirds, and All-Souls College one turn.

ASHATCH, a village 3½ miles NE of Ludlow, Salop.

ASHBADWELL. See BADWELL-ASH.

ASHBEACON HILL, a hill 655 feet high, near Milborne Port, Somerset.

ASH-BOCKING, or ASHBOCKEN, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 5 miles NE of Claydon r. station, and 8 N of Ipswich. Post-town, Coddenden under Needham-Market. Acres, 1,403. Real property, £2,588. Pop., 324. Houses, 70. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £333.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a brass of a Bocking of 1585, and is very good. Charities, £25.

ASHBORNE, or ASHBOURNE, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Derby. The town stands on the river Henmore, 1½ mile above its influx to the Dove, at the terminus of a branch of the North Stafford railway, 7½ miles NE of the junction with the main line at Rocester station, and 13½ by road, NW of Derby. It was formerly called Ashburn, and anciently Esseburu. It belonged to the Crown at the time of the Conquest; passed to the duchy of Lancaster; was taken by the Parliamentary forces in 1644; retaken by the Royal forces, and visited by Charles I., in 1645; and occupied as head quarters by the Scottish army of Prince Charles Edward, on their march to Derby, in 1745. Its situation is pleasant, and its vicinity rich in romantic scenery; so as to occasion it to attract many visitors. Its houses, in general, are of red brick, roofed with slate; and its streets are tolerably neat. It has a head post-office, a telegraph office, a banking-office, three chief inns, a town-hall, news-room, a small jail, a grammar school, a national school, a parish church, a Calvinist chapel restored in 1869, three other dissenting chapels, a R. Catholic chapel, a work-house of 1864, several alms-houses, and large general charities; and is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling place. The grammar school was founded in 1553; has estates yielding £214 a-year; and is a substantial stone building. The house once inhabited by Dr. John Taylor, and visited by his intimate friend the great Dr. Johnson, stands opposite the grammar school. The parish church is a spacious, cruciform, early English edifice of 1241; is surmounted by a central square tower, with lofty, ornamented, octagonal spire; was renovated in 1845, at a cost of nearly £5,000, mostly raised by subscription; and contains brasses and tombs of the Cockaines, the Bradburns, and the Boothbys. The finest of the monuments is a statutory one, in white marble, from the chisel of Banks, to the memory of Penelope, the only child of Sir Brooke Boothby, who died, in 1791, in her sixth year; and this is supposed to have suggested to Chantrey his beautiful group of the two children in Lichfield cathedral. The town is in high repute as a mart for cattle, cheese, and other agricultural produce; and it has a weekly market on Saturday,—general fairs on the first Tuesday in Jan., 13 Feb., 3 April, the last Thursday in April, 21 May, 5 July, 16 Aug., 20 Oct., and 29 Nov., or on the preceding day if the 29th be a Sunday,—fairs for cheese on the second Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in Sept.,—and fairs for horned cattle, sheep, and horses on the days preceding each. Malt-making, lace-making, and cotton manufacture are carried on. Pop., 3,501. Houses, 760.

The township lies wholly in the town. Real property, £6,605. Pop., 2,120. Houses, 472.—The parish includes also the liberty of Offcote and Underwood, the townships of Sturston, Yeldersley, Hülland, Hülland-Ward, Hülland-Ward-Indaks, and Clifton and Compton, the hamlet of Newton-Grange, and the chapelry of Alsop-le-Dale and Easton. Acres, 7,932. Rated property, exclusive of Hülland chapelry, £26,312. Pop. of the whole, 5,078. Houses, 1,098. The property is much subdivided. Ashborne Hall was long the seat of the Boothbys; was the quarters of Prince Charles Edward on his march to Derby; and is now the residence of Captain Holland R. N. Ashborne-Green Hall belongs to the De Burgles, and is a meeting-place of sportsmen. Ashborne Grove belongs to the Dales. Mayfield Cottage, in the neighbourhood, was, for a

considerable time, the residence of the poet Moore, and the place where he wrote great part of his "Lalla Rookh." The Henmore and the Dove, in their connexion with the parish, afford prime angling for trout and grayling, and were noted for it by Warton and Cotton. Thorp-Cloud Hill, 3 miles from the town, and 300 feet high, commands a fine view of the craggy flanks of the Dove. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Mappleton, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £420.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The chapelries of Clifton, Hlland, and Alsop-le-Dale are separate charges. Sir Aston Cockaine, the Elizabethan poet, and Sir Brooke Boothby, the author of "Tables and Satires" and of other works, were natives.

The sub-district comprises the parishes of Edlaston-with-Wyaston, Osmaston, Bradley, and Kniveton, and parts of the parishes of Ashborne and Bradbourne. Acres, 11,442. Pop., 4,876. Houses, 1,041. The district consists of Ashborne poor-law union and part of Allstonefield, Gilbert's incorporation; and comprehends, in addition to Ashborne sub-district, the sub-district of Brailsford, containing the parishes of Brailsford, Longford, and Shirley, and parts of the parishes of Ashborne, Mugginton, and Wirksworth,—the sub-district of Hartington, containing the parish of Parwich, and parts of the parishes of Ashborne, Hartington, and Bradbourne,—the sub-district of Brassington, containing the parishes of Carsington, Hognaston, and Bonsall, the extra-parochial tract of Griff-Grange, and parts of the parishes of Bradbourne, Kirk-Iretton, and Wirksworth,—the sub-district of Mayfield, containing the parishes of Snelston and Ellastone, the latter electorally in Stafford, and parts of the parishes of Ashborne and Mayfield, the latter electorally in Stafford,—and the sub-district of Calton, containing the parishes of Tissington, Fenny-Bentley, Thorpe, Mappleton, Okeover, Blore, Ilam, and Waterfall, the four last electorally in Stafford, the extra-parochial tract of Musden-Grange, electorally in Stafford, and parts of the parishes of Bradbourne, Mayfield, and Allstonefield, the two last in Stafford. Acres, 100,937. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,029. Pop. in 1841, 21,353; in 1861, 20,648. Houses, 4,384. Marriages in 1866, 163; births, 620,—of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 397,—of which 114 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,390; births, 6,252; deaths, 4,064. The places of worship in 1851 were 41 of the Church of England, with 9,921 sittings, 4 of Independents, with 440 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connection, with 340 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 300 s.; 21 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,841 s.; 24 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,301 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 290 s.; and one undefined, with 90 s. The schools in 1851 were 60 public day schools, with 2,193 scholars; 40 private day schools, with 930 s.; 57 Sunday schools, with 3,112 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 70 s.

ASHBRITTLE, a parish in Wellington district, Somerset; on the verge of the county, and on the river Tone, near the Western canal, 3½ miles from the Bristol and Exeter railway, 6 miles W by S of Wellington. It includes the tything of Greenham; and its post-town is Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 2,439. Real property, £3,715. Pop., 525. Houses, 100. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £450.* Patron, J. Queke, Esq. The church is mainly old, partly new. There are a chapel of ease, built in 1860, and a national school.

ASHBROOK. See AMPNEY-ST. MARY.

ASHBURN. See ASHBORNE.

ASHBURN (THE), a stream of Sussex. It rises near Kent's Hill; and runs about 8 miles southward to the Channel at Pevensey. Its mouth, up to Pevensey bridge, till about 1700, was a harbour for small vessels, but has been rendered unnavigable by accumulation of sand and shingle.

ASHBURNHAM, a parish in Battle district, Sussex; 5 miles W of Battle r. station. It has a post-office under Battle; and it gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Ashburnham, the descendants of Bertoun de Ashburnham, who was "vice-comes" of Kent

and Sussex at the landing of William the Conqueror. Acres, 3,648. Real property, £3,577. Pop., 844. Houses, 154. Ashburnham Place, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham, is a red-brick mansion, mostly modern; and contains a rich collection of books and manuscripts, several rare pictures, some fine old plate and ancient armour, and the shirt worn by Charles I. on the scaffold, his watch, his white silk drawers, and the sheet thrown over his body after the execution. These relics were given on the scaffold to the King's attendant John Ashburnham, and bequeathed by one of his descendants to the parish for ever; and were formerly preserved in the church. A public path through the church-yard commands grand views of the coast to Beachy-head. An iron furnace, in the north, was noted for producing the best iron in England, and continued to be worked after every other iron furnace in Sussex was extinct; and the site of it may still be traced. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Penhurst, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £307.* Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church was rebuilt by the John Ashburnham who attended Charles I.; and contains monuments of himself and of other members of the family. Charities, £5.

ASHBURTON, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Newton-Abbot, Devon. The town stands on the Yeoo, about 1¼ mile from the Dart, near the grandest part of Dartmoor, 7 miles NNW of Totnes; and a railway to it, from the South Devon, was in advanced progress in 1869. It was anciently called Aspertun and Aisbertone. It belonged to the Crown at Domesday; was given to the see of Exeter before 1310; became a stannary town in 1328, on account of tin and copper mines in its neighbourhood; belonged to the Crown again in the time of Charles I.; was taken by Fairfax in 1646; and went, after various changes, into the possession of Lord Clinton. It consists principally of two long streets; and has a neat appearance. The market-house has a lofty basement for market purposes, and an upper story with public rooms; and is a fine edifice, in the Italian style, built in 1850, at a cost of upwards of £2,000. The parish church is a spacious cruciform structure, of perpendicular date, with modern alterations, surmounted by a central tower, 90 feet high, was formerly collegiate, and contains some fine monuments. There are four dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, with £80 of endowed income, and two exhibitions and two scholarships at Exeter college, Oxford, other charities with £222, a post-office under Newton-Abbot, and three chief inns. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the first Thursday in March and June, 10 Aug., and 11 Nov. The manufacture of serge and blanketing is carried on. A great business formerly arose from the thoroughfare between London and Plymouth; but has died away since the opening of the South Devon railway. The town is a borough by prescription; sent two members to parliament in the times of Edward I. and Henry IV., and from 1640 till 1832; and was half disfranchised by the act of 1832, and entirely disfranchised in 1868. It is governed by a portreeve, a bailiff, and constables. Acres, 6,936. Real property, £13,670. Electors in 1868, 356. Pop., 3,062. Houses, 574. John Dunning, solicitor-general in 1767, Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, and William Gifford, the well-known editor of the Quarterly Review, born in 1756, were natives. A peerage, with the title of Baron Ashburton, was given to Dunning in 1782; and, becoming extinct in 1823, was revived in favour of Alexander Baring in 1835.—The parish, as already noted, is co-extensive with the borough. The living is a vicarage, in annexation with the vicarage of Buckland-in-the-Moor, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £639.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.—The sub-district includes six parishes and a chapelry. Acres, 31,599. Pop., 6,362. Houses, 1,245.

ASHBURY, a village and a parish in Farringdon district, Berks. The village stands near the Ridge-way or Icknield-street, at the W end of Whitehorse vale, 3 miles SSE of Shrivenham r. station, and 7½ S of Farringdon; and it has a post-office under Shrivenham. The parish includes also the tythings of Idstone and Oldstone,

and the hamlet of Kingstone-Winslow. Acres, 5,520. Real property, £6,825. Pop., 742. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £375.* Patron, Magdalen college, Oxford. The church is partly Norman, partly decorated English. There are a P. Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £14.

ASHBURY, anciently Essebury, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; on an affluent of the river Torridge, 5 miles SSW of Hatherleigh, and 14 WSW of Morehard Road r. station. Post-town, North Lew under Exbourne, North Devon. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £748. Pop., 80. Houses, 9. The manor, with most of the property, belongs to the owner of Ashbury House, a large old residence in a well-wooded park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £96.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a small old edifice, with nave, chancel, and tower.

ASHBURY'S, a station on the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 1½ mile ESE of Manchester. It serves for Bellevue.

ASHBY, a township in Bottesford parish, Lincoln; 7 miles WNW of Brigg. It has a post-office under Brigg. Real property, £2,611. Pop., 503. Houses, 111.

ASHBY, a hamlet in Litton-Cheney parish, Dorset; 9 miles W of Dorchester.

ASHBY, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; 3 miles SW of Buckenham r. station, and 7 SE of Norwich. Post-town, Rockland under Norwich. Acres, 487. Real property, £1,360. Pop., 257. Houses, 58. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Carleton, in the diocese of Norwich.

ASHBY, a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk; near the river Bure, 8 miles NE of Brundall r. station, and 12 ENE of Norwich. Post-town, Ludham under Norwich. Acres, with Oby and Thirne, 1,403. Real property, with Oby, £3,035. Pop. of Ashby, 16. Houses, 3. Ashby, Oby, and Thirne are three rectories forming one benefice in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £690.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich.

ASHBY, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; near the river Waveney 2½ miles N of Somerleyton r. station, and 5½ NW of Lowestoft. Post-town, Somerleyton under Lowestoft. Acres, 1,109. Real property, £1,137. Pop., 70. Houses, 14. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £214. Patron, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart. The church is mainly early English, and has a decorated east window, a square Norman font, and a circular west tower, with octagonal upper story.

ASHBY, Westmoreland. See ASBY.

ASHBY-BY-PARTNEY, or **ASHBY-EAST**, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the river Steeping, 2 miles E of Spilsby, and 3½ W of Burgh r. station. Post-town, Spilsby. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £1,640. Pop., 143. Houses, 33. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £157.* Patron, the Rev. L. Fowler. The church is plain. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ASHBY (CANONS), a parish in Daventry and Towcester districts, Northampton; on the river Cherwell, 8 miles SW of Weedon r. station, and 9 S of Daventry. It includes the hamlet of Adstone; and its post-town is Eydon under Daventry. Acres, 2,600. Real property, £3,109. Pop., 220. Houses, 46. A friary of black canons was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by Stephen de Leye; and given, at the dissolution, to Sir Francis Bryan. Canons-Ashby House is the seat of Sir H. E. L. Dryden, Bart.; and contains a very large apartment floored with oak from one tree. The living is a donative in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, not reported. Patron, Sir H. E. L. Dryden. The church is good; and has tombs of the Drydens. The p. curacy of Adstone is a separate charge.

ASHBY (CASTLE), a parish in Hardingstone district, Northampton; near the Nen river and the Peterborough railway, 7 miles E of Northampton. It has a station on the railway at White Mill, and includes the hamlet of Chadstone; and its post-town is Grendon under Northampton. Acres, 1,926. Real property, £3,053. Pop., 183. Houses, 33. Castle-Ashby House, the seat of the

Marquis of Northampton, stands within the parish, at the north end of a wide avenue of upwards of 3 miles through Yardley Chase; and is a large quadrangular edifice, with two lofty octangular towers, built in 1625-35; and contains a good picture gallery, with valuable portraits and very old oil paintings. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £238.* Patron, the Marquis of Northampton. The church stands in the park; has a Norman porch; and contains an altar-tomb, with effigies of a crusader.

ASHBY (COLD), a parish in Brixworth district, Northampton; 3½ miles S of Welford, and 5 SE of Stanford-Hall r. station. Post-town, Welford under Rugby. Acres, 1,940. Real property, £4,090. Pop., 446. Houses, 104. The property is subdivided. The place is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £230. Patron, the Rev. W. Mousley. The church is tolerable; and contains tombs of the Langhams. A school has £23 from endowment, and other charities £20. Richard Knolles, born in 1543, the author of a History of the Turks, was a native.

ASHBY-CUM-FENBY. See **ASHBY-WITH-FENBY**.

ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUND, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 4½ miles N of Sleaford r. station. Post-town, Digby under Sleaford. Acres, 2,880. Real property, £2,938. Pop., 176. Houses, 28. The property is not much divided. Ashby-Laund House is an old mansion, the seat of J. W. King, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £299. Patron, J. W. King, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £9.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Leicester. The town stands in a pleasant situation, on the NW border of the county, on the rivulet Gilwiskaw, near the Midland railway and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 18 miles by road and 20½ by railway NW by W of Leicester. It was anciently called Esceby; and it took the afterpart of its present name from the ancient Norman-French family of La Zouch. It belonged to that family from the time of Henry III. till 1461; it passed then to the Crown; and it was given to the family of Hastings, the ancestors of the present Marquis. The castle of the La Zouches stood on a rising ground at the S end of the town; and a stronger one was built on its site, out of its materials, in 1480, by Sir William Hastings. This gentleman was master of the mint, and introduced a new gold coinage; and he was created Baron Hastings by Edward IV., and beheaded in the Tower by Richard III. Mary, Queen of Scots, was for some time confined in the castle; James I.'s queen and son Henry were entertained in it, on their journey to London in 1603; James I. himself visited it in 1617; and Charles I. dined at it a few days before the storming of Leicester. Colonel Henry Hastings, son of the Earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards created Baron Loughborough, garrisoned it for Charles, was besieged in it by Fairfax, and surrendered it to Colonel Needham. The parliament thought it more likely, if left entire, to be serviceable to the Royalists than to themselves; and they ordered it to be dismantled in 1648. Only portions of the hall, the chapel, and the kitchen are now standing; but they form an extensive and picturesque mass of ruin, perhaps the finest in the country; and they show Tudor features of architecture which indicate that some parts were of later erection than the original pile. The scene of the grand tournament described in "Ivanhoe" is about a mile to the W, near the village of Snisby; and some Roman coins have been found in the vicinity.

The town consists chiefly of one principal street, with two smaller ones running in a parallel direction; and contains some well-built houses. The town-hall was built in 1857, and is a noble edifice. St. Helen's church is fine decorated English; includes two chapels, separated by four lofty arches, springing from fluted pillars; and contains tombs of the Earls of Huntingdon, and of the good Countess Selina, who figures largely in religious history, and spent £100,000 in works of benevolence. Trinity church, at the west end of the town, is a handsome

structure, in the early English style, with about 900 sittings, built in 1833, at a cost of £4,000. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Primitive Methodists; and the first was rebuilt in 1825, at a cost of nearly £2,000. The grammar-school is a large edifice; was founded, in 1567, by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon; has endowments yielding £840 a year; holds ten exhibitions of £10 a-year each, in Emanuel college, Cambridge; and had for its first master Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and author of well-known Christian writings. Two other public schools have £50 and £36 from endowment, and other charities £150. Ivanhoe baths, constructed in 1826, have a fine Doric edifice 200 feet long; are supplied, by pipes, from springs 3 miles distant, with mineral water containing bromine; and are noted for medicinal effect in scrofula and kindred diseases. The town is a summer resort of invalids and visitors; and has two good hotels, good lodging-houses, a theatre, a railway station, a head post-office, and a banking office. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the Monday before Shrove-Tuesday, Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, 14 Sept., and 3 Nov. Trade is carried on in malting, stocking-making, hat-making, and in the traffic of neighbouring brick-fields, smelting-works, and collieries. A coal-field lies around, of irregular outline, about 10 miles by 8; estimated to comprise 40,000 acres of workable area of coal, having nine seams, with an aggregate thickness of 33 feet; and includes pits at Swadlincote, Moira, Donnington, and Oakthorpe, belonging to the Marquis of Hastings, and pits at Sileston, Whitwick, Church-Gresley, Measham, Staunton-Harold, and elsewhere, belonging to other proprietors. The town is governed by officers annually appointed at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Pop., 3,772. Houses, 830. Bishop Joseph Hall and Dr. John Bainbridge were natives.

The parish includes also part of Blackfordby chapelry. Acres, 5,097. Real property, £39,884; of which £12,230 are in mines, and £1,130 are in railways. Pop., 6,958. Houses, 1,317. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £417.* Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. Trinity church is a separate charge, with income of £180,* in the patronage of the Vicar.—The sub-district includes the parishes of Osgathorpe and Calke, the latter electorally in Derby, and parts of the parishes of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Breedon-on-the-Hill. Acres, 12,450. Pop., 8,290. Houses, 1,640. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Hartshorn, containing the parishes of Willesley, Snisby, Hartshorn, and Ticknall, the extra-parochial tract of Bondary or Burton Road, and parts of the parishes of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Seal, Stretton-en-le-Field, Church-Gresley, and Measham, all, except the parts of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Seal, electorally in Derby; the sub-district of Measham, containing the parishes of Heather, Sweptstone, and Snarestone, and parts of the parishes of Nailstone, Measham, and Appleby, the three last electorally in Derby; and the sub-district of Whitwick, containing the parishes of Whitwick, Cole-Orton, Packington, and Ravenstone, parts of the two latter electorally in Derby, and part of the parish of Ilstock. Acres, 50,242. Poor-rates in 1866, £11,636. Pop. in 1861, 28,480. Houses, 5,931. Marriages in 1866, 239; births, 1,188,—of which 96 were illegitimate; deaths, 599,—of which 251 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 were at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,007; births, 9,902; deaths, 5,665. The places of worship in 1851 were 33 of the Church of England, with 10,081 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 655 s.; 13 of Baptists, with 2,934 s.; 27 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,455 s.; 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,040 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 160 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 280 s. The schools in 1851 were 49 public day schools, with 3,283 scholars; 43 private day schools, with 888 s.; 60 Sunday schools, with 4,191 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 29 s.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH CANAL, a canal from the neighbourhood of Moira, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Ashby-de-la-

Zouch, to the Coventry canal, 2 miles S of Nuneaton. It was opened in 1805; is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, all on a level; and goes in a S by easterly direction, past Market-Bosworth and near Ilkeckley, but is very winding. Tram railways connect its N end with Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Ticknall, and Church-Gresley.

ASHBY (EAST). See ASHBY-BY-PARTNEY.

ASHBY-POLYVILLE, a township and a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicestershire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Wreake, 5 miles ESE of Bescarby r. station, and 6 SW of Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,985. Real property, £3,460. Pop., 160. Houses, 43. The parish includes also the chapelry of Barsby; and its post-town is Gaddesby under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 3,013. Real property, £5,679. Pop., 450. Houses, 106. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £190. Patron, the Rev. W. Acworth. The church is decorated English of the 14th century; has fine square-headed windows; and needs repair. Almshouses and other charities were founded by Lord Carrington, and have an income of £139. The Franciscan friar, William Folville, who figured in the controversy "De pueris induendis," was a native.

ASHBY (GREAT). See ASHBY-MAGNA.

ASHBY (LITTLE). See ASHBY-PARVA.

ASHBY-MAGNA, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicestershire; 2 miles ESE of Broughton-Astley r. station, and 4 N by E of Lutterworth. Post-town, Leire under Lutterworth. Acres, 1,720. Real property, £2,881. Pop., 315. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £200.* Patron, the Earl of Aylesford. The church was restored in 1861.

ASHBY-MEARS, or MEARS-ASHBY, a parish in Wellborough district, Northampton; 3 miles N by W of Castle-Ashby r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Wellborough. Post-town, Wilby, under Northampton. Acres, 1,590. Real property, £3,220. Pop., 525. Houses, 117. A.-M. Hall is the seat of H. M. Stockdale, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £235. Patrons, Trustees. The church was restored in 1858. There are two dissenting chapels and an endowed school.

ASHBY-PARVA, or LITTLE ASHBY, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicestershire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ullesthorpe r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Lutterworth. It has a post-office, of the name of Ashby-Parva, under Lutterworth. Acres, 1,357. Real property, £2,742. Pop., 160. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £260.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Charities, £157; of which £150 belong to an almshouse and a school.

ASHBY-PUERORUM, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Horncastle r. station. It includes the hamlet of Stainsby and the tract of Holbeck, which is in some respects extra-parochial; and its post-town is Hagworthingham under Spilsby. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £2,229. Pop., 149. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. An estate was bequeathed to the Lincoln chorister boys; and this is alluded to in the distinctive name Puerorum. A Roman sarcophagus or stone chest, containing a strong, well-made, glass urn, was found, in 1804, near the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £118. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a small antique structure, with a massive tower; and is in very good condition.

ASHBY-ST. LEDGERS, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; near Watling-street and the Oxford and Grand Junction canals, 2 miles W of Crick r. station, and 4 N of Daventry. It has a post-office under Rugby. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £3,605. Pop., 300. Houses, 63. The distinctive name St. Ledgers is taken from the patron saint of the church. Ashby Manor-house, a substantial old mansion, belonged to the Catesbys, passed to the Jansons, and is now the property of W. Senhouse, Esq.; and a small room in one of its offices was the place where Robert Catesby and his fellow conspirators concocted the gunpowder plot. Ashby Lodge is

another chief residence. The parish is a meet of the Pytchley hounds. The endowed charities in it amount to £44. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £130.* Patron, W. Senhouse, Esq. The church is an edifice of nave and aisles, with tower and spire; has screen, rood-loft, and three piscinas; and contains an altar-tomb of William Catesby and his wife, of date 1493. This Catesby was the favourite of Richard III., fought for him at the battle of Bosworth, and was captured there and beheaded at Leicester; and he is "the cat" of the triumvirate—while Richard Ratcliffe is "the rat," Lord Lovel "the dog," and Richard III. "the hog," in allusion to his crest of the boar—named in the satirical distich

"The rat and the cat, and Lovel the dog,
Do govern all England under the hog."

ASHBY (West), a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 2 miles N by E of Horncastle r. station. It contains the hamlets of Farthorpe and Middlethorpe; and its post-town is Horncastle. Acres, 1,590. Real property, £4,553. Pop., 526. Houses, 118. Ashby-Thorpe House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £54. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church is later English. There are two Methodist chapels and some charities.

ASHBY-WITH-FENBY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on the Wolds. 3 miles SW of Holton-le-Clay r. station, and 6½ S by W of Great Grimsby. Post-town, Holton-le-Clay under Grimsby. Acres, 1,675. Real property, £2,640. Pop., 274. Houses, 60. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £310.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and almshouses with £30 a year.

ASH-CAMPSEY. See **CAMPSEY-ASH**.

ASHCHURCH, a parish in Tewkesbury district, Gloucester; on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, at the junction of the Tewkesbury branch, 2 miles E of Tewkesbury. It has a station on the railway; it includes the tythings of Panington, Fiddington and Nacton, Aston-on-Carron, and Northway and Newton; and its post-town is Tewkesbury. Acres, 4,201. Real property, £11,801. Pop., 771. Houses, 159. The property is much subdivided. There is a mineral spring of similar quality to the waters of Cheltenham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £270.* Patron, Rev. C. N. Williams. The church is later English, with a Norman porch and a pinnacled tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £26. The junction of the Tewkesbury branch railway is at Ashchurch; and a railway from A. to Evesham was formed under an act of 1862.

ASHCOMBE, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; 3 miles E of Chudleigh, and 4½ NW of Dawlish r. station. It has a post-office under Dawlish. Acres, 1,932. Real property, £1,957. Pop., 212. Houses, 41. The property is all in one estate; and about 500 acres are waste or wood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £222. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a small edifice, repaired and partly rebuilt in 1825; and has a square tower and a stained glass east window.

ASHCOMBE, a hamlet in Weston-super-Mare parish, Somerset; near the Bristol channel and the Great Western railway, 8½ miles NW of Axbridge.

ASHCOMBE, an estate in Cranborne Chase, Wilts; 5 miles SE of Shaftesbury. It belonged formerly to Lord Arundell, and belongs now to Mr. Grove. It comprises a romantic circular hollow, engirt with an amphitheatre of wooded hills, accessible only by a declivitous road; and has, in the centre, an isolated knoll, crowned by remains of an old mansion.

ASHCOTT, a parish in Bridgwater district, Somerset; near the Glastonbury railway, 5 miles WSW of Glastonbury. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bath; and includes the hamlet of Pedwell. Acres, 2,272. Real property, £4,328. Pop., 817. Houses, 183. The manor belonged to Glastonbury abbey. The

living is a vicarage, annexed to Shapwick, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church was restored in 1860. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £70.

ASHDON, a village in Saffron-Walden district, Essex, and a parish chiefly in that district and county, but partly also in Linton district, Cambridge. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cam, 3½ miles NE of Saffron-Walden, and 5½ ENE of Audley-End r. station; and has a post-office under Cambridge. Pop., 1,011. Houses, 220. The parish includes also the hamlet of Bartlow-End. Acres, 4,969. Real property, £6,969. Pop., 1,235. Houses, 270. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Viscount Maynard. A place with a fine prospect and four barrows—the latter supposed to be sepulchral monuments of Danish chiefs—contends with Ashington in Rochford district the repute of being the battlefield of Canute's victory of Assandune, in 1016, over Edmund Ironside. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £909.* Patron, Cains College, Cambridge. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, and charities £21.

ASHDOWN FOREST, an ancient forest, now a heath-land, midway between East Grinstead and Uckfield, Sussex. It lies within the manor of Maresfield, extending into five parishes; and comprises 13,991 acres. It once was fenced, covered with wood, and stocked with deer; but was laid open during the civil war in the time of Charles I., and allowed to be desolated. Most of its timber was consumed as fuel in the iron furnaces which formerly abounded in the neighbourhood; and only a few trees, scattered and on the lower grounds, now remain. The general surface is bare and wild, cut with ravines and glens, or rising into heights which command extensive views. The manor, with the forest, belonged to the honour of Perensy; was given, among other lands, in lieu of Richmond castle, to John of Gaunt, and took then the name of Lancaster Great Park; passed, at the Restoration, to the Earl of Bristol; and is now divided among various proprietors.

ASHDOWN PARK, the seat of the Earl of Craven, in Berks; on a high desolate spot, among bleak downs, near Ridge-way or Icknield-street, 3 miles SSW of White Horse vale, and 3¼ NW of Lambourn. The house was built by Webb, the nephew of Inigo Jones; is in the same style as Coleshill; and contains interesting family portraits. Stones called the Grey Wethers, looking like a flock of sheep, remains of a stratum of Bagshot sand, similar in nature to the stones of Stonehenge and Avebury, lie on the turf around the house; and a small circular camp, known as Alfred's Castle, lies to the E. Some neighbouring spot on the downs contests with Aston, Ashendon, Aslamstead, and Ilsey, the celebrity of having been the scene of the famous battle, in 871, between Alfred and the Danes, and is now thought by most antiquaries to have the best of the claim; so that, most probably, Ashdown was the *Æscendunc* of the Saxons.

ASHE, a tything in Stourpaine parish, Dorset; on the river Stour, 3½ miles NNW of Blandford. Pop., 64.

ASHE, or **ASU**, a tything in Netherbury parish, Dorset; 1 mile SW of Beaminster. It is a curacy annexed to Netherbury.

ASHE, or **ASU**, a hamlet in Musbury parish, Devon; 2½ miles SW of Axminster. An old mansion here, now a farm-house, was the birthplace, in 1656, of John Churchill, the famous Duke of Marlborough.

ASHE, or **ASU**, a parish in Whitechurch district, Hants; near the Southwestern railway, in the vicinity of Overton station, 5 miles ENE of Whitechurch. Post-town, Overton under Micheldever station. Acres, 2,107. Real property, £1,759. Pop., 145. Houses, 25. Part of the surface is warren. Ashe Park and Oakley Hall are chief residences. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £410.* Patron, W. H. Beach, Esq.

ASHEBY. See **ASBY**.

ASHIELDHAM, a parish in Maldon district, Essex; near the coast, 10 miles ESE of Maldon r. station. Post-town, Tillingham under Maldon. Acres, 2,398; of

which 700 are water. Real property, £1,950. Pop., 212. Houses, 38. The surface is low, and partly marshy. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £339.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

ASHELWORTH, or **ASHLEWORTH**, a parish in the district and county of Gloucester; at a ferry on the river Severn, 5 miles N of Gloucester r. station. It has a post-office under Gloucester. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £3,710. Pop., 517. Houses, 136. The property is subdivided. Ashelworth House is an old seat of the Haywards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £280. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is early English, and has a tower and spire. There are a national school, a police station, and some charities.

ASHEN, a parish in the district of Risbridge and county of Essex; on the verge of the county, at the river Stour, 2½ miles SW of Clare, and ¾ NNW of Yeldham r. station. Post-town, Bumpstead-Steeple under Halstead. Acres, 1,493. Real property, £2,523. Pop., 341. Houses, 71. The property is subdivided. An Augustinian priory was founded here in the time of Edward II. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church was repaired in 1859.

ASHENDON, a parish and a hundred in Bucks. The parish is in Aylesbury district, near the Julian way, 7½ miles W of Aylesbury r. station; and includes the hamlet of Pollicot. Post-town, Brill under Tetworth. Acres, 1,790. Real property, £3,493. Pop., 325. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Ashendon has been held for centuries by the Grenvilles. The manor of Little Pollicot was given about the year 1179 by John Buckton, a priest, to one of the colleges of Oxford. Ashendon figures repeatedly in the wars of the heptarchy, and claims against Ashdown to have been the scene of Alfred's victory in 871. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Dorton, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £106. Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church contains the tomb of a crusader, and is good.—The hundred is bounded on the SW and the W by Oxfordshire; and contains twenty-seven parishes and parts of four others. Acres, 63,653. Pop. in 1851, 13,369; in 1861, 13,339. Houses, 2,556.

ASHERIDGE, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Amersham district, Bucks; 2 miles NW of Chesham. Pop., 129.

ASHERIDGE, Berkhamstead district. See **ASH- RIDGE**.

ASHEY, an extensive ancient manor in the Isle of Wight; extending from the coast around Ryde southward to the hills which overhang the Main river. It belonged to the abbess of Wherwell, near Andover; was donated, in 1333, to Giles Worsley; and the northern part of it, on which Ryde stands, was sold to Anthony Dillington, and passed afterwards to the family of Player. Asher Common, 2 miles S of Ryde, is now enclosed. Asher Farm, a little further S, was the site of a cell of the nunnery of Wherwell. Ashey Down, still further S, rises 424 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a splendid view from Southampton to Chichester. Ashey-Sa-mark, on the summit of the down, is a triangular pyramid, erected in 1735 by the Trinity Board; and guides the navigation into St. Helen's Road at Spithead. The Ryde water-works, constructed in 1855, are at the foot of the down.

ASHFIELD, or **ASHFIELD-WITH-THORPE**, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 2 miles ESE of Debenham, and 9 NE of Needham r. station. Post-town, Debenham under Stonham. Acres, 1,565. Real property, £2,674. Pop., 306. Houses, 67. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £53. Patron, Lord Haverley. The church is a brick structure of 1853.

ASHFIELD (GREAT), a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 2½ miles N of Elmwell r. station, and 7½ NW of Stowmarket. It has a post-office of the name of Ashfield, under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,516. Real property, £2,769. Pop., 403. Houses, 78. Ashfield

Lodge is now the seat of Sir Henry C. Blake, Bart., and was the birthplace of Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and of his brother, the Bishop of Durham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £54. Patron, Lord Thurlow. The church is a small brick edifice, with a tower. Charities, £104.

ASHFIELD-WITH-RUTHALL, a township in Ditton-Priors parish, Salop; 7¼ miles SSW of Much-Wenlock. Pop., 53.

ASHFIELD-WITH-THORPE. See **ASHFIELD**.

ASHFORD, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Bakewell parish, Derby. The village stands on the river Wye, adjacent to the Buxton railway, in a charming situation, surrounded by high hills near Monsal dale, 1 mile WNW of Hassop r. station, and 2 NW of Bakewell. It has a post-office under Bakewell; and it carries on stocking-making, spinning, and a trade in marble. Mills for the cutting and polishing of marble were erected in its vicinity in 1748, and are the oldest establishments of their kind in England. Marbles of many tints, but chiefly black and grey, are found adjacent, about 40 feet beneath the surface, in nine beds from 3 to 9 inches thick; and are manufactured at the mills into a great variety of ornamental articles. Ashford Hall, in the neighbourhood, is the seat of the Carendish family; and the manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. A spot near the church was the site of the mansion of Edward Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, now traceable only by the moat.—The township and the chapelry are co-extensive. Real property, £5,195. Pop., 829. Houses, 172. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £102.* Patron, the Vicar of Bakewell. The church is ancient. There are chapels for Methodists and Unitarians, free schools for boys and girls, and charities £20.

ASHFORD, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the north side of the estuary of the Taw, 2½ miles NW of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Barnstaple. Acres, 359. Real property, £706. Pop., 157. Houses, 31. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £110. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1854, and is a neat small edifice, with low square tower and a spire.

ASHFORD, a village and a parish in Staines district, Middlesex. The village stands amid a richly-cultivated tract, near the London, Richmond, and Reading railway, 2 miles E of Staines; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Staines. The parish includes the western part of Old Hounslow Heath, once the retreat of highwaymen, and the terror of travellers. Acres, 1,378. Real property, £3,586. Pop., 731. Houses, 139. Ashford Common was formerly a field for military reviews, but has now been long enclosed and cultivated. Ashford Lodge, Manor House, and Clock House are handsome seats. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £136. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1859. A Welsh charity school, an edifice in the Tudor style, for 200 children, was founded in 1857.

ASHFORD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and two districts, East and West, in Kent. The town stands on the Eshe or Essett river, the western branch of the Stour, and on the Southeastern railway, at the intersection of the line from Reigate to Folkestone with the line from Hastings to Ramsgate, 67 miles SE by E of London. It was anciently called Eshetford, from its situation on the river; and it belonged to Hugo de Montfort, and passed to successively the Ashetfords, the Criols, the Leybornes, the Anchers, the Smyths, and the Footes. The original town is situated on an eminence, on the N bank of the river; and has a High-street, of considerable width, about ¼ mile long. A new town, called Alfred or Newtown-Ashford, was built by the railway company, adjacent to the station; and includes extensive workshops, constructed at a cost of upwards of £100,000, and about 200 dwellings and a school, used as a clutch. The parish church, in the old town, is a spacious structure, in fine perpendicular English, built

or restored by Sir John Fogge in the time of Edward IV.; comprises nave, transept, and three chancels, with a lofty tower, resembling the Bell Harry tower of Canterbury cathedral; and contains a figured font, the tomb of Sir John Fogge, a brass of the Countess of Athole of 1375, and some fine monuments of the Snythys of Westenhanger, one of whom was the Sacharissa of Waller. An ecclesiastical college was founded by Sir John Fogge as a pendant to the church; but was dissolved in the time of Henry VII. A new church, in the second pointed style, was built in the new town in 1867. Charities exist to the amount of £309; and include two public schools. There are chapels for five dissenting bodies and Roman Catholics; a police station, built in 1864; a mechanics' institution; assembly rooms, and reading-room; a four-arched bridge, a market-house, a corn-exchange erected in 1861, a head post-office, in High-street, and a receiving-office, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, in the new town. There is also a neat cemetery, with two chapels. A great stock market is held on the first and third Tuesdays of every month, and fairs, on 17 May, 9 Sept., and 12, 13, and 24 Oct. There are two banking-offices and two chief inns. Fine linen is manufactured; and a weekly newspaper is published. The town is one of the polling-places for the county; and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. Pop., 5,522. Houses, 1,049. Wallis, the mathematician, Glover, the antiquary, and Milles, the herald, were natives. The "headstrong Kentish man" of Shakespeare also, is "John Cade of Ashford." The Osborne family, Dukes of Leeds, are said to have originated here; and the Keppels, Earls of Albemarle, take from the place the title of Baron.

The parish of Ashford comprises 2,786 acres. Real property, £27,729. Pop., 6,950. Houses, 1,311. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £460.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.—The sub-district of Ashford includes six parishes. Acres, 19,366. Pop., 8,826. Houses, 1,884.—The district of East Ashford comprehends the sub-district of Aldington, containing the parishes of Aldington, Warehorne, Orlestone, Ruckinge, Bilsington, Bonnington, and Hurst; the sub-district of Brabourne, containing the parishes of Brabourne, Mersham, Sevington, Willborough, Hinxhill, Smeeth, and Bircholt; and the sub-district of Wye, containing the parishes of Wye, Hastingleigh, Brook, Kennington, Crundale, Boughton-Aluph, Eastwell, Challock, Moldash, Chilham, and Godmersham. Acres, 54,498. Poor-rates, £8,292. Pop. in 1841, 11,530; in 1861, 12,286. Houses, 2,444. Marriages, 80; births, 396,—of which 13 were illegitimate; deaths, 233,—of which 64 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 892; births, 4,141; deaths, 2,234. The places of worship in 1851 were 21 of the Church of England, with 3,911 sittings; 1 of Baptists, with 203 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 739 s.; and 1 of Bible Christians, with 100 s. The schools in 1851 were 17 public day schools, with 1,169 scholars; 14 private day schools, with 329 s.; and 19 Sunday schools, with 1,313 s. The workhouse is in Willborough.—The district of West Ashford comprehends the sub-district of Ashford, containing the parishes of Ashford, Hothfield, Bethersden, Great Chart, Kingsnorth, and Shadoxhurst; and the sub-district of Caledhill, containing the parishes of Westwell, Smarden, Egerton, Little Chart, Charing, and Pluckley and Pevington. Acres, 41,901. Poor-rates, £7,348. Pop. in 1841, 11,329; in 1861, 15,137. Houses, 2,891. Marriages, 135; births, 533,—of which 33 were illegitimate; deaths, 315,—of which 116 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,085; births, 5,251; deaths, 2,820. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 7,146 sittings; 1 of Laly Huntingdon's Connexion, with 370 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,395 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 150 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 966 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 115 s.; 1 undefined, with 30 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 30 attendants. The schools in 1851 were 14 public day schools, with 1,552 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 375 s.;

21 Sunday schools, with 1,422 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 20 s. The workhouse is in Westwell.

ASHFORD-BOWDLER, a parish in Ludlow district, Salop; on the river Teme, adjacent to Woolfeaton r. station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ludlow. Post-town, Ludlow. Acres, 575. Real property, £1,144. Pop., 166. Houses, 18. The property is not much divided. Ashford-Bowdler Court and Ashford-Bowdler Hall are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £55. Patron, C. Walker, Esq. The church is an old edifice, figuring picturesquely in a neat small village.

ASHFORDBY, or ASFORDBY, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; on the Midland railway and the river Wreak, 3 miles W of Melton-Mowbray. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £3,902. Pop., 485. Houses, 125. The property is much subdivided. Stocking-making is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £455. Patron, the Rev. Frederick G. Buniaby. The church was recently repaired, and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and charities £8.

ASHFORD-CARBONELL, a parish in Ludlow district, Salop; on the river Teme, near Woolfeaton r. station, 3 miles S by E of Ludlow. It has a post-office under Ludlow. Acres, 1,478. Real property, £2,657. Pop., 282. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Little Hereford, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is good.

ASHFORD-HILL, a locality on the north border of Hants; 3 miles from Kingsclere, with a post-office under Reading.

ASHFURLONG, a village in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwick; 2 miles NE of Sutton-Coldfield.

ASHGILL, a hamlet in Coverham parish, N. R. York-shire; 2 miles SW of Middleham.

ASH-HOLE, a cavern at Berry Head, on the south side of Tor bay, Devon. The bones of hyenas and of other animals, now known only in hot climates, have been found in it.

ASHILL, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; near the river Stoke, 5 miles S of Dunham r. station, and 6 SE of Swaffham. It has a post-office under Theford. Acres, 2,990. Real property, £5,260. Pop., 696. Houses, 151. The property is divided among a few. The manor was held by the Hastingses, on the tenure of serving the king's linen at the coronation. Part of the land is common; and some points command a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £850.* Patron, the Rev. B. Edwards. The church is later English, has a flint tower, and is good. Charities, £36 and 30 acres of allotment.

ASHILL, a village and a parish in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands near Chard canal, and near the Chard and Taunton railway, 4 miles NW of Ilminster, and 8 SSE of Taunton. It has a post-office under Ilminster, and fairs on Easter-Wednesday, and on 12 Sept. or the following Wednesday. The parish comprises 1,790 acres. Real property, £2,324. Pop., 445. Houses, 92. The property is much subdivided. A spring which ebbs and flows is near the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is ancient, and was recently restored.

ASHINGDON, a parish in Rochford district, Essex; near the river Crouch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Rochford and 6 NNE of Leigh r. station. Post-town, Rochford, under Ingatstone. Acres, 1,165. Real property, £1,878. Pop., 99. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. Ashington disputes with Ashdon being the ancient Assanduno, the scene of Canute's victory over Eilnoth Ironside in 1016. An ancient camp was formerly at Canewdon; a great group of barrows, supposed to be the graves of the Danes, is in the neighbouring parish of Woodham-Mortimer; and a church built by Canute, in commemoration of his victory, is said to have stood in the neighbouring village of Hockley. The living is a

rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £254. Patron, the Rev. S. Nottidge. The church is ancient, and has a fine view.

ASHINGTON, N. W. ESSEX. See ASHDON.

ASHINGTON, a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; on the river Yeo, and on the Durston and Yeovil railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Yeovil. Post-town, Ilchester under Taunton. Acres, 554. Real property, with Draycott, £1,957. Pop., 57. Houses, 10. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £162.* Patron, not reported. The church is good.

ASHINGTON, a parish in Thakeham district, Sussex; 4 miles NW of Steyning, and 5 ESE of Pulborough r. station. It has a post-office under Hurstpierpoint; contains the hamlet of Bunckton; and has fairs on 29 June and 21 July. Acres, 1,273. Real property, £1,509. Pop., 234. Houses, 52. The property is subdivided. The parish is noted for coursing. The living is a rectory united with the curacy of Bunckton, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £238.* Patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The church is good.

ASHINGTON AND SHEEPWASH, a township in Bothal parish, Northumberland; on the river Wansbeck, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Morpeth. Acres, 633. Pop., 76. Houses, 13.

ASHLEWORTH. See ASHELWORTH.

ASHLEY, a township in Bowdon parish, Cheshire; on the Knutsford and Altrincham railway, near the river Bollin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Altrincham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 2,173. Real property, £3,900. Pop., 375. Houses, 59. Ashley Hall was a place of councils against the cause of the rebellion in 1715. A school church was built in 1864; and a Wesleyan chapel in 1839.

ASHLEY, a tithing in Milton parish, Hants; near the Channel. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Lynnington. Real property, £3,478. Pop., 532.

ASHLEY, a hamlet in Box parish, Wilts; adjacent to the Great Western railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Corsham.

ASHLEY, a parish in Stockbridge district, Hants; 2 miles E of the Andover railway, and 7 W of Winchester. Post-town, Stockbridge under Winchester. Acres, 1,857. Real property, £1,511. Pop., 104. Houses, 24. The property is subdivided. There are vestiges of Roman camps, and a Danish entrenchment. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £329.* Patron, the Rev. James Hannay. The church is Norman, has a very small chancel arch, and was restored in 1853.

ASHLEY, a parish in the district of Market-Harborough and county of Northampton; on the verge of the county, at the river Welland, in the vicinity of Medbourne-Brilge r. station, 5 miles ENE of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Market-Harborough under Rugby. Acres, 1,129. Real property, £2,620. Pop., 343. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £329.* Patron, the Rev. R. T. Pulteney. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, and charities £24.

ASHLEY, a parish in the district of Market-Drayton, and county of Stafford; 4 miles SW of Whitmore r. station, and 5 ENE of Market-Drayton. It contains the village of Ashley-Heath, and part of the hamlet of Hook-Gate; and has a post-office under Market-Drayton. Acres, 2,869. Real property, £5,303. Pop., 870. Houses, 165. The property is much subdivided. There is a Roman camp on a site 803 feet high. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £316.* Patron, Mrs. Kinnerley, two turns, and H. C. Meynall Ingram, Esq., one turn. The church is very good, has a font given by a soldier of the Black Prince, and was enlarged by a chapel which contains handsome monuments of the Kinnerleys. There are chapels for Independents and Roman Catholics, and charities £22.

ASHLEY, a parish in the district of Tetbury and county of Wilts; near Akeman-street, 3 miles NE of Tetbury, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Tetbury Road r. station. Post-town, Tetbury. Acres, 916. Real property, with New-

ton, £4,531. Pop., 90. Houses, 17. The property is all in one estate; belonged formerly to the Georges and the Hungerfords, and belongs now to the Estcoats. There is a large mansion, and there was formerly a market. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £220.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is ancient, with some arches round, others pointed, and a square embattled tower; contains a large rude font, and tomb of the Georges; and was repaired in 1833.

ASHLEY, Gloucester. See CLIFTON.

ASHLEY-COMBE, a summer residence of the Earl of Lovelace, 2 miles W of Porlock, Somerset. It stands on the coast, on a high narrow terrace, looking out on Porlock bay and Wales. A glen adjacent to it leads up to a grand amphitheatre, streaked by five brooks on the side of a moorland height.

ASHLEY-CUM-SILVERLEY, a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge; on the verge of the county, at Ashley Gap, 4 miles ESE of Newmarket r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Ashley, under Newmarket. Acres, 2,143. Real property, £3,293. Pop., 503. Houses, 109. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory and a vicarage—Ashley rectory, Silverley vicarage—in the diocese of Ely. Value, £150.* Patron, the Hon. W. R. J. North. The church was built in 1845.

ASHLEY (GREAT and LITTLE), two villages on the W border of Wilts; near the river Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bradford.

ASHLEY-GREEN, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Bucks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Chesham. Pop., 536.

ASHLEYHAY, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derby; 1 mile SE of Wirksworth. Pop., 232. Houses, 49.

ASHLEY-HEATH. See ASHLEY, Stafford.

ASHLEY-HILL, a station on the Bristol and South Wales Union railway; 3 miles N of Bristol.

ASHLEY-LODGE, an extra-parochial tract in the New Forest, Hants; 3 miles ENE of Fordingbridge.

ASHLEY (NORTH), a tithing in Ringwood parish, Hants; contiguous to Ringwood. Pop., 237.

ASHLEY-PARK, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., on the N border of Surrey; on the Thames, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Chertsey. The mansion is an edifice of red brick, with Tudor features; but has been much modernized; and contains a gallery 100 feet long. Some very large Scotch pines are in the park.

ASHLEY-WALK, a portion of the New Forest, Hants; partly extra-parochial, and partly in the parishes of Breamore and Ellingham. Acres, 5,245.

ASHLING (East and West), two tithings in Funtington parish, Sussex; near the South Coast railway, 4 miles NW of Chichester. Pop., 310 and 455. West Ashling has a post-office under Chichester.

ASH-MAGNA and ASH-PARVA. See ASH, Salop.

ASHMANHAUGH, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; 9 miles NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Coltishall under Norwich. Acres, 663. Real property, £1,172. Pop., 136. Houses, 32. The property is divided between two. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £42. Patron, Sir J. H. Preston, Bart. The church is good. Charities, £12.

ASHMANSWORTH, a parish in Kingsclere district, Hants; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Whitechurch r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Newbury. Post-town, East Woodhay under Newbury. Acres, 1,898. Real property, £1,403. Pop., 201. Houses, 44. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of East Woodhay, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is early English.

ASHMORE, a parish in Shaftesbury district, Dorset; contiguous to Wilts, 5 miles SE of Shaftesbury, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N of Blandford r. station. Post-town, Shaftesbury under Salisbury. Acres, 2,335. Real property, with Farham, £3,420. Pop., 251. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £410.* Patron, the Rev. C. Chisholm. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

ASHNESS, a locality on the E side of Derwent water,

8 miles S of Keswick, Cumberland. It commands a good bird's-eye view of the lake.

ASH-NEXT-RIDLEY. See Ash, Kent.

ASH-NEXT-SANDWICH, a village and a parish in Easby district, Kent. The village stands on a rising-ground, by the side of Wingham brook, a tributary of the Stour, 3 miles W of Sandwich r. station; and has a post-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the name of Ash, under Sandwich. The parish comprises 6,871 acres. Real property, £20,467. Pop., 2,039. Houses, 438. Richborough Castle, the Roman Rutupia, is on the E border, about a mile N of Sandwich. See RICHBOROUGH. One of the earliest settlements of the Saxons was in the parish; and many relics of the earliest Saxon times have been found. Hops are grown; and pale ale is extensively brewed. There are two livings, St. Nicholas and Trinity; and both are vicarages in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £293* and £50. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. N. church is cruciform, early English, and very fine; is surmounted by a spired central tower, which serves as a landmark; has undergone some good recent restorations; and contains two altar-tombs and some brasses. The church of Trinity stands at Westmarsh, 2 miles distant; and there is a neat Independent chapel. A school has £90 from endowment; and other charities have £47.

ASHOLME, a hamlet in Lambley parish, Northumberland; near the South Tyne, the Alston railway, and the Maiden way, 5 miles S of Haltwhistle.

ASHOLT. See ASHOLT.

ASHOP (THE), a stream of Derbyshire. It rises at Ashop-Head, on the N side of the Peak; and runs about 8 miles east-south-eastward to the Derwent at Ashton inn.

ASHORNE, a hamlet in Newbold-Pacey parish, Warwick; on an affluent of the river Avon, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Warwick.

ASHOVER, a village, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Derby. The village stands in a deep narrow valley, near the rivers Amber and Milntown, 3 miles WNW of Stretton r. station, and 7 SSW of Chesterfield. It is a place of great antiquity; had a church at Domesday; and was once a market-town. Fairs are still held at it on 25 April and 15 Oct.; and it has a post-office under Chesterfield. Lace-making is carried on. Tarn-bour-working and stocking-weaving also were once prominent; but the former has ceased, and the latter is declining.—The township includes the village, and is in the district of Chesterfield. Acres, 9,180. Real property, £9,732. Pop., 2,351. Houses, 542.—The parish includes also the chapelry of Dethwick-Lea, in the district of Belper. Acres, 11,290. Real property, £13,206. Pop., 3,286. Houses, 748. The property is much subdivided. Limestone is quarried; and lead ore was formerly mined. Overton Hall was the seat of Sir Joseph Banks, the president of the Royal Society. Dethwick was the seat of the Babingtons; one of whom was executed for treason against Queen Elizabeth. Lea Hurst, a fine Gothic mansion, is the seat of the Nightingales. Robin Hood's Mark, a rocking-stone about 26 feet in circuit, is on a slope of Ashover Common; and the Turning-stone, a remarkably shaped block 9 feet high, supposed to have been an object of Druidical veneration, is about 200 yards further off. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £540.* Patron, the Rev. J. Nodder. The church was built in 1419, and recently repaired; is surmounted by an embattled tower, and a handsome spire; has a grand window of stained glass, set up in 1845; and contains tombs of the Babingtons and two brasses. An endowed school, at High Ashover, has £28, and other charities £12. The p. curacy of Dethwick-Lea is a separate benefice. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.—The sub-district of Ashover is in Chesterfield district, and contains two parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 21,234. Pop., 16,757. Houses, 2,106.

ASHOW, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; on the river Avon, adjacent to Stoneleigh, near the Northwestern railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Kenilworth. It has a post-office under Kenilworth. Acres, 1,012. Real property, £1,527. Pop., 149. Houses, 40. The pro-

perty is not much divided. The manor was given, in the time of Edward IV., to the abbey of Stoneleigh. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £295.* Patron, Lord Leigh. The church is ancient. Charities, £45.

ASHPERTON, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; on the Worcester and Hereford railway, near the river Frome, 5 miles NW of Ledbury. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Ledbury. Acres, 1,741. Real property, £3,199. Pop., 534. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the vicarage of Stretton-Grandison, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is good.

ASHPRINGTON, a parish in Totnes district, Devon; at the influx of the Hareborne river to the Dart, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SSE of Totnes r. station. Post-town, Totnes. Acres, 2,790. Real property, with Cornworthy, £7,768. Pop., 537. Houses, 121. The property is not much divided. Sharpam House, the seat of the Durant family, is an elegant edifice, and commands an extensive view along the Dart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £537.* Patron, the Rev. G. T. Carwithen. The church is a neat old edifice, of nave, chancel, and aisles, with square tower. A dilapidated old chapel stands at Painsford.

ASH-PRIORS, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; near Bishops-Lydeard r. station, and 6 miles NW of Taunton. Post-town, Bishops-Lydeard under Taunton. Acres, 635. Real property, £1,057. Pop., 207. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £70. Patron, Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart. The church is good.

ASHREIGNEX, or RING'S-ASH, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; 4 miles WNW of Eggesford r. station, and 4 WSW of Chumleigh. Post-town, Chumleigh. Acres, 5,663. Real property, £3,718. Pop., 842. Houses, 169. The property is subdivided. The parish was a rendezvous of Fairfax in 1646, prior to his attack on Torrington. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £335.* Patron, the Rev. J. T. Johnson. The church is an ancient structure, of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with low square tower. Charities, £10.

ASHRIDGE PARK, the seat of Earl Brownlow, on the mutual border of Bucks and Herts; adjacent to the Northwestern railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Berkhamstead. A monastery of the order of Bonhommes was founded here in 1283, by Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; and put into high celebrity by means of an alleged portion of the blood of Christ, which he brought to it from Germany. Edward I. kept Christmas and held a parliament in the monastery in 1290. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, received a grant of the place, and resided in it; and she was taken prisoner hence to London on the charge of being a party to Wyatt's conspiracy. The church was destroyed in Elizabeth's time; the great hall and the cloisters stood till 1800; and only the crypt of the monastery now remains. A new mansion was built in 1808-14, after designs by Wyatt; and "is a varied and irregular line of towers and battlements, arched doorways, mullioned windows, corbels, and machicolations, with a turreted centre, fine Gothic porch, and beautifully proportioned spire, surmounting the chapel;" and it contains fine statues, ancient brasses, choice paintings, and other objects of interest. The property was given by Elizabeth to her Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Baron Ellesmere; and passed through the Earls and Dukes of Bridgewater, to Earl Brownlow. The pretended blood of Christ in the ancient monastery was publicly exposed, in 1538, at Paul's Cross, by the Bishop of Rochester; and shown to be clarified and coloured honey. An old poet says

"The Bonhommes at Ashridge beside Parcanstede,
Where the sance royal is, Christis blode so rede.
A plesanter place than Ashridge is, harle were to inde,
As Skelton reberst with words few and playne."

ASHTHEAD, a parish in Epsom district, Surrey; on the Croydon and Leatherhead railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Ep-

3000. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Epsom. Acres, 2,522. Real property, £3,519. Pop., 729. Houses, 124. The property is divided among a few. Ashted House, the seat of the Howard family, is a splendid mansion, and contains some good pictures. The park has some venerable old oaks and elms, and a long avenue of limes; and is well stocked with deer. Ashted Common, above the park, commands picturesque views; and contains, among wood, an ancient entrenchment. The Roman Stone-street passed through the parish; and has left relics in the materials of the church. There is a mineral spring, similar to that of Epsom. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £499.* Patrons, the heirs of the late Hon. Col. Howard. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower; and embodies Roman bricks and tiles in its walls; but has undergone numerous alterations. Sir Robert Howard used to entertain Charles II. in a mansion which occupied the site of the present Ashted House. An almshouse for six poor widows has £32 from endowment, and other charities £16.

ASHTED, a chapelry in Aston parish, Warwick. It includes the north-eastern part of Birmingham; and has a post-office of Ashted-Row, in the street of that name, 1½ mile distant from the Birmingham head-office. Pop. in 1851, 11,198; in 1861, 13,392. Houses, 2,661. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £143. Patrons, three Trustees. The church is a plain edifice; built for a private residence by the physician, Dr. Ash; converted into a chapel in 1789; purchased for the Church of England in 1791; and now used as well for the troops at the horse barracks as for the parishioners.

ASHTON, a township and a chapelry in Tarvin parish, Cheshire. The township lies near Delamere forest, 3½ miles SE of Dunham-Hill r. station, and 7 NE of Chester. It has a post-office under Chester. Acres, 1,303. Real property, £2,732. Pop., 411. Houses, 81.—The chapelry is called Ashton-Hayes, and was constituted in 1849. Pop., 626. Houses, 114. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £160.* Patron, W. Atkinson, Esq. The church is in the later English style. There are two Methodist chapels.

ASHTON, a parish in St. Thomas's district, Devon; adjoining the river Teign, 4 miles N of Chudleigh, and 6½ WSW of Exminster r. station. Post-town, Chudleigh under Newton-Abbot. Acres, 1,709. Real property, £1,955. Pop., 347. Houses, 66. Viscount Exmouth is lord of the manor, and owns most of the land. The Chudleighs were proprietors for several hundred years; and their mansion, some remains of which still exist, was garrisoned for King Charles I., and taken by the Parliamentarians. Manganese ore is mined. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £230. Patron, the Rev. George Ware. The church is a small ancient edifice, with square turreted tower. Charities, £6.

ASHTON, a township, conjoint with Eye and Moreton, in Eye parish, Hereford; near the Leominster canal, 4 miles NNE of Leominster.

ASHTON, a tything in Bishops-Waltham parish, Hants; 1 mile NW of Bishops-Waltham. Pop., 310.

ASHTON, a parish in Pottersbury district, Northampton; on the Northwestern railway and the Grand Junction canal, near Saley forest and the Blisworth tunnel, 1½ mile SSE of Roale r. station, and 7 S of Northampton. Post-town, Roale under Northampton. Acres, 1,290. Real property, £1,787. Pop., 374. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. The inhabitants have a right of common in Saley forest. The living is a rectory in the dio of Peterborough. Value, £275. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are Baptist and Methodist chapels, and charities £20.

ASHTON, a hamlet in Oundle parish, Northampton; near the Peterborough railway and the Nen river, 1 mile E of Oundle. Real property, £1,931. Pop., 177. Houses, 39.

ASHTON, a hamlet in Ufford parish, Northampton; 2½ miles W of Helpstone r. station, and 5 E by S of Stamford. Acres, 980. Real property, £1,069. Pop., 115. Houses, 21. Ashton Wold is a resort of sportsmen.

ASHTON, Lancashire. See ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, ASHTON-ON-RIEBLE, ASHTON-UNDER-LYSE, and ASHTON-WITH-STODDAY.

ASHTON-BLANK. See ASTON-BLANK.

ASHTON (Cold), a parish in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester; on the verge of the county, under the Cotswolds, 5½ miles N of Bath r. station. It includes the village of Pennsylvania; and its post-town is Marshfield under Chippingham. Acres, 2,300. Real property, £1,284. Pop., 593. Houses, 99. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £492. Patron, the Rev. E. Sayres. The church has a stone pulpit, and is very good. Charities, £10. Bishop Latimer was for some time rector.

ASHTON-COURT, the seat of Sir John H. G. Smyth, Bart., in Long Ashton parish, Somerset; on the SE slope of Ashton-Down, 2 miles SW of Bristol. The mansion belonged originally to the Lyons family; is an old edifice, with a front 143 feet long by Inigo Jones; and contains a portrait-gallery 90 feet by 20.

ASHTON-GIFFORD, a township in Codford-St. Peter parish, Wilts; on the river Wiley, 2½ miles SE of Heytesbury. Pop., 141.

ASHTON-GREEN, a hamlet in Prescott parish, Lancashire; 2½ miles E of St. Helen's.

ASHTON HALL, a seat in the township of Ashton-with-Stodday, Lancashire; between the Preston and Lancaster railway and the estuary of the Lune, 2½ miles S of Lancaster. It belonged to the Lawrences; passed, by marriage, to the Dukes of Hamilton; and is now the residence of Le Gendre N. Starkie, Esq. The mansion is a large edifice, with square embattled towers. The park is finely wooded, and commands charming views over Morecambe bay.

ASHTON-HAYES. See ASHTON, Cheshire.

ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, or ASHTON-LE-WILLOWS, a village and a township in Wigan district, and a parish partly also in Warrington district, Lancashire. The village stands 2½ miles NW of Newton, and 3 WNW of Golborne r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Ashton-in-Mackerfield, under Warrington. The township has long been noted for the manufacture of hinges, locks, files, and nails; and is maintained also by cotton-factories and coal-mines. Acres, 5,537. Real property, £23,364,—of which £13,065 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 5,679; in 1861, 6,565. Houses, 1,176.—The parish includes also the township of Haydock, and comprises 7,919 acres. Real property, £42,630,—of which £20,593 are in mines. Pop. in 1851, 7,673; in 1861, 10,181. Houses, 1,777. There are two livings, or ecclesiastically two parishes, Holy Trinity and St. Thomas, the former a rectory, the latter a vicarage, in the diocese of Chester. Value of H. T., £550;* of St. T., £245.* Patron of H. T., the Earl of Derby; of St. T., the Rector. H. T. church is near the hamlets of Downhall-Green and North Ashton, where is a post-office under Wigan; and St. T. church is in the village of Ashton. There is also a vicarage of St. James's, Haydock. There are likewise a handsome Independent chapel built in 1867, three other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed school with £33, and charities £97.

ASHTON-INN. See ASHTON (THE).

ASHTON-KEYNES, a parish in Cricklade district, Wilts; on an affluent of the Thames, 2½ miles NNE of Minety r. station, and 4 W of Cricklade. It includes the chapelry of Leigh; and has a post-office under Cricklade. Acres, 3,320. Real property, £3,056. Pop., 1,070. Houses, 242. The property is much subdivided. Ashton-Keynes House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £325.* Patron, J. Swinford, Esq. The church is good; and there are two dissenting chapels, and charities £119.

ASHTON-LE-WILLOWS. See ASHTON-IN-MACKERFIELD.

ASHTON (Long), a parish and a sub-district in Bedminster district, Somerset. The parish lies on the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Wans Dyke and Dundry

Beacon, 3 miles SW of Bristol. It contains Bedminster workhouse, and Bower-Ashton, Kingcott, Providence, Yanley, and Rowham hamlets; and has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 4,237. Real property, £10,535. Pop., 2,000. Houses, 297. The centre is a fertile wooded vale; partly disposed in market gardens and orchards, for sending vegetables and fruit to Bristol. The N rises into a range of bleak but picturesque hills, which command a grand view of the surrounding country. The S goes up to Barrow Common, which is sometimes deemed extra-parochial, and has remains of Roman camps at Stokeleigh and Burwalls. The chief residence is ASHTON COURT: which see. Many Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £450.* Patrons, Sir J. Smyth, Bart., and W. G. Langton, Esq. The church dates from 1390; has a carved Gothic screen, dividing the chancel from the nave and aisles; contains figured stained windows and some handsome monuments; and is surmounted by a tower, with the arms of the Lyons family in stone. There are an independent chapel, an endowed school with £14, and other charities with £142. Collinson, the county historian, was vicar.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes. Acres, 19,349. Pop., 5,564. Houses, 1,073.

ASHTON-ON-MERSEY, a township and a parish in Altrincham district, Cheshire. The township lies on the river Mersey, near the junction with it of the Bridgewater canal, 1½ mile NW of Sale r. station, and 5½ WSW of Manchester; it is not wholly within the parish of Ashton-on-Mersey, but extends into the parish of Bowden; and it has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 1,611. Real property, £9,522. Pop., 1,476. Houses, 298.—The parish includes also the township of Sale. Acres, 3,592. Real property, £28,806. Pop., 4,507. Houses, 895. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £608.* Patron, the Rev. C. B. Sowerby. The vicarage of Sale is a separate benefice. There are places of worship for Quakers, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. Charities, 27.

ASHTON-ON-RIBBLE, a chapelry in Preston parish, Lancashire; on the river Ribble, adjacent to the Wyre and Preston railway, 2 miles W of Preston. It consists of the townships of Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam. Post-town, Preston. Acres, 3,522; of which 175 are water. Real property, 29,883. Pop., 911. Houses, 176. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £106.* The church was built in 1836. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a free school.

ASHTON (STEEPLE), a village and a tything in Westbury district, and a parish in Westbury and Melksham districts, Wilts. The village stands 2½ miles S of the Kennet and Avon canal, and 3½ E of the Great Western railway at Trowbridge. It takes its distinctive name from a tall steeple which was destroyed by lightning in 1670. It formerly was a market-town, and still has a fair on 19 Sept.; and it is a seat of petty sessions, and has a post-office under Trowbridge.—The tything comprises 2,808 acres. Real property, £5,846. Pop., 776. Houses, 177.—The parish includes also the tythings of Great Hinton, West Ashton, and Littleton, and the chapelry of Semington. Acres, 6,789. Real property, £14,474. Pop., 1,767. Houses, 359. A considerable extent of the land was formerly common and recently enclosed. Rood-Ashton House, the seat of the Long family, is about a mile SW of the village. Very numerous fossils have been found; and an ancient pavement, thought to have been Roman, but of different character from other Roman pavements, has been dug up. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of Semington, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £852. Patron, the Master of Magdalene college, Cambridge. The church is large and later English, with a four-spired tower; and was built, toward the end of the 15th century, chiefly by Robert Long, a clothier. The vicarage of West Ashton is a separate charge.

ASHTON-TOWN. See ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

ASHTON-UNDER-HILL, a parish in the district of Evesham, and county of Gloucester; on the Ashchurch

and Evesham railway, with a r. station, 5 miles SW of Evesham. Post-town, Beccford, under Tewkesbury. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £2,475. Pop., 411. Houses, 93. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Beccford, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, a town, a parish, and a district, on the SE border of Lancashire. The town stands on the river Tame, at a convergence of canals and railways, 6½ miles E by N of Manchester. Its site is a rising-ground, from 30 to 40 feet high, on the N bank of the river; its environs are a low flat tract, reclaimed from the condition of a marsh, overlying rich strata of coal and sandstone, and studded with factories, villages, and mining-shafts; and many parts of both site and environs, previous to the introduction of the cotton trade in 1769, were bare, wet, and almost worthless. The Asheton family, now represented by the Earl of Stamford, were lords of the manor; shared their name with it; and maintained their power over it by means of dungeon and gallows; and a commemoration of their rule is kept up, on Easter Monday, by what is called "riding the black lad," the parading of a figure in black armour through the streets. The distinctive name "Under-Lyne" probably refers to the vicinity of the remarkable line of hills called the "Back Bone of England."

The town comprises about 16 miles of street; is well supplied with water; and has undergone great and costly improvements. Some of the oldest houses are at Boston and Charleston, which were built during the American war. The old streets are narrow and dingy; while the more modern ones are wide and regular, and contain many good houses. The town-hall was built in 1840, at a cost of more than £7,500; is in the Corinthian style; and contains police offices, rooms for petty sessions and county courts, and a public hall 83 feet by 40. St. Michael's church is a spacious structure in later English, built in the reign of Henry V., thoroughly restored in 1844, surmounted by a tower of more recent date, with a fine peal of bells; and contains tombs of the Ashetons. St. Peter's church, at the west end of the town, is a beautiful edifice, with pinnacled square tower; and was built in 1821, at a cost of £12,689. Christ church, in Oldham road, is a cruciform building of 1847. One independent chapel was built in 1834, at a cost of £3,200; another in 1852, at a cost of £3,500. One of two Wesleyan chapels was built in 1851, at a cost of £3,300. One of three New Connexion Methodist chapels was enlarged in 1832. Two Baptist chapels, a Swedenborgian, and two Roman Catholic are neat edifices. The Jewish synagogue was built in 1825, at a cost of £9,500; but is now vacant. The mechanics' institute was built about 1840, at a cost of more than £4,000. A suite of school-houses was built in 1853, at a cost of £3,500. There are six national schools, and three British. The workhouse was built in 1850, at a cost of £12,000; the infirmary in 1858, at a cost of £9,500.

Ashton has upwards of 90 cotton factories; carries on the cotton trade in all its branches; does business in bleaching, dyeing, calico-printing, hat-making, and silk-weaving; and derives importance from upwards of 70 factories and 80 coal-pits throughout its neighbourhood. Railway communication goes from it E, W, N, and S, to all principal towns; and 3 canals lead respectively to Huddersfield and the German ocean, to the Peak-forest of Derbyshire, and to Manchester, Stockport, and Oldham. The town has a telegraph station, a head post-office, three banking-offices, and five chief inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs, on 23 March, 29 April, 25 July, 5 Aug., 21 Nov., and 3 Dec. The privileges of a borough were enjoyed anciently, but went into disuse, and were lost. The act of 1832 gave the right to send a member to parliament; and a charter of 1847 created a municipal governing body, consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four councillors. The parliamentary borough is coterminous with the parochial division called Ashton-Town. Pop. in 1841,

22,678; in 1861, 33,917. Houses, 6,460. The municipal borough includes also part of the parochial division called Audenshaw. Pop. in 1851, 30,676; in 1861, 34,886. Houses, 6,647. Electors in 1868, 967. Direct taxes, £14,728. Real property, £113,703. Police force, 21. Cost of police establishment, £1,426. Known depre-dators, 70. Prisoners are committed to the county gaol at Lancaster, or the house of correction at Salford.

The parish consists of the four divisions of Ashton-Town, Audenshaw, Knott-Lanes, and Hartshead; and includes the hamlets of Lees, Crossbank, Alt, Altedge, Althill, Taunton, Knott-Lanes, Wood-Park, Hazlehurst, Heyrod, Smallshaw, and Hartshead, the villages of Hooleyhill, Walkmill, Audenshaw, Littlemoor, Wood-houses, North-Street, Hurst, Hurstbrooks, Mossley, and Mossley-Brow, and part of the town of Stalybridge. Acres, 9,300. Real property, £233,117. Pop. in 1841, 46,304; in 1861, 60,801. Houses, 12,962. The Earl of Stamford has about 2,030 tenants within the manor; and draws from it an income of upwards of £30,000. Ashton Hall, a very ancient building, long the residence of the Assheton family, is occupied by his head-steward. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £900.* Patron, the Earl of Stamford. St. Peter's is a separate p. curacy, Christ church a separate vicarage, each with an income of £300; the former in the patronage of the Rector, the latter in the patronage of alternately the Crown and the Bishop. Audenshaw, Bardsley, Hurst, Leesfield, Lees, Mossley, Staleybridge Old and New, and Hurstbrook, also are separate churches.

The district of Ashton-under-Lyne comprehends the sub-district of Ashton-Town, identical with the parochial division of Ashton-Town; the sub-district of Audenshaw, containing the parochial division of Audenshaw and the Manchester township of Droylsden; the sub-district of Knott-Lanes, identical with the parochial division of Knott-Lanes; the sub-district of Hartshead, identical with the parochial division of Hartshead; the sub-district of Denton, containing the Manchester townships of Denton and Haughton; the sub-district of Dukinfield, containing the Stockport township of Dukinfield, electorally in Cheshire; the sub-district of Newton, containing the Mottram townships of Newton and Godley, electorally in Cheshire; the sub-district of Mottram, containing the townships of Mottram, Hattersley, Hollingworth, and Tintwistle, electorally in Cheshire; and the sub-district of Stayley, containing the hamlet of Micklehurst, and the townships of Stayley and Matley, in Cheshire. Acres, 35,657. Poor-rates in 1866, £30,767. Pop. in 1841, 101,605; in 1861, 134,753. Houses, 26,500. Marriages in 1866, 1,320; births, 4,634,—of which 282 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,393,—of which 1,438 were at ages under 5 years, and 28 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 11,114; births, 46,646; deaths, 33,852. The places of worship in 1851 were 25 of the Church of England, with 20,844 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 5,497 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,830 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 740 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 846 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,862 s.; 13 of New Connexion Methodists, with 5,617 s.; 10 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,375 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 433 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 250 s.; 5 of Brethren, with 1,016 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 970 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 1,400 s.; and 3 undefined, with 1,396 s. The schools in 1851 were 33 public day schools, with 5,536 scholars; 108 private day schools, with 5,232 s.; 93 Sunday schools, with 24,636 s.; and 28 evening schools for adults, with 853 s.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE CANALS, two canals connecting Ashton-under-Lyne with the Huddersfield canal and Manchester, and sending off branches to Stockport and Oldham. They were formed in 1793-1805; they are respectively 6½ and 8 miles long; and the one has a fall of 162½ feet, with 18 locks,—the other a fall of 83 feet, with 8 locks.

ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY. See ASHTON-ON-MERSEY.

ASHTON (West), a tything and a chapelry in Steeple-Ash-ton parish, Wilts. The tything lies near the Great

Western railway, 2½ miles SE of Trowbridge. Post-town, Trowbridge. Acres, 2,040. Pop., 314. Houses, 67. The chapelry is conterminous with the tything; and is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £200.* Patron, W. Long, Esq., of Rood-Ashton. The church is a neat modern edifice; and has a stone pulpit and a good organ.

ASHTON-WITH-STODDARD, a township in Lancaster parish, Lancashire; on the Preston canal, between the Lancaster and Preston railway, and the estuary of the Lune, 3 miles S of Lancaster. Acres, 1,439. Real property, £2,387. Pop., 134. Houses, 41. See ASHTON HALL.

ASHTON-WOLD. See ASHTON, Ufford, Northampton.

ASHURST, a parish in Tunbridge district, Kent; on the verge of the county, at the river Medway, 5 miles W of Tunbridge Wells r. station. Post-town, Langton-Green under Tunbridge Wells. Acres, 891. Real property, £1,956. Pop., 247. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. Ashurst Park, the seat of G. Field, Esq., is in the east. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £207.* Patron, Countess Delawarr. The church is tolerable.

ASHURST, a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; on the river Adur, 3½ miles N of Steyning, and 2 SSW of Partridge-Gr. r. station. It has a post-office under Hurst-perpoint. Acres, 2,355. Real property, £2,701. Pop., 374. Houses, 58. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £268.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is small but good. A fair is held on 16 Oct.

ASHURST, a hamlet in East Grinstead parish, Sussex.

ASHURST-BEACON, a sea-mark on a hill, 4 miles WNW of Wigan, Lancashire. It guides the navigation up to Liverpool; and commands a magnificent view over the Irish sea, with the Isle of Man, and from the mountains of the Lake district to the mountains of Wales.

ASHWATER, a village and a parish in Holsworthly district, Devon. The village stands 7 miles SSE of Holsworthly, and 21 SSW of Bideford r. station. It has a post-office under Launceston, and fairs on the first Tuesday in May, and on the Monday after 1 Aug. The parish includes also the hamlet of Qudoditch. Acres, 8,587. Real property, £3,887. Pop., 803. Houses, 161. The property is subdivided. Good building-stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £700.* Patron, W. W. Melhuish, Esq. The church is an old structure, with lofty pinnacled tower; and contains several monuments and a very fine ancient font. There are two chapels of Bible Christians.

ASH-WEEK, a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, near Ash-Priors, Somerset.

ASHWELL, a village and a parish in Royston district, Herts. The village stands at the source of the river Rhee, an affluent of the Cam, 2 miles N of a station of its own name on the Hitchin and Cambridge railway, and 4½ NNE of Baldock. It is thought to have been of Roman origin; it bore anciently the name of Escwell; and it was a seat of the Saxon kings, a borough, and a market-town. It now consists of several scattered streets; and has a post-office under Baldock. The parish comprises 3,852 acres. Real property, £7,509. Pop., 1,507. Houses, 293. The manor was given, before the time of Edward the Confessor, to Westminster abbey; and passed, at the dissolution, to the sec of London. The Roman road, Icknield-street, passes ¼ mile S of the village; and the Roman camp of Arbury occurs there, covers an area of 12 acres, and has yielded Roman coins, and other Roman relics. A small dell adjacent to the village leads up to a steep rocky bank, from the foot of which a number of springs gush out to form the river Rhee. Building-stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £513.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is ancient and good; consists of nave, aisle, and chancel; has a tower at the W end, surmounted by a spire 175 feet high; and contains several old slabs, formerly inlaid with brasses. There are Independent, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Quaker chapels, an

enlowed school with £17 a-year, and other charities with £55. Cudworth was vicar till his death in 1688.

ASHWELL, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; on the Midland railway and an affluent of the river Wreak, near the Melton-Mowbray canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Oakham. It has a station on the railway, and its post-town is Oakham. Acres, 1,799. Real property, £3,051. Pop., 206. Houses, 43. The manor was known, in the Saxon times, as Exwell; belonged to Earl Harold; and passed, in the time of Edward III., to the Touchets, and afterwards to others. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £401.* Patron, Viscount Downe. The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower; and contains three interesting altar-tombs.

ASHWELL-THORPE, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Yare, 3 miles SE of Wymondham r. station. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 979. Real property, £2,191. Pop., 409. Houses, 88. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Thorpe; passed to that of Bouchier; and was held, in the time of Henry VII., by Sir John Bouchier, the translator of Froissart, and ancestor of the present Lord Berners. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Wrenningham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £648.* Patron, Lord Berners. The church contains some old monuments. Charities, 14 acre of fuel allotment.

ASHWICK, a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; on the Fosse way, near Masbury camp, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Shepton-Mallet r. station. It includes part of the hamlet of Oakhill, which has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 1,525. Real property, £4,179. Pop., 778. Houses, 201. The property is divided among ten. Ashwick Grove is the seat of the Stracheys. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £113. Patron, the Vicar of Kilmersdon. The church is good; and there are three dissenting chapels, and charities £13.

ASHWICKEN, or ASHWYKEN, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of East Winch r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ E by S of King's Lynn. Post-town, East Winch under Lynn. Acres, 1,252. Real property, £1,143. Pop., 108. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Leziate, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £520.* Patron, the Rev. J. Freeman. The church is very good.

ASHWOOD, a hamlet in King's Swinford parish, Stafford; near the river Stour, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Stourbridge. Remains of a Roman camp, called Wolverhampton churchyard, are on an adjacent heath.

ASHWORTH, a township-chapelry in Middleton parish, Lancashire; on an affluent of the river Roch, 3 miles NE by E of Bury r. station. Post-town, Rochdale. Acres, 1,022. Real property, £2,143. Pop., 233. Houses, 45. The property is all held by one proprietor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £119. Patron, Lord Egerton. The church is good.

ASHWYKEN. See ASHWICKEN.

ASKE, a township in Easby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Richmond. Acres, 1,670. Real property, £1,537. Pop., 140. Houses, 20. Aske Hall is the seat of the Earl of Zetland; belonged formerly to the Dareys; and commands a fine prospect up and down the Swale.

ASKERN, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Campsall parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a rocky eminence, bordering on a plain, adjacent to the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles N of Doncaster; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Doncaster. It was, not long ago, a paltry hamlet; but is now a pretty place, with hotels and lodging-houses, much frequented by invalids and others, seeking benefit from medicinal waters and salubrious air. A sulphureous spa is here, by the side of a small, plain sheet of water, called Askern Pool; and possesses celebrity for the cure of rheumatism and scorbutic diseases. The British prince Ambrosius is said to have defeated and killed the Saxon leader Hengist on the neighbouring plain.—The township comprises 800 acres. Pop.,

379. Houses, 84. The chapelry is conterminous with the township; and is a vicarage in the diocese of York, with income of £64,* in the patronage of the Archbishop. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a national school.

ASKERSWELL, a parish in Bridport district, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Brid, 5 miles E of Bridport r. station. It has a post-office under Bridport. Acres, 1,161. Real property, with Lodgers, Up-Lodgers, and Mattravers, £7,127. Pop., 223. Houses, 48. The surface is a pleasant valley surrounded by hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £160.* Patron, Mrs. H. T. Bower. The church was built in 1558, but has a tower which belonged to a previous edifice. Charities, 26.

ASKERTON, a township in Lanercost parish, Cumberland; on an affluent of the river Irthing, 6 miles NNE of Brampton. Real property, £3,914. Pop., 380. Houses, 68. Berethen Castle here was built by the Daeres, who derived their name from the exploits of one of their ancestors at the siege of Acre under Richard Cœur de Lion; and was, at one time, garrisoned for the Crown against the Scots.

ASKETT, a hamlet in Monks-Risborough parish, Bucks; 1 mile NNE of Princes-Risborough.

ASKEW. See ASKEW.

ASKHAM, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; 3 miles WNW of Tuxford r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SE of East Retford. It includes the hamlet of Rockley; and its post-town is Tuxford under Newark. Acres, 1,302. Real property, £2,337. Pop., 287. Houses, 69. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £243. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. Charities, £22.

ASKHAM, a township and a parish in West Ward district, Westmoreland. The township lies pleasantly on the Lowther river, opposite Lowther Castle, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Clifton r. station, and 5 S of Penrith; and it has a post-office under Penrith. Real property, £1,822. Pop., 323. Houses, 67. The parish includes also the township of Helton. Acres, 4,327. Real property, £3,469. Pop., 503. Houses, 105. Askham manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale; and there is another manor. Askham Hall, on Askham manor, is a gloomy edifice of 1574, with unshattered roof. Limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £180.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is good; and there are charities £21.

ASKHAM-BRYAN, or EAST ASKHAM, a parish in the district and county of York; 2 miles NNW of Copmanthorpe r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ SW of York. Post-town, York. Acres, 1,920. Real property, £4,124. Pop., 362. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £120.* Patron, W. Morris, Esq. The church is old but good. A school has £10 from endowment, and other charities £24.

ASKHAM-RICHARD, or WEST ASKHAM, a parish in the district and county of York; contiguous to Askham-Bryan, 3 miles NW of Copmanthorpe r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SW of York. Post-town, York. Acres, 960. Real property, £1,649. Pop., 235. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £200. Patron, John Wood, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £17.

ASKRIGG, a small town, a township, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a district, N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the left side of the river Ure, 6 miles E of Hawes, and $\frac{1}{4}$ W of Leyburn r. station; and has a post-office under Bedale. It is a very ancient place; and was once much more prosperous than now. It resembles a mere village; but has a weekly market on Thursday, and fairs on 11 May, the first Thursday of June, 11 July, and 28 Oct. A moorish, upland country lies around it, and embosoms some striking scenery, with the fine waterfalls of Millgill, Whitfieldgill, and Handraw foers.—The township includes also the hamlets of Newbigging, Nappa, and Waxhall. Acres, 4,741. Real property, £4,857. Pop., 693. Houses, 157. The property is much subdivided. Lead ore occurs, and has been worked, but not very productively. Roman remains exist at Newbigging, Nappa, and Woodhall.—The chapelry

includes the township, but is more extensive. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100. Patron, the Vicar of Aysgarth. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice, in good condition. There are Independent, Wesleyan, and Quaker chapels, an endowed school with £65 a-year, and six almshouses for widows with £60.—The sub-district comprises nine townships. Acres, 44,206. Pop., 3,207. Houses, 704.—The district is conterminous with Aysgarth parish, is not under the poor-law amendment act, and is divided into the sub-districts of Askrigg and Hawes,—the former containing the townships of Askrigg, Aysgarth, Bainbridge, Carperby-cum-Thoresby, Burton-cum-Walden, Newbiggen, Thoraby, Bishopdale, and Thornton-Rust,—the latter containing the townships of Hawes, High Abbotside, and Low Abbotside. Acres, 77,308. Poor-rates in 1866, £2,429. Pop. in 1861, 5,649. Houses, 1,227. Marriages in 1866, 35; births, 174,—of which 9 were illegitimate; deaths, 120,—of which 45 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 426; births, 1,879; deaths, 1,123. The places of worship in 1851 were 6 of the Church of England, with 2,474 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 460 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 7 attendants; 2 of Quakers with 450 sittings; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,375 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 372 s.; and 4 unendowed, with 380 s. The schools were 9 public day schools, with 438 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 272 s.; and 20 Sunday schools, with 932 s. The workhouse is in Bainbridge township.

ASKWITH, a township in Weston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Wharfe, 3 miles NW of Otley. It includes the hamlets of Upper and Lower Snowden. Acres, 3,180. Real property, £3,329. Pop., 338. Houses, 76.

ASLACKBY, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Bourn, Lincoln. The parish lies 2 miles S of Folkingham, and 7 N by W of Bourn r. station; includes the hamlets of Graby and Millthorpe; and has a fen allotment. Post-town, Folkingham. Acres, 3,934. Real property, £5,944. Pop., 534. Houses, 100. A commandery of the Knights Templars was founded here, in the time of Richard I., by John le Mareschal; belonged afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers; and passed, at the dissolution, to Edward, Lord Clinton. A farm-house, called the Temple, now stands on the site of its church; and includes remains of a square embattled tower. A castle also was founded here before 1062; and can still be traced in fosse and mounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £453. Patron, R. F. Barstow, Esq. The church is a handsome edifice, with an embattled tower.—The sub-district comprises ten parishes. Acres, 23,635. Pop., 4,730. Houses, 982.

ASLACOE (East and West), two wapentakes in the parts of Lindsey, Lincoln. They lie toward the NW of the county; include Blyborough parish and twenty other parishes; and are traversed by Ermine-street. Acres, 23,011 and 21,404. Pop., 5,925. Houses, 1,211.

ASLACTON, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on an alluvial of the river Yare, 14 mile W of Fornett r. station, and 6 ENE of New Buckenham. Post-town, Fornett under Long Stratton. Acres, 1,194. Real property, £2,300. Pop., 356. Houses, 76. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Le Neves; and was the native place of Sir William le Neve, the herald and antiquary in the time of Charles I. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £53. Patron, the Rev. T. G. Curtler. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and 18 acres of fuel allotment.

ASLACTON, or ASLOCKTON, a township in Wharton, Notts; on the river Snite, adjacent to the Nottingham and Grantham railway, 31 miles E of Bingham. It has a station on the railway, and its post-town is Wharton under Nottingham. Real property, £2,103. Pop., 410. Houses, 96. Chief residences are Aslacton Abbey and Aslacton House. A chapel here was a peculiar of the collegiate church of Southwell, but is now a ruin. Archbishop Crammer was a native.

ASPALL, a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk; 1½ mile NNW of Debenham, and 11 miles NE of Needham r. station. Post-town, Debenham under Stoneham. Acres, 834. Real property, £1,397. Pop., 156. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £149. Patron, Mrs. Chevallier. The church is good.

ASPALL-STONEHAM. See STONEHAM-ASPALL.

ASPARAGUS ISLAND. See KINANCE COVE.

ASPATRIA, a small town and a township in the district of Wigton, and a parish in the districts of Wigton and Cockermouth, Cumberland. The town stands on the right side of the river Ellen, adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 7½ miles NE of Maryport. It has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Carlisle, and a weekly market on Thursday; and is a polling-place. Its site is the side of a hill; and its appearance that of a long straggling village. Its name is a corruption of Aspatrick or Cospatrick; and was derived from one of the Cospatrick, Earls of Dunbar.—The township bears the name of Aspatria and Brayton. Acres, 4,611. Real property, £13,551,—of which £7,598 are in mines. Pop., 1,210. Houses, 254. The parish includes also the townships of Hayton and Mealo, and Oughterside and Allerby. Acres, 9,043; of which 438 are water. Real property, £25,368,—of which £12,570 are in mines. Pop., 2,305. Houses, 475. The property is much subdivided. The surface is hilly. Coal and red sandstone are worked. A human skeleton, 7 feet long, supposed to have been that of some great chief, buried about the 2d century, together with a broad sword 5 feet long, and some fine ornaments of a warrior, was found, in 1790, beneath a barrow on Beacon hill, an eminence about 200 yards N of the town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £249. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1848. Hayton was made a separate charge in 1867, and is a rectory. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £10.

ASPEDEN, a parish in Royston district, Herts; on the river Rib, 8 miles SE of Baldock r. station. It includes part of the post-town of Buntingford. Acres, 1,351. Real property, £3,539. Pop., 577. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Clifords, the Freemans, and the Jocelyns; and passed to Earl Hardwick and the Bolders. Aspeden Hall and its park are a prominent feature. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £337. Patron, the Countess of Mexborough. The church contains a curious monument to Sir Robert Cliford, master of the ordnance to Henry VIII., and other tombs and brasses; and is in good condition. An endowed school has £17 a-year, and other charities £37.

ASPERTON. See ASHBURTON.

ASPLEY, a township in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; near the Northwestern railway, 3½ miles NNW of Eccleshall. Acres, 540. Pop., 30. Houses, 5.

ASPLEY-GUISE, a parish in Woburn district, Beds; 1½ mile WNW of Ridgmount r. station, and 2 N of Woburn. It has a post-office under Woburn; and formerly had a market. Acres, 1,936. Real property, £4,615. Pop., 1,437. Houses, 324. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Guises. Aspley House and Aspley Guise House are chief residences. Aspley Heath and Aspley Wood give fine views. Fuller's earth occurs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £325. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is elegant; and a new church and three dissenting chapels are at Woburn-Sands.

ASPS, a village in Bishops-Tachbrook parish, Warwickshire; 1½ mile SE of Warwick. Pop., 32.

ASPULL, a township and a sub-district in Wigan district, Lancashire. The township is in Wigan parish, 3 miles NE of Wigan; and has a post-office, of the name of Aspull Moor, under Wigan. Acres, 1,879. Real property, £27,181; of which £19,863 are in mines. Pop., 4,290. Houses, 753. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in collieries and cotton mills. There are a school-church, Independent, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic

chapels, and four public schools.—The sub-district comprises three townships. Pop., 8,372. Houses, 1,534.

ASSANDUNE. See **ASHDON** and **ASHINGDON**.

ASSELBY, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the Hull railway and the river Ouse, 2 miles W of Howden. Acres, 1,117. Real property, £2,331. Pop., 276. Houses, 58.

ASSENDON, a liberty in Piton parish, Oxford; 4 miles NW of Henley-on-Thames. It has a post-office under Henley. A land-spring here breaks out after a run of wet weather; and is so copious as to inundate neighbouring low tracts.

ASSERBY. See **BILSBY**.

ASSINGTON, a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Stour, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Bures r. station, and 5 SE of Sudbury. It has a post-office under Sudbury. Acres, 2,986. Real property, £5,020. Pop., 747. Houses, 162. The manor belonged formerly to the Corbets, and belongs now to J. Gurdon, Esq., whose seat is Assington Hall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £390.* Patron, J. Gurdon, Esq. The church was recently restored at a cost of £3,000. There are a national school, and charities £7.

ASTBURY, a village and a parish in Congleton district, Cheshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Dane, adjacent to the North Staffordshire railway, near the Macclesfield canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Congleton; and has a post-office under Congleton, and fairs on 30 April and 30 Oct. The parish includes the townships of Davenport, Somerford-Booths, Hulme-Walfeld, Radnor, Buglawton, Congleton, Newbold-Astbury, Moreton-cum-Alcumlow, Smallwood, and Odd-Rode. Acres, 19,602. Real property, £68,903. Pop. in 1841, 14,619; in 1891, 19,351. Houses, 4,009. There are six chief proprietors. Coal, limestone, and building-stone are worked. Very many of the inhabitants are employed in silk factories, and some in cotton mills. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Hulme-Walfeld, in the diocese of Chester. Value, £2,040.* Patron, Lord Crewe. The church is early English, with a good spire; and contains chancel stalls, a roof-loft, some fine screen-work, stained windows, and carved oaken ceilings. Two very ancient monuments, with insigma of knighthood, are in the churchyard. The chapels of Buglawton, Congleton, Congleton-St. James', Congleton-St. Stephen's, Eaton, Mossley, Odd-Rode, and Smallwood, and the donative of Somerford, are separate charges. Charities, exclusive of Congleton, £63. See **CONGLETON**.

ASTERBY, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, near the river Bain, 6 miles N by E of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Scamblesby under Horncastle. Acres, 620. Real property, £1,538. Pop., 304. Houses, 68. The property is not much divided. Asterby Hall is the seat of T. Southwell, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £210.* Patron, W. H. Trafford, Esq. The church is ancient. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £13.

ASTERLEY, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; near the river Rhee, 9 miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 305.

ASTERLEY FARM AND HOUSE, an extra-parochial tract in Woodstock district, Oxford; contiguous to Kidlington parish, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Woodstock. It was anciently a parish, and had a church at Chapelbroke; but was annexed to Kidlington in 1466.

ASTERTON, a township in Norbury parish, Salop; on Long Mynd hills, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Church-Stretton. Pop., 164.

ASTHALL, a village and a parish in Witney district, Oxford. The village stands on the Windrush river, and on Akeman-street, at the SW end of Wychwood forest, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Burford, and 5 S of Ascott r. station. It was known to the Saxons as Esthale, and belonged to Roger d'Ivri. The parish includes also the hamlet of Asthall-Leigh. Post-town, Burford, under Faringdon. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £2,386. Pop., 424. Houses, 89. The manor belonged to the Lumleys, the Joneses, and the Fettiplace; and the manor-house is now a farm-house. A large barrow, believed to be the

sepulchre of some person of note, is on Akeman-street. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £100. Patron, Eton College. The church is ancient; and a new one, at Asthall-Leigh, was recently built. There are two small free schools, and charities £25.

ASTHORPE, a hamlet in Willoughby parish, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Alford.

ASTHORPE, Herts. See **MARSTON** (LONG).

ASTLEY, a chapelry in the parish of St. Mary Shrewsbury, Salop; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Hadnall r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Shrewsbury. Post-town, Shawbury under Shrewsbury. Acres, 1,168. Rated property, £1,670. Pop., 239. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £56. Patrons, Trustees. The church is good.

ASTLEY, a parish in Nuneaton district, Warwick; on the Sow brook, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Chilvers-Coton r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SW by W of Nuneaton. It contains a place called Soley-End; and has a post-office under Nuneaton. Acres, 2,550. Real property, £3,820. Pop., 332. Houses, 70. The manor belonged to the family of Astley, one of whom fell on the field of Evesham fighting against Henry III., two taken prisoners on the field of Bannockburn, and one distinguished highly for military services in the time of Henry VIII.; it passed by marriage to the Greys of Ruthin, of whom were the Duke of Suffolk and his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, who suffered on the block for their claim to the crown; and it now belongs to C. N. Newdegate, Esq., of the neighbouring grand seat of Arbury Hall. Astley Castle, the ancient residence of the Greys, rebuilt in the time of Queen Mary, was allowed to fall into neglect, and used as a farm-house; but is now a renovated and elegant residence; and contains some old armour, and a portrait of the last Duke of Suffolk. The old parts of it are picturesquely clothed with ivy; and a moat around it has remains of massive masonry along the inner edge, and is overshadowed with fine trees. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £60. Patron, C. N. Newdegate, Esq. The church is part of an edifice built, in the time of Edward III., by Sir Thomas de Astley, for a dean, two canons, or prebendaries, and three vicars, and adorned with a tall spire, which served as a landmark in the broad surrounding woodlands, and was popularly called "the Lantern of Arden;" but even what remains of the structure has been much injured by neglect and maltreatment. There is a free school.

ASTLEY, a parish in Martley district, Worcester; on the river Severn, 3 miles SW by S of Stourport r. station. Post-town, Stourport. Acres, 2,958. Real property, £6,862. Pop., 864. Houses, 198. A Benedictine priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Taurinus in France, was founded here, in the time of William the Conqueror, by Ralph de Todeai; suffered frequent seizure by the Crown during the wars with France; passed, in the time of Richard II., to John Beauchamp, and in that of Edward IV. to the college of Westbury; and was given by Henry VII. to Sir Ralph Sadleir, the compiler of the state papers. A hermitage was cut out of the solid rock at Astley Cliff, near Redstone ferry; was a place of great resort for devotees in the Roman times; and is now an alehouse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £623.* Patrons, the Trustees of the Rev. D. J. J. Cooks. The church stands on an eminence, is Norman; and has a font and some monuments. An endowed school has £20, and other charities £6.

ASTLEY, a hamlet in the parishes of Swillington and Kippax, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Leeds.

ASTLEY, or **EAST LEIGH**, a township-chapelry in Leigh parish, Lancashire; near the Bridgewater canal and the Manchester and Liverpool railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Manchester. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 2,628. Real property, £11,967,—of which £5,000 are in mines. Pop., 2,109. Houses, 437. There are collieries and a large cotton mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £250.* Patron, the Vicar of Leigh. The church is modern, and has been thrice enlarged.

There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free grammar school, a national school, and some small charities.

ASTLEY-ABBOTS, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; on the river Severn, and on the Severn Valley railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Linley r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N of Bridgnorth. Post-town, Bridgnorth. Acres, 3,528. Real property, £4,716. Pop., 668. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. Astley-Abbots House is the seat of T. Whitmore, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, not reported. Patron, W. A. Warwick, Esq. The church is Saxon, in tolerable condition; and has some ancient monuments. Charities, £11.

ASTLEY-BRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire. The village is partly in the township of Sharples; stands near the Bolton and Blackburn railway, 3 miles N of Bolton; and has a post-office under Bolton. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £9,729. Pop., 3,210. Houses, 670. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150. Patrons, the Crown and the Bishop alternately. The church was built in 1848. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and national and British schools.

ASTON, a township in Hope parish, Derby; 2 miles ENE of Castleton. Acres, 714. Pop., 103.

ASTON, a township in Aston-upon-Trent parish, Derbyshire; on the Grand Trunk canal and the river Trent, 6 miles SE by S of Derby. The right of a market and fair was obtained in 1256; but has long been in disuse. Some of the inhabitants are employed in potteries. The place is a meet for the Donnington hounds.

ASTON, a township in Hawarden parish, Flint; adjacent to Queen's Ferry r. station, near the river Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Hawarden. Acres, 613. Real property, £3,948,—of which £2,600 are in railways. Pop., 333. Houses, 64. Most of the inhabitants are employed in an extensive iron foundry. The manor, with an ancient castle, was held by the Whitneys from the time of Edward III.; and now belongs to the Dundas family, whose seat is Aston Hall.

ASTON, a parish in the district and county of Hertford; on the river Beane, 3 miles SE of Stevenage, and 4 SE by S of Stevenage r. station. Post-town, Stevenage. Acres, 2,052. Real property, £3,697. Pop., 639. Houses, 122. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings; was given, by the queen of Henry I., to Reading abbey; and passed, at the dissolution, to the Botolers of Walton. The manor-house, at Aston Place, is a building of older date than the time of Henry VIII. Six large barrows, supposed to be Danish, occur contiguous to the public road. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £380.* Patron, the Rev. G. A. Oddie.

ASTON, a township in Lydham parish, Montgomery; 7 miles W by S of Church-Stretton. Acres, 1,125. Pop., 62. Houses, 10.

ASTON, a township in Wem parish, Salop; on the river Roden, 1 mile E of Wem. Pop., 212.

ASTON, a township in Mucklestone parish, Stafford; 3 miles W of Whitmore r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Market-Drayton. Acres, 910. Pop., 237. Houses, 47.

ASTON, a hamlet in Avening parish, Gloucester; 2 miles ESE of Minchinhampton.

ASTON, a township in Kingsland parish, Hereford; on the river Lug, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Leominster. Pop., 109.

ASTON, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bridgnorth. Pop., 126.

ASTON, a township in Hoopesay parish, Salop; on the river Clun, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bishop's-Castle. Pop., 292. It has a head post-office; of the name of Aston-on-Clun.

ASTON, a township in Munslow parish, Salop; near the river Corve, under Wenlock Edge, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Lullow. Pop., 163.

ASTON, a chapelry in Oswestry parish, Salop; on the Llanyrnach canal, and the Shrewsbury and Oswestry railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Oswestry. Post-town, Oswestry. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, not reported. Patron, Mrs. Lloyd of Aston Park.

ASTON, a township in Wellington parish, Salop; near

Watling-street, under the Wrekin, 2 miles SW of Wellington. Pop., 84.

ASTON, a chapelry in Stone parish, Stafford; on the river Trent, the Grand Trunk canal, and the North-western railway, 2 miles SE of Stone. It includes the hamlet of Little Aston; and has a post-office under Stafford. Real property, with Burston, Stoke, and Little Aston, £6,183. Pop., 625. Houses, 149. The manor belonged anciently to the Austons, and passed to the Hovinghams and the Simoons. The living is a p. curacy, united with the curacy of Burston, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £166. Patron, the Hon. E. S. Jervis. The church is a neat edifice in the English style, with a tower. There is a Roman Catholic church.

ASTON, a hamlet in Ivinghoe parish, Bucks; 1 mile NE by N of Ivinghoe. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £1,607. Pop., 446. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ASTON, a parish and a district in Warwick. The parish partly lies within Birmingham on the E, partly spreads adjacent. It is traversed by Ryknield-street, the river Tame, the Fazeley canal, and the North-western, the Tamworth, the Oxford, and the Bristol railways. It contains the sub-post-offices of Aston-street, Ashted-row, Aston-Park, and Deritend, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from Birmingham head office. It comprises the hamlets of Deritend, Bordesley, and Duddleston-cum-Nechells; the manor of Aston, and the hamlets of Witton, Erdington, Little Bromwich, Salford and Washwood, Castle-Bromwich, and Water-Orton. The hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley form one of the borough wards of Birmingham; the hamlet of Duddleston-cum-Nechells forms another ward; and the manor and the other hamlets are suburban or rural. Acres within the borough, 2,626; without the borough, 11,251. Real property of Aston manor, £53,188; of the suburban or rural hamlets, £43,452; of the entire parish, £276,514. Pop. in 1821, 19,189; in 1841, 45,718; in 1861, 94,995. Houses, 19,256. The manor belonged to the Saxon Earls of Mercia; was given, at the Conquest, to William Fitz-Anselm; and passed to the Fagenels, the Erdingtons, and the Holts. The manor-house, Aston Hall, stands on a rising ground, at the end of a fine avenue, in the north-eastern outskirts of the town; is a noble edifice in the Tudor style, built in the time of James I. by Sir Thomas Holt; gave entertainment to Charles I. prior to the battle of Edge-Hill, and suffered a cannonade afterwards from the parliamentary forces; and was, for some years, the residence of the late James Watt, son of the famous engineer. Most of a beautiful park which surrounded it has been aligned for streets, and let on building-leases; and a tract of about 43 acres immediately around the hall was sold, in 1857, to a public company, for £35,000, with the view of being made free to the inhabitants of Birmingham. The hall itself was included in the sale, and designed to be used for a permanent exhibition of manufactures and works of art; and was inaugurated, in 1853, by Queen Victoria. The parish church stands 300 yards E of the hall; is an interesting edifice in varieties of English, from Edward II. to Henry VII., with fine tower and spire; suffered great change and mutilation in 1799; and contains four altar tombs, some fine antique stone seats, a carved church-yard cross of early English date, and beautiful windows of stained glass. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,600.* Patrons, Trustees. The chapelry of Ward-end, Ashted, Castle-Bromwich, Bordesley, (two are here,) Aston-Brook, Deritend, Erdington, Duddleston, Nechells, Loddles, Salford, Water-Orton, St. Lawrence, and Sparkbrook are separate charges. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and others; public schools, an almshouse with £20 a-year, and other charities £334.

The district of Aston comprehends the sub-district of Deritend, containing the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley; the sub-district of Duddleston, comprehend the hamlet of Duddleston-cum-Nechells; the sub-district of Erdington, containing the other parts of Aston parish; and the sub-district of Sutton-Coldfield, containing the parishes of Sutton-Coldfield, Cuddworth, and Wishaw.

Poor-rates in 1866, £9,822. Pop. in 1841, 50,977; in 1861, 100,522. Houses, 20,415. Marriages in 1866, 951; births, 5,224,—of which 135 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,493—of which 1,326 were at ages under 5 years, and 32 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 7,635; births, 32,983; deaths, 17,553. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 11,520 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,765 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 1,817 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,901 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 90 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 150 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 300 s.; 5 of Roman Catholics, with 1,070 s.; and 1 undefined, sittings not reported. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 3,300 scholars; 118 private day schools, with 2,553 s.; 31 Sunday schools, with 5,483 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 25 s. The workhouse is in Erdington.

ASTON, Oxford. See COATE and ASTON.

ASTON, Wiltshire. See ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON.

ASTON, N. Cheshire. See ASTON-BY-SUTTON.

ASTON, S. Cheshire. See ASTON-JUXTA-MONDRUM.

ASTON, or PIPE-ASTON, a parish in the district of Ludlow and county of Hereford; near the river Teme, 3½ miles WSW of Woolferton r. station, and 4 SW of Ludlow. Post-town, Ludlow. Acres, 920. Real property, with Burrington and Downton, £3,750. Pop., 34. Houses, 9. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £54. Patron, A. R. B. Knight, Esq.

ASTON-ABBOTS, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; among the Chiltern hills, 5 miles E of the Buckinghamshire railway, and 5 NNE of Aylesbury r. station. Post-town, Wingrave under Aylesbury. Acres, 2,180. Real property, £4,342. Pop., 311. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet of the Rothschild bounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £143. Patron, Lord Overstone. The church is good; and there are two dissenting chapels and a national school.

ASTON-AIR. See ASTON-EYRE.

ASTON-BAMPTON. See BAMPTON, Oxford.

ASTON-BLANK, or ASHTON-BLANK, a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, near the Fosse-way and the Windrush river, 4 miles NNE of Northleach, and 8 SW by W of Addlestep r. station. It has a post-office under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,250. Real property, £2,381. Pop., 325. Houses, 68. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £186. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are charities £39.

ASTON-BOTTERELL, a parish in Cleobury-Mortimer district, Salop; under the Clec hills, 6½ miles NNW of Cleobury-Mortimer, and 9½ NE of Ludlow r. station. It contains the hamlet of Bold; and its post-town is Burwarton, under Bridgnorth. Acres, 2,233. Real property, £3,978. Pop., 171. Houses, 35. The manor belonged anciently to the Botterells. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £367. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is good.

ASTON-BROOK, a new chapelry in Aston parish; suburban to Birmingham. Pop., 6,360. The church was built in 1864; and is in mixed Gothic, French and English.

ASTON-BY-BUDWORTH, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; 3½ miles N of Northwich. Acres, 2,859. Real property, £4,958. Pop., 459. Houses, 77.

ASTON-BY-SUTTON, or ASTON-SUTTON, a township-chapelry in Runcorn parish, Cheshire; on the North-western railway and the Weaver river, near Preston-Brook r. station, and 3 miles E by N of Frodsham. It includes a place called Middleton-Grange, sometimes deemed extra-parochial; and its post-town is Preston-Brook. Acres, 1,012. Real property, £3,021. Pop., 207. Houses, 38. Aston Hall here is the seat of Sir Arthur Aston, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £38. Patron, Sir A. Aston, Bart. The original church was at Middleton; and the present one contains an old lectern.

ASTON-CANTLOW, or ASTON-CANTELUPE, a parish

in Alcester district, Warwick; on the river Alce, near the Birmingham and Stratford canal, 2½ miles W by S of Bearley r. station, and 5½ NW of Stratford-on-Avon. It includes the divisions of Newnham, Sheffield, Little Alne, and Pathlow, and part of the hamlet of Wilnott; and its post-town is Henley-in-Arden, under Birmingham. Acres, 4,300. Real property, £7,611,—of which £1,563 are in quarries. Pop., 1,055. Houses, 230. The manor belonged anciently to the Cantelupes. The right to a market was obtained by one of the Cantelupes in the time of Henry III.; but has gone into disuse. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Wilnott, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £93. Patron, the Rev. E. B. K. Fortescue. The church has an embattled tower.

ASTON-CHEWTWYND. See CHEWTWYND-ASTON.

ASTON-CHURCH. See CHURCH-ASTON.

ASTON-CLINTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Aylesbury, Bucks. The township lies near Icknield-street and the Wendover and Aylesbury canals, 3½ miles ESE of Aylesbury r. station. It has a post-office under Tring; and is a meet of the Rothschild bounds. Acres, 2,670. Real property, £4,532. Pop., 1,103. Houses, 232.—The parish includes also the hamlet of St. Leonard. Acres, 3,640. Real property, £5,509. Pop., 1,297. Houses, 267. The property is divided among a few. Aston-Clinton House was the seat of Viscount Lake, who died in 1808. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £506. Patron, Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, and charities £192. The p. curacy of St. Leonard is a separate charge.—The sub-district comprises ten parishes. Acres, 17,752. Pop., 5,246. Houses, 1,073.

ASTON (COAL or COLD). See COAL-ASTON.

ASTON-CROSS. See ASTON-ON-CARRON.

ASTON (EAST and WEST), two tythings in the parish of Longparish, Hants; on the river Anton, 3 miles SV of Whitechurch.

ASTON-EPISCOPI. See WHITE-LADY-ASTON.

ASTON-EYRE, a township in Morvill parish, Salop; 4 miles W by N of Bridgnorth, Acres, 1,330. Pop., 85. Houses, 12. It forms a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Morvill.

ASTON-FLAMVILLE, a township and a parish in Hinckley district, Leicestershire. The township lies near the river Sour, the Fosse-way, and Watling-street, 3½ miles ESE of Hinckley r. station, and 9 NW of Lutterworth. Real property, £1,576. Pop., 81. Houses, 15. The parish includes also the chapelry of Burbage and the hamlet of Sketchley. Post-town, Hinckley. Acres, 4,670. Real property, £9,601. Pop., 1,946. Houses, 431. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Burbage, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £378. Patron, Countess Cowper. The church is ancient, and was partly restored in 1855. Charities, £22.

ASTON-GRANGE, a township in Runcorn parish, Cheshire; near the North-western railway and the river Weaver, 3 miles E of Frodsham. Acres, 437. Real property, £337. Pop., 42. Houses, 6.

ASTON-HALL. See ASTON, Flint, and ASTON, Warwick.

ASTON-INGHAM, a parish in the district of Newent and county of Hereford; on the verge of the county, 2½ miles N by E of Mitcheldean-Road r. station, and 5½ E of Ross. Post-town, Linton under Ross. Acres, 2,378. Real property, £3,698. Pop., 563. Houses, 123. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £350. Patron, the Rev. H. T. Whatley. The church is old. Charities, £10.

ASTON-IVINCHOE. See ASTON, Bucks.

ASTON-JUXTA-MONDRUM, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; near the Chester and Crewe railway, 4 miles N of Nantwich. It has a post-office of the name of Aston under Nantwich. Acres, 1,255. Real property, £1,797. Pop., 146. Houses, 29.

ASTON-LE-WALLS, a parish in the district of Banbury and county of Northampton; on the verge of the county, on the Roman road to Dorchester, near the Ox-

ford canal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Cropredy r. station, and 8 NNE of Banbury. It includes the hamlet of Appletree; and its post-town is Chipping-Warden under Banbury. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £3,436. Pop., 221. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £535.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is of the 13th century. The Roman Catholics have a chapel and a school.

ASTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Stafford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Walsall. Pop., 115. Also a hamlet in Aston chapelry, Stone parish, Stafford.

ASTON-MAGNA, a chapelry in Blockley parish, Worcester; near the Fosse-way, adjacent to the West Midland railway, near Blockley station, 3 miles NW by N of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Post-town, Blockley under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Real property, £1,851. Pop., about 300. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £246.* Patron, Lord Redesdale. The church is very good.

ASTON (MIDDLE), a township in Steeple-Aston parish, Oxford; near the Cherwell river and the Oxford canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Heyford r. station, and 3 miles S of Deddington. Real property, £1,368. Pop., 86. Houses, 21.

ASTON-MOLLINS, a hamlet in Dinton parish, Bucks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Aylesbury.

ASTON (NORTH), a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; on the river Cherwell, adjacent to the Oxford canal, 1 mile W of Somerton r. station, and 2 SSE of Deddington. Post-town, Deddington under Oxford. Acres, 1,272. Real property, £3,129. Pop., 296. Houses, 68. Astou Park is a chief residence. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £199. Patron, J. Wills, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1865.

ASTON-ON-CARRON, or ASTON-CROSS, a tything in Ashlechurch parish, Gloucester; near the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 3 miles ENE of Tewkesbury. It has a post-office, of the name of Aston-Cross, under Tewkesbury. Real property, £1,414. Pop., 296.

ASTON-ON-CLUN. See ASTON, Hopesay, Salop.

ASTON-ON-TRENT. See ASTON-UPON-TRENT.

ASTON PARK. See ASTON, Warwick, and ASTON (NORTH).

ASTON-PIGOTT, a township in Worthin parish, Salop; near the river Rhea, 2 miles NE of Worthin. Pop., 78.

ASTON-ROGERS, a township in Worthin parish, Salop; near the river Rhea, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NE of Aston-Pigott. Pop., 174.

ASTON-ROWANT, a parish in Thame district, Oxford; under the Chiltern hills, near Icknield-street, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Tetworth, and 4 miles SSE of Thame r. station. It includes the liberties of Chalford and Kingston-Blount,—the latter containing the hamlet of Kingston-Sturt; and its post-town is Tetworth. Acres, 2,980. Real property, £4,357. Pop., 884. Houses, 182. Aston House is the seat of Thomas Taylor, Esq. Marcasite or crow-iron occurs in the hills. Roman remains have been found in Kingston-field, a short distance from Icknield-street. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £190.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is early English, was repaired in 1850, and contains an elegant ancient font. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed school with £41 a-year, and charities £80.

ASTON-ST. LEONARD. See LEONARD (ST.), Bucks.

ASTON-SANDFORD, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on a branch of the river Thame, 6 miles SW of Aylesbury r. station. Post-town, Dinton under Aylesbury. Acres, 669. Real property, £385. Pop., 59. Houses, 14. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £135.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is later English, and small, with a gable-roofed porch. Scott the commentator was rector from 1803 till his death in 1821.

ASTON-SOMERVILLE, a parish in the district of

Evesham and county of Gloucester; on the river Isborne, 4 miles S by E of Evesham r. station. Post-town, Broadway. Acres, 993. Real property, £1,475. Pop., 105. Houses, 21. The manor has been held, for upwards of six centuries, by the family of Somerville; of whom were William Somerville, the poet, author of "The Chase," and Lord Somerville, the distinguished agriculturist, who died in 1819. A salt spring occurs, and interesting fossils have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £272.* Patron, Lord Somerville. The church is very good.

ASTON-STEEPLE, a township and a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford. The township lies on the river Cherwell, the Oxford canal, and the Oxford and Rugby railway, adjacent to Hayford r. station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Woodstock; and has a post-office under Oxford. Real property, £2,846. Pop., 650. Houses, 150. The parish includes also the township of Middle Aston. Acres, 1,870. Real property, £4,214. Pop., 736. Houses, 171. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Molines, and passed to the Hungerfords. A tessellated pavement was ploughed up in the 17th century. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £582. Patron, Brasenose college, Oxford. The church is ancient, but very good. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school. Dr. Samuel Radcliffe, principal of Brasenose college, was for some time rector, and founded a free school and almshouses.

ASTON-SUB-EDGE, a parish in the district of Evesham and county of Gloucester; on the West Midland railway, under Bredon hill, 2 miles SSW of Honeybourne r. station, and 6 ESE of Evesham. Post-town, Campden, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 755. Real property, £1,503. Pop., 128. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £204.* Patron, Earl Harrowby. The church is tolerable.

ASTON-SUTTON. See ASTON-BY-SUTTON.

ASTON-TIEROLD, a parish in Wallingford district, Berks; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Wallingford Road r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Wallingford. It has a post-office under Wallingford. Acres, 1,674. Real property, £2,561. Pop., 395. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £233.* Patron, Magdalene college, Oxford. The church is good. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £14.

ASTON-UNDER-EDGE. See ASTON-SUB-EDGE.

ASTON-UPON-CARRON. See ASTON-ON-CARRON.

ASTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in Shardlow district, Derbyshire; on the verge of the county, Grand Trunk canal, and the river Trent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Spaldon r. station, and 6 SE by S of Derby. It contains the townships of Aston and Shardlow-with-Far-Wilne; and its post-town is Shardlow under Derby. Acres, 3,290. Real property, £4,933. Pop., 551. Houses, 135. The property is divided among a few. Aston Hall is the seat of the Holdens; and Aston Lodge, of the Rev. J. Miller. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £1,000.* Patron, E. A. Holden, Esq. The church is good. Shardlow is a separate charge, and contains the district workhouse. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £22. See ASTON.

ASTON-UPTHORPE, a chapelry in Blewberry parish, Berks; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wallingford r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Wallingford. Post-town, Blewberry under Wallingford. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £1,219. Pop., 169. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. Kenoswalch of Wessex was overthrown here, in 659, by Wulfhere of Mercia. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Upton, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient.

ASTON (WEST). See ASTON (EAST AND WEST).

ASTON-WHEATON. See WHEATON-ASTON.

ASTON-WHITE-LADY. See WHITE-LADY-ASTON.

ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON, a township and a parish in Rotherham district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Rother, 2 miles SSW of Beighton r.

station, and 5 E of Rotherham; and has a post-office, of the name of Aston, under Rotherham. Real property, £7,105,—of which £2,002 are in mines. Pop., 995. Houses, 195. The parish includes also part of the township of Ulley. Acres, 2,915. Real property, with the rest of Ulley, £3,569. Pop., 1,032. Houses, 203. The property is sub-divided. The manor belonged formerly to the D'Arcys, and belongs now to the Duke of Leeds. A. Hall is the seat of T. Tilloston, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £760.* Patron, the Duke of Leeds. The church is ancient, and contains a monument to Lord D'Arcy and his three wives, a splendid screen, and a Norman font. There are Methodist chapels, national schools, and charities £37. The Rev. William Mason, the editor of Gray's poems and the author of "Isis" and other poems of his own, was rector.

ASTRAD, a township in Llandryog parish, Denbighshire; 1½ mile SE of Denbigh. Pop., 49.

ASTROP, a hamlet in Kings-Sutton and Newbottle parishes, Northampton; near the river Cherwell, 6 miles W of Brackley. Pop., 224. A mineral spring here, called St. Rumbald's well, was formerly much frequented for cutaneous diseases. Astrop Hall is the seat of E. Cunliffe, Esq.

ASTWELL, a hamlet in Wappenham parish, Northampton; on an affluent of the river Tove, 6 miles NNE of Brackley. Real property, with Falcutt, £2,465. Pop., 83. Houses, 12. The property belonged formerly to the Billing, the Lovett, and the Ferrers families, and belongs now to the Duke of Buckingham. The old seat of the Earl of Ferrers still stands, and is now used as a farm-house. The hamlet is a resort of sportsmen.

ASTWICK, a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds; on the river Ivel, 2½ miles ENE of Arlesey r. station, and 4 N by W of Baldock. Post-town, Arlesey under Baldock. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,117. Pop., 64. Houses, 14. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory annexed to the vicarage of Arlesey, in the diocese of Ely. The church is good.

ASTWICK, a decayed hamlet in Evenly parish, Northampton; 3 miles SSW of Brackley. It was formerly a large town; and it retains traces of a capital manor-house. Several Roman coins have been found in Astwick-field.

ASTWICK, Yorkshire. See ASTWICK.

ASTWOOD, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the verge of the county, 5½ miles ENE of Newport-Pagnell, and 7 N of Ridgmount r. station. Post-town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,259. Real property, £1,830. Pop., 247. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £230.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

ASTWOOD-BANK, a village in Feckenham parish, Worcestershire; near Studley r. station, 3½ miles S of Redditch. It has a post-office* under Redditch, needle factories, and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels.

ASWARBY, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Sleaford, Lincoln. The parish lies in the Fens, 5 miles S of Sleaford r. station. Post-town, Osbourney under Folkingham. Acres, 1,548. Real property, £2,213. Pop., 128. Houses, 18. The manor belonged formerly to the Harveys; and belongs now to Sir T. Whichcote, Bart., whose seat is Aswarby House. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £235.* Patron, Sir T. Whichcote. The church is a good edifice of lofty nave, aisle, and chancel, with fine tower and spire. Charities, £5. Bass, the discoverer of Bass's Straits, was a native.—The sub-district comprises ten parishes. Acres, 17,740. Pop., 3,059. Houses, 621.

ASWARDBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the river Steeping, 4 miles NW of Spilsby, and 6 SW of Alford r. station. Post-town, Hagworthingham under Spilsby. Acres, 741. Real property, £1,755. Pop., 68. Houses, 15. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £266. Patron, R. Brackenbury, Esq. The church is good.

ASWARDHURN, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincoln. It includes the parish of Asgarby and

nineteen other parishes. Acres, 47,660. Pop. in 1851, 8,070; in 1861, 7,635. Houses, 1,608.

ATCHAM, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Salop. The township lies at the influx of the Tern to the Severn, 2 miles SSW of Upton-Magna r. station, 4 SE of Shrewsbury, and 6½ W by N of the Wrekin. It also bears the name of Attingham; and has an inn. The parish includes also the townships of Berwick, Chilton, Cronkhill, Emstray, and Uckington; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 3,762. Real property, £4,351. Pop., 406. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. Attingham Hall is the seat of Lord Berwick, and contains a fine gallery of paintings, chiefly by the early Italian masters, also a fine collection of Etruscan vases and other antiquities from Herculaneum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £330. Patron, R. Burton, Esq. The church has a good Norman doorway, an old porch, a reading-desk with carved panels, and an ivy-covered square tower; but is in very bad condition. Charities, £84. Ordericus Vitalis, the historian, born in 1074, was a native.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Atcham, Uppington, Leighton, Eaton-Constantine, and Wroxeter. Acres, 12,316. Pop., 1,699. Houses, 347.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Battlefield, containing the parishes of Battlefield, Preston-Gubbals, Uffington, Upton-Magna, and Withington, the extra-parochial tract of Haughmond-Demesne, and part of the parish of St. Mary-Shrewsbury; the sub-district of Montford, containing the parishes of Montford, Melverley, Shrawardine, and Fitz; the sub-district of Alberbury, containing the parishes of Carleton and Ford, and part of the parish of Alberbury, portions of which are electorally in Montgomery; the sub-district of Westbury, conterminous with the parish of Westbury; the sub-district of Pontesbury, containing the parishes of Pontesbury, Habberley, and Great Hanwood; and the sub-district of Condober, containing the parishes of Condober, Harley, Shinetown, Cound, Kenley, Hughley, Church-Freen, Acton-Burnell, Frodesley, Pitchford, Berrington, Sutton, Stapleton, and Church-Polverbatch. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,972. Pop. in 1841, 18,842; in 1861, 19,455. Houses, 3,848. Marriages in 1866, 105; births, 538,—of which 38 were illegitimate; deaths, 344,—of which 75 were at ages under 5 years, and 27 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 974; births, 5,352; deaths, 3,499. The places of worship in 1851 were 43 of the Church of England, with 9,027 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 1,299 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 433 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 290 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 96 s.; 16 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,219 s.; 1 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 125 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 40 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 170 s. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 1,703 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 383 s.; and 32 Sunday schools, with 1,391 s. The workhouse is in Berrington.

ATCH-LENCH, a hamlet in Church-Lench parish, Worcester; 5 miles N of Evesham. Pop., 77.

ATFORD. See ATWORTH.

ATHAN (Str.), a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the coast, 5 miles S by E of Cowbridge, and 8 SW of St. Fagans r. station. It has a post-office under Cowbridge. Acres, 1,771; of which 285 are water. Real property, £2,574. Pop., 357. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. Brecksea Point is on the coast, and commands a fine view. Remains of Roger Berkrols' castle, built in 1691, are at East Orchard; and remains of two other castles, of later date, are at West Orchard and Castleton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £369.* Patron, W. C. Rayer, Esq. The church is good, and contains two interesting Gothic monuments of the Berkrols family. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

ATHELHAMPTON. See ANMISTON.

ATHELINGTON, or ALLINGTON, a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk; 5 miles SE by E of Eye, and 8 NW of Framlingham r. station. Post-town, Horham under Wickham-Market. Acres, 457. Real property, £226.

Pop., 115. Houses, 24. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £155. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

ATHELNEY, a railway station and quondam island in Lyng parish, Somerset. The station is on the Durston and Yeovil branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway, 4½ miles WNW of Langport. The quondam island is a rising-ground, or small hill, of about 100 acres, surrounded by marshes, at the confluence of the rivers Tone and Parret. King Alfred took refuge here, in 879, after his defeat by the Danes; made frequent incursions hence against them till he became able to take the field for their complete overthrow; and founded here, in 885, a Benedictine abbey, in expression of gratitude for his victories. The abbot did not sit in parliament; yet enjoyed great privileges, and was regarded as a spiritual lord. The edifice is extinct; but recent traces of it show it to have been large. A stone pillar, with an appropriate inscription, was erected on the spot, in 1801, by John Slade, Esq., the then proprietor. An amulet of enamel and gold, inscribed with words signifying "Alfred caused me to be made," was found on Athelney in the 17th century, and is now in the Ashmolean museum.

ATHELSTAN ABBEY. See ECCLESTON ABBEY.

ATHERFIELD, a tything in Shorwell parish, Isle of Wight; on the S coast, 6½ miles SSW of Newport. Atherfield rocks here are subject to landslips; and then, after being washed by the waves, show very strikingly the juxtaposition of the lowermost of the greensand deposits with the uppermost of the Wealden.

ATHERINGTON, a village and a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands on a hill, adjacent to the river Taw, in the vicinity of Umberleigh r. station, 7 miles SSE of Barnstaple; and has a post-office under Barnstaple. The parish comprises 3,326 acres. Real property, £3,270. Pop., 598. Houses, 120. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Bassetts. A palace of King Athelstan is said to have stood at Umberleigh; and an ancient chapel was there, which also is said to have been built by him. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £403. Patron, the Rev. J. Arthur. The church is an ancient edifice, of nave, chancel, and north aisle, in bad condition; was a cell to Caen abbey; and contains a very handsome carved screen, and two recumbent effigies of the 15th century, brought to it in 1800 from the chapel at Umberleigh. There are a Baptist chapel in the village, and a Wesleyan chapel at Langridge.

ATHERINGTON, Sussex. See ALDRINGTON.

ATHERSTONE, a hamlet in White Lackington parish, Somerset; 1 mile NE of Ilminster.

ATHERSTONE, a market town, a township, a chapelry, a sub-district, a district, and a division, in Warwick. The town stands on Watling-street and the Trent Valley railway, adjacent to the Anker river and the Coventry canal, at the northern extremity of the forest of Arden, 8 miles SE of Tamworth. It was anciently called Adrestone and Edrestone. It was given at the Conquest to the monks of Bee in Normandy; who obtained for it the right of a market and an annual fair. An Augustinian friary was founded at it, in 1376, by Ralph Basset of Dronit; and given, at the dissolution, to the Cartwrights. The Earl of Richmond and other disaffected nobles of Richard III. concerted in it, in 1485, the measures which led next day to their victory on Bosworth field. The place where they held their conference is said to have been the Three Tuns inn, which still exists; and the place on which their troops encamped was a meadow N of the church. The field of Bosworth lies 8 miles to the NE, within Leicester. The town of Atherstone consists chiefly of one principal street, well-built, and nearly a mile long. The market-house stands on pillars, and has a spacious assembly-room above. The corn-exchange is large and recent. The church was mainly re-edified in 1850, and is in the decorated English style. The grammar-school was founded, in 1573, by Sir William Devereux and two other persons; has a free income of £350; and was recently removed to new

buildings. There are chapels for Independents, Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; a Benedictine nunnery; an endowed school with £42 a-year; other charities £203; a library and news-room, a dispensary, and a work-house. The town is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a station on the railway, a head post-office, a banking office, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs, in Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., and Dec. The manufacture of ribbons, hats, and shalloons is carried on; and a considerable traffic from neighbouring quarries and coal-mines exists. Drayton, who wrote the "Polyolbion," and Dr. Grew, the botanist, were natives. Pop., 3,857. Houses, 860.

The township includes the town, and is in the parish of Mancetter. Real property, £11,854. Pop., 3,877. Houses, 864. Atherstone Hall is the seat of C. A. Bracebridge, Esq.; and stands on a pleasant bank, commanding an extensive view. The park contains some very grand old oaks. A very hard quartzose sandstone is largely quarried, and sent to distant parts, for road-making. Manganese has been extensively brought from the contiguous hamlet of Hartshill; and coal from the neighbouring moor of Baddesley. The chapelry is conteminate with the township. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150. Patron, Church Pat. Society.—The sub-district and the district are co-extensive; and comprehend the parishes of Mancetter, Ansley, Baxterley, Baddesley-Ensor, Polesworth, Grendon, Merevale, Sheepy-Magna, Sheepy-Parva, Witherley, and Fenny-Drayton, the extra-parochial tract of the Mythe, and part of the parish of Shustoke; and four of these parishes, part of another, and the extra-parochial tract are electorally in Leicester. Acres in the district, 27,883. Poor-rates in 1866, £4,980. Pop. in 1861, 12,118. Houses, 2,665. Marriages in 1866, 89; births, 426,—of which 23 were illegitimate; deaths, 212,—of which 64 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 760; births, 3,949; deaths, 2,336. The places of worship in 1851 were 15 of the Church of England, with 5,226 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,976 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 350 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 770 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 170 s.; 1 of the Independent Methodist Society, with 176 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 140 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,047 scholars; 30 private day schools, with 664 s.; 24 Sunday schools, with 2,124 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 43 s.—The division is in Hemlingford hundred, and excludes the parts of the district which are electorally in Leicester, but includes ten other parishes which are electorally in Warwick. Acres, 55,495. Pop. in 1851, 26,144. Houses, 5,722.

ATHERSTONE-ON-STOUR, a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick; on the Moreton and Stratford railway and the river Stour, 3 miles S by E of Stratford-on-Avon. It contains the village of Ailstone; and its post-town is Stratford-on-Avon. Acres, 1,060. Rated property, £1,412. Pop., 90. Houses, 21. The property is undivided. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward III., to John de Langley; and passed to successively the Mortons, the Hawkesses, and the Lidkotes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £238. Patron, Representatives of late Rev. Dr. Cox. The church is good. Dr. Thomas, the continuator of Dugdale's "Antiquities," was a native.

ATHERTON, a town, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in the parish and district of Leigh, Lancashire. The town stands about a mile E of the Bolton and Keayon railway, 2 miles NNE of Leigh, and 13 WNW of Manchester. It bears also the name of Chowbent; and it has a station of the name of Atherton on the railway, and a post-office of the name of Chowbent under Manchester. The inhabitants are employed variously in cotton factories, iron works, nail factories, and collieries. Pop., 2,692. Houses, 683. The township includes also part of the town of Leigh, and is partly rural. Acres, 2,323. Real property, £23,663; of which £8,920 are in mines. Pop., 5,907. Houses, 1,222

Atherton Hall stands near the site of a quondam seat of the Athertons; and is the property of Lord Lilford.—The chapelry is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £100. Patron, Lord Lilford. The church was rebuilt in 1810. There are Baptist and Unitarian chapels, and a national school.—The sub-district includes Tyldesley-cum-Shakerley. Pop., 11,936.

ATHERTON, Isle of Wight. See ARRETON.

ATLOW, a chapelry in Bradbourne parish, Derby; on a branch of the river Dove, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Ashborne r. station. Post-town, Ashborne. Acres, 1,580. Real property, £1,926. Pop., 129. Houses, 26. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £148. Patron, C. H. Okeover, Esq. The church is tolerable.

ATPAR. See ADPAR.

ATRE (THE). See ATREY.

ATTENBOROUGH, a village and a parish in the district of Shardlow and county of Nottingham. The village stands at the confluence of the Erwash and the Trent, adjacent to the Nottingham railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Long-Eaton junction, and 5 SW of Nottingham. The parish comprehends the township of Toton and the hamlet of Chilwell; the latter of which has a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 2,843. Real property, £8,507. Pop., 1,110. Houses, 240. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of Bramcote, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £250.* Patron, G. S. Foljambe, Esq. The church is large and good. Charities, £19. Henry Ireton, the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, was a native.

ATTERBY, a township in Bishop-Norton parish, Lincoln; near Ermine-street, 9 miles NW by W of Market-Raisen. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £1,354. Pop., 95. Houses, 22.

ATTERCLIFFE, a chapelry, a township, and a sub-district, in the parish and district of Sheffield, W. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry lies on the Rotherham railway, the Tinsley canal, and the river Don, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE by E of Sheffield, and within that town's borough boundaries; and was constituted in 1847. Rated property, £7,306. Pop., 5,061. Houses, 1,059. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £130.* Patron, the Vicar of Sheffield. The church was built in 1826, at a cost of £12,800; and is in the later Gothic style. There are four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel built in 1863 at a cost of £4,700, a news-room, two public schools, and charities £36.—The township is conjoined with Darnall; and has a post-office, of the name of Attercliffe, under Sheffield. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £15,412. Pop., 7,464. Houses, 1,554. The inhabitants are chiefly cutlers, mechanics, and colliers. Cast-steel was first made here; and cannon coal is mined. Attercliffe Hall is the seat of J. Milner, Esq. An abrupt precipice overhangs the Don, and probably gave name to the township. Archbishop Secker was educated at Attercliffe dissenting academy.—The sub-district is conterminous with the township.

ATTERLEY, a township in Much-Wenlock parish, Salop; 2 miles SE of Much-Wenlock. Pop., 52.

ATTERTON, a hamlet in Witherley parish, Leicester; 3 miles E by N of Atherstone. Real property, £1,184. Pop., 73. Houses, 17.

ATTRY, or ATRE (THE), a stream of Cornwall. It rises on Wilsley down, near Trengloss; and runs about 14 miles east-south-eastward to the river Tamar, in the vicinity of Launceston.

ATTINGHAM. See ATCHAM.

ATTINGTON, an extra-parochial tract in Thame district, Oxford; 3 miles S of Thame. Acres, 435. Pop., 15. Houses, 3.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a chapelry in Nuneaton parish, Warwick; on the Trent Valley railway and the river Anker, near the Coventry canal, 1 mile S of Nuneaton. It was constituted in 1843. It has a post-office under Nuneaton. Real property, £4,539. Pop., 1,392. Houses, 322. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £170.* Patron, the Vicar of Nuneaton. The church was built

in 1841, and is in the early English style. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

ATTLEBOROUGH, or ATTLEBURGH, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Weyland, Norfolk. The town stands adjacent to the Norfolk and Eastern Union railway, 16 miles SW of Norwich. It was the capital of East Anglia, and had strength enough to check the incursions of the Danes; and it retained fortifications of some note till the time of Henry II. It is now decayed and small; yet serves still as a county centre. It has a station with telegraph on the railway, a head post-office, a banking office, and a chief inn. A corn-market hall was built in 1863, at a cost of £1,000. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and there are three annual fairs. A college, for a custos and four fellows, was founded, in the time of Richard II., by Sir Robert de Mortimer; and given, in the time of Henry VIII., to Robert, Earl of Sussex. The church of the college still stands; is a spacious cruciform edifice in Norman and early English, with square tower rising from the centre; and contains monuments to distinguished members of the families of Mortimer, Ratcliffe, and Blickley.—The parish comprises 5,260 acres. Real property, £12,682. Pop., 2,221. Houses, 494. The property is much subdivided. A. Hall, Hill House, and the Point are chief residences. The first turnpike road in England was made in this parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,226.* Patron, Sir W. B. Smijth. There are three dissenting chapels. Charities, £76 and 57 acres of poor's allotment.—The sub-district includes eleven parishes. Acres, 22,885. Pop., 5,506. Houses, 1,223.

ATTLEBRIDGE, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; on the river Wensum, 9 miles NW of Norwich r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,267. Real property, £1,374. Pop., 93. Houses, 19. The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Alderford, in the diocese of Norwich.

ATTLEBURGH. See ATTLEBOROUGH, Norfolk.

ATWICK, a hamlet and a parish in Skirlough district, E. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet stands on the coast, 2 miles N of Hornsea r. station, and 13 NE of Beverley; and has a post-office under Hull. The parish includes also the hamlets of Arran and Skirlington. Acres, 2,350; of which 165 are water. Real property, £23,186. Pop., 319. Houses, 69. The property is much subdivided. The land is undergoing encroachment by sea. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £149.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Fenwick's charity, for educating and apprenticing boys, has an income of £46, and other charities £13.

ATWORTH, or ATFORD, a chapelry in Bradford parish, Wilts; near the Roman road, 3 miles WNW of Melksham r. station. Post-town, Melksham. Acres, 1,170. Real property, with South Wraxall, £5,337. Pop., 949. Houses, 225. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage with South Wraxall, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £255. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church was built in 1828. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £17.

AUBIN (ST.), a small town in St. Brelade parish, Jersey; on the west side of a bay of its own name, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of St. Helier. The bay is semicircular; has a picturesque appearance; fills all the space eastward to St. Helier; and is defended on the west side by St. Aubin Castle, on the SE by Elizabeth Castle. It forms a good roadstead; but has several shoals. St. Aubin Castle is a tower mounted with 14 guns; and has done service in the defence of the island. The town is the second in Jersey; and has a post-office under St. Helier, a weekly market on Monday, a pier, inns, a chapel of ease, and an almshouse. The chapel is served by a curate, with a salary of £60, appointed by proprietors. Several handsome villas are in the neighbourhood. Pop., about 800.

AUBOURN, a township and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The township lies on the river

Witham, near the Fosse road and the Nottingham and Lincoln railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Thorpe r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SW by S of Lincoln; and includes the hamlet of Marlborough. Acres, 1,843. Real property, £2,474. Pop., 308. Houses, 61. The parish includes also part of the township of Haddington. Post-town, Waddington under Lincoln. Acres, 2,109. Real property, with the rest of Haddington, £3,636. Pop., 376. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £209. Patron, the Rev. H. Neville. The church is Norman. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £19.

AUBREY-ARMS. See COWBRIDGE.

AUBURN, or AUBURN, a township-chapelry in Fraithorpe parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 2 miles SE of Carnaby r. station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Bridlington. Post-town, Bridlington under Hull. Pop., 16. Houses, 2. Much of the land has been washed away by the sea. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to Fraithorpe, in the diocese of York.

AUCKLAND, a district in Durham. It comprehends the sub-district of Bishop-Auckland, containing the parish of Whitworth, the parochial chapelry of Escomb, and parts of the parishes of St. Andrew-Auckland, Merington, and Brancepeth; and the sub-district of Hamsterley, containing the parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, and parts of the parishes of St. Andrew-Auckland, Brancepeth, and Gainford. Poor-rates in 1886, £16,479. Pop. in 1841, 21,988; in 1861, 50,491. Houses, 9,653. Marriages in 1866, 542; births, 2,809,—of which 146 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,366,—of which 727 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,792; births, 17,932; deaths, 9,447. The places of worship in 1851 were 16 of the Church of England, with 4,734 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 200 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 400 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 350 s.; 18 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,852 s.; 19 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,823 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, with 420 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 240 s. The schools were 34 public day schools, with 2,536 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 1,189 s.; 43 Sunday schools, with 3,122 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 30 s. The workhouse is in Bishop-Auckland.

AUCKLAND (BISHOP). See BISHOP-AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND (ST. ANDREW), a township and a parish in Auckland district, Durham. The township lies on the Bishop-Auckland and Weardale railway, and at the confluence of the Gaunless and the Wear rivers, 1 mile SE of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 1,186. Real property, £12,242,—of which £9,373 are in mines. Pop., 1,401. Houses, 283. The parish includes also the town of Bishop-Auckland, and the townships of Bishop-Auckland, St. Helen-Auckland, Middlestone, Westerton, Old-Park, Binchester, Newfield, Byers-Green, Hunwick and Helmington, Newton-Cap, Pollards-Lands, Coundon, Coundon-Grange, Windlestone, Eldon, Middlebridge-Grange, East Thickley, Shildon, Middlebridge, West Auckland, Barony, Lynesack and Sofley, Hamsterley, North Bedburn, and South Bedburn; and its post-town is Bishop-Auckland under Darlington. Acres, 45,868. Real property, £134,725. Pop. in 1841, 19,100; in 1861, 32,111. Houses, 6,301. The property, in most parts, is subdivided; in many parts, much subdivided. Coal and limestone are extensively worked. The living, with St. Ann, is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £537.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is a cruciform structure, with a tower at the west end; was made collegiate by Bishop Beck, in 1222, for a dean and nine prebendaries; contains brasses and the effigies of a crusader; and needs repair. The chapelries of St. Helen-Auckland, Byers-Green, Etherley, Hamsterley, Shildon, Witton-le-Wear, Coundon, Escomb, Fir-Tree, Hunwick, Lynesack, Evenwood, and New Shildon, are separate charges. Three endowed schools have an income of £485; and other charities have £304.

AUCKLAND (ST. HELEN), a township-chapelry in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, Durham; on the river Gaunless and on the Haggerleases branch railway,

$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bishop-Auckland. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is West Auckland under Darlington. Acres, 1,480. Real property, £7,570,—of which £5,102 are in mines. Pop., 842. Houses, 167. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £220. Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is tolerable.

AUCKLAND (WEST), a township in St. Andrew-Auckland parish, Durham; on the river Gaunless and on the Haggerleases branch railway, 3 miles SW of Bishop-Auckland. It has a post-office; under Darlington. Acres, 3,720. Real property, £7,019,—of which £2,300 are in mines. Pop., 2,581. Houses, 535. Here are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, a large brewery, and a lunatic asylum.

AUCKLEY, or AWKLEY, a township in the parish of Finningley, and partly in Notts, partly in W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles E by N of Rossington r. station, and 5 ESE of Doncaster. Acres, 1,970. Pop., 309. Houses, 69.

AUDLEY-END. See AUDLEY-END.

AUDENSHAW, a village, a chapelry, a parochial division, and a sub-district, in the district of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the Ashton canal and the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 3 miles SW of Ashton; and has a post-office under Manchester.—The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £9,000. Pop., 5,185. Houses, 1,037. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, altern. the Crown and the Bishop. The church is in the early English style. There are Methodist chapels and good schools.—The division includes the villages of Hookey-hill, Walkmill, Littlemos, Woodhouses, and North Street, and part of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne. Real property £20,814. Pop., 6,327. Houses, 1,277. Many of the inhabitants are employed in hat-making, cotton-spinning, calico-printing, and silk-weaving. The large reservoirs of the Manchester and Salford water-works are in the SW. High-Ash is an old hall of the Stopfords, where coats of arms and portraits of the kings of England were once preserved; and Shepley Hall is a modern seat, well-known for its collection of pictures.—The sub-district includes also a township of Manchester parish. Acres, 1,611. Pop., 15,125. Houses, 2,995.

AUDLEY, a hamlet in Caistor parish, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 1 mile N of Caistor. It is a resort of sportsmen. Pop., 23.

AUDLEM, a township in Nantwich district, Cheshire, and a parish chiefly in that district, and wholly in that county, but partly also in the district of Market-Drayton. The township lies on the Nantwich and M. Drayton railway, 6 miles S of Nantwich; and has a st. on the railway, a post-office under Nantwich, and fairs on 24, 25, 26 July and 28 Nov. Acres, 2,358. Real property, £7,186. Pop., 1,510. Houses, 344. The parish includes also the townships of Buerton, Hankelow, and Tittenley. Acres, 10,525. Real property, £14,092. Pop., 2,287. Houses, 505. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value not reported. Patron, Lord Combermere. The church is good. There are five dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £40 a-year, and charities £292.

AUDLEY, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Stafford. The township lies 3 miles W of Harecastle tunnel on the Grand Trunk canal, 3 S of Alsager r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Newcastle-under-Lyne. It has a post-office under Newcastle-under-Lyne; and it gives the title of Baron to the family of Touchet. Real property, £4,189. Pop., 1,556. Houses, 317. The parish includes also the liberty of Halmer-End, and the townships of Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Eardley-End, Knowl-End, Bignall-End, and Park-End. Acres, 8,530. Real property, £30,383,—of which £11,431 are in mines. Pop., 6,494. Houses, 1,330. The property is much subdivided. Heleigh Castle, now a ruin, was the seat of the Audleys. Coal and ironstone are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £520.* Patron, the Rev. E. Gilbert. The church was restored in 1846 and

1856, and has some fine features. The vicarage of Talk-o'-th'-Hill is a separate charge. There are Methodist chapels. Vernon's grammar school has an endowed income of £115, and other charities have £35.—The sub-district comprises two parishes and part of a third. Acres, 11,171. Pop., 7,625. Houses, 1,566.

AUDLEY-END, a railway station and a noble park near Saffron-Walden, Essex. The station is on the Eastern Counties railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Saffron-Walden, and at the junction of the branch railway thither. The park lies between the station and the town, on the river Granta; and is the seat of Lord Braybrooke. A bridge is in it by Adams; and a camp, on Ermine-street. The mansion is part of a splendid Tudor pile, built in 1603-16. It occupies the site of a Benedictine priory of 1136; and was erected by Howard, Earl of Suffolk, afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England, and named after his uncle, Audley. It was offered by the Earl to James I., who declined to have it on account of its being too costly; was sold by a succeeding Earl to Charles II., who failed to pay the purchase-money, and renounced possession; and was found by its owners to be so intolerably expensive, in the maintaining of a due establishment for it, that a large portion of it had to be taken down. What remains of it is magnificent; and it contains some valuable paintings and a fine museum.

AUGHTON, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Ormskirk, Lancashire. The parish lies on a branch of the river Alt, and on the Liverpool and Preston railway, at Town-Green station, near the Liverpool and Leeds canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ormskirk. It has a post-office under Ormskirk. Acres, 4,462. Real property, £13,804. Pop., 1,870. Houses, 360. The property is much subdivided. Aughton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £830.* Patron, J. P. Tempest, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1867, at a cost of £6,000. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.—The sub-district includes also two chapelries. Acres, 8,530. Pop., 3,862. Houses, 703.

AUGHTON, a chapelry in Halton parish, Lancashire; on the river Lune, 2 miles N of Caton r. station, and 7 NE of Lancaster. Post-town, Caton, under Lancaster. Acres, 1,900. Pop., 132. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £140.* Patron, the Rector of Halton. The church was rebuilt in 1864.

AUGHTON, a township in Howden district, and a parish in Howden and Pocklington districts, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Derwent, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Bubwith r. station, and 7 NE of Selby. Acres, 1,790. Real property, £2,216. Pop., 202. Houses, 38. The parish includes also the townships of Laytham and East Cottingham; and its post-town is Bubwith, under Howden. Acres, 4,295. Real property, £5,711. Pop., 633. Houses, 134. The property is divided among a few. Traces exist of a castle which was the seat of successively the family of Hai and the family of Aske. Here lived Sir Robert Aske, who was executed as a leader of the insurrection called "the pilgrimage of grace," occasioned by the suppression of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII.; and here lived also the Aske who was one of the judges of Charles I. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Cottingham, in the diocese of York. Value, £90.* Patron, A. J. Fletcher, Esq. The church is fair; and there are charities £48.

AUGHTON, a tything in Collingbourne-Kington parish, Wilts; 44 miles NW of Ludgershall.

AUGHTON, W. R. Yorkshire. See ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON.

AUGUSTINE FRIARS. See LEICESTER.

AUGUSTINE (Sr.), a lathe in Kent. It forms the eastern part of the county; measures 19 miles by 20; and contains the hundreds of Beaksbourne, Bewsborough, Bleangate, Bridge and Petham, Cornile, Downhamford, Eastry, Kinghamford, Preston, Kingslow, Seasalter, Westgate, Whitsable, and Wingham. Acres, 172,494. Pop. in 1851, 73,146; in 1861, 66,143. Houses, 12,903.

AUGUSTINE (Sr.). See BRISTOL, CANTERBURY, LONDON, and NORWICH.

AUKBOROUGH. See ALKBOROUGH.

AUKLEY. See AUCKLEY.

AULT-HUCKNALL, or **HAULT-HUCKNALL**, a parish in the district of Mansfield and county of Derby; on the verge of the county, adjacent to Hardwick Park, 5 miles ENE of Claycross r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Chesterfield. It contains the hamlets of Rowthorne and Stainsby; and its post-town is Heath under Chesterfield. Acres, 3,730. Rated property, £3,191. Pop., 686. Houses, 134. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £168.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good, and contains monuments to the first Countess of Devonshire and to the philosopher Hobbes. See HARDWICK HALL.

AUNBY. See HOLYWELL-WITH-AUNBY.

AUNSBY, a parish in Seafood district, Lincoln; 54 miles ESE of Honington r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Sleaford. Post-town, Osournby under Folkingham. Acres, 1,183. Real property, £1,786. Pop., 140. Houses, 27. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £251. Patron, J. A. Houlton, Esq. The church is early English, and has a figured font.

AURIGNY. See ALDERNEY.

AUST, or **AUST CLIVE**, a village and a chapelry in Henbury parish, Gloucester. The village stands on the E shore of the Severn, 2 miles distant from the South Wales and the Bristol and Wales railways, $3\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Thornbury; and has a post-office, of the name of Old Passage, under Bristol. A ferry is here on the Severn, 2 miles over, to Chepstow, and bears the name of the Old passage, to distinguish it from the New passage, which is 2 miles lower down the river. "This was the ancient Traiectus, where the Roman legions used to be ferried over; and was also the place where Edward I. passed over to hold a conference with Llewelyn. The chapelry is a tything. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £2,398. Pop., 187. Houses, 39. The property is not much divided. Much of the surface is marshy. Clays, alabaster, stromantian, and some interesting fossils are found. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Henbury, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is externally good.

AUSTELL (Sr.), a market-town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cornwall. The town stands adjacent to the Cornwall railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of a bay of its own name, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Plymouth. Its site is the side of a hill, which descends to a narrow vale watered by a rivulet. The original town, or rather village, stood a short distance to the E, and is still represented by a few cottages. The present town dates from about the time of Henry VIII.; was taken by Charles I., in 1644, from the parliamentary forces; and has risen to importance in connexion with neighbouring tin-mines, and as a centre of great mineral traffic. It has narrow streets, and a somewhat gloomy aspect, yet shows interesting features, and is skirted with pleasant villas. The market-house and the town-hall are large granite buildings. The Devon and Cornwall bank is a tasteful edifice of granite and marble. The parish church is a spacious ancient structure, of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a remarkably fine tower, and many curious sculptures; the chancel early English, the nave and the tower perpendicular. A communion cup used in the church is very ancient; was found by tinners, in 1774, about 17 feet below the surface of the ground, in the neighbourhood of the town; and contained several costly personal ornaments of silver and gold, and a large collection of curious Saxon coins. The town has a station on the railway, a head post-office, four banking offices, three chief inns, seven dissenting chapels, an almshouse, a work-house, and several blowing-houses, not now worked, for grain tin; and it is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs, on the Thursday before Easter, Whit-Thursday, the Friday after 23 July, 16 Oct., and 30 Nov. A small manufactory of serges is carried on; a fishery for pilchards, in St. Austell bay, is extensive; and the mineral traffic embraces a large tract of surrounding country, and includes tin, copper, nickel, porcelain clay, china-stone, porphyry

granite, and Pentuan stone. The principal mines are Polgooth, Carclazo, Crinnis, Pembroke, Lanescoot, and Pentuan. Harbours exist at Pentuan and Charles-town; and railways go down to them from the town. The name St. Austell is of uncertain origin, but most probably is a corruption of St. Auxilius. Pop., 3,825. Houses, 777.

The parish comprises 12,125 acres. Real property, £37,325; of which £14,010 are in mines, and £2,157 in quarries. Pop. in 1841, 10,320; in 1861, 11,893. Houses, 2,369. The property is subdivided. St. Austell bay is 4 miles wide and 5 miles long; and forks in the N into the bay of St. Blazey. Hensbarrow hill, about 2½ miles N of the town, is one of the loftiest heights in Cornwall. The general surface of the parish, together with that of adjacent tracts, is bleak and desolate, and acquires increase to its ruefulness from the appearance of the mines and miners. The quarries in Pentuan vale supply a famous building-stone, which has been used in the construction of many churches and mansions. One of the best tin-stream works, not far from the quarries, has thrown out fossil bones of men, of a whale, of enormous oxen, and of extinct species of animals. An ancient holy well, with remains of a small chapel or baptistry, occurs in a pretty spot, beside a cataract, at Menacuddill hill, on the grounds of Mr. Martin. Penrice, 1½ mile S of the town, on the road to Pentuan, is the seat of Sir C. B. G. Sawle, Bart. Polruddon and Treverbyn were ancient residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £537.* Patron, the Crown. The vicarages of Charlestown and Treverbyn are separate churches.

The sub-district contains the parishes of St. Austell, St. Dennis, and Roche. Acres, 21,665. Pop., 14,765. Houses, 2,946.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Fowey, containing the parishes of Fowey, Tywardreath, St. Sampson, and St. Blazey; the sub-district of Mervagissey, containing the parishes of Mervagissey, Gorran, St. Eve, and St. Michael-Carhayes; and the sub-district of Grampound, containing the parishes of Creed, St. Mewan, and St. Stephen-in-Brannel, and part of the parish of Probus. Acres, 57,446. Poor-rates, £10,449. Pop. in 1841, 31,408; in 1861, 33,797. Houses, 6,329. Marriages, 256; births, 1,200,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 675,—of which 292 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 35 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,804; births, 12,239; deaths, 6,577. The places of worship in 1851 were 18 of the Church of England, with 7,701 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,502 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 350 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 335 s.; 31 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 7,020 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,001 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 440 s.; 27 of Bible Christians, with 4,032 s.; 2 of Brethren, with 161 s.; and 2 undefined, with 400 s. The schools were 18 public day schools, with 1,166 scholars; 89 private day schools, with 2,070 scholars; 56 Sunday schools, with 5,651 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 24 s.

AUSTERFIELD, a township-chapelry in Elyth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to Notts, and to the Retford and Doncaster railway, 1½ mile NNE of Bawtry. Post-town, Bawtry. Acres, 2,776. Real property, £3,477. Pop., 359. Houses, 89. A Roman camp occurs here on the line of North Watling-street; and a great battle is supposed to have been fought adjacent between the Britons and the Romans under Ostorius. The living is a curacy, joined with Bawtry, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is Norman.

AUSTERTON, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; on the river Weaver, 2 miles S of Nantwich. Acres, 809. Real property, £1,150. Pop., 57. Houses, 6.

AUTHORPE, a township in Whitkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby railway, 4 miles E of Leeds. It includes the hamlets of Barrowby and Great and Little Manston. Acres, 669. Real property, £1,966. Pop., 231. Houses, 44. Smeaton, the civil engineer, born in 1724, was a native; and his monument, with a representation on it of his greatest work, the Eddystone light-house, is in Whitkirk church.

AUSTHWAITE. See BIRKER and AUSTHWAITE.

AUSTIN. See HELL.

AUSTINDYKE, a hamlet in Moulton parish, Lincoln. 6½ miles NE of Crowland.

AUSTLE (St.). See AUSTELL (St.).

AUSTONLEY, a township in Almondbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Colne, 2 miles SW of Holmfirth r. station, and 6½ SSW of Huddersfield. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £5,698. Pop., 1,901. Houses, 363. Many of the inhabitants are employed in manufactories. See HOLME-BRIDGE.

AUSTREY, a parish in the district of Tamworth, and county of Warwick; 1 miles NE of Polesworth r. station, and 6½ E by N of Tamworth. It has a post-office under Atherstone. Acres, 2,097. Real property, £4,735. Pop., 557. Houses, 126. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £162.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church presents some curious specimens of stained glass in the windows; and is very good. There is a Baptist chapel. Monk's school has an endowed income of £20, and other charities have £27.

AUSTWICK, a township-chapelry in Clapham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Ingleborough hill, 2 miles NE of Clapham r. station, and 4½ NW of Settle. Post-town, Clapham, under Lancaster. Acres, 5,400. Real property, £5,224. Pop., 561. Houses, 123. Austwick Hall is the seat of T. R. Clapham, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Clapham, in the diocese of Ripon. The church is modern. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £27.

AUTHORPE, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, and on the East Lincoln railway, 4½ miles NW of Alford. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Withern under Alford. Acres, 921. Real property, £1,024. Pop., 134. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £166. Patron, R. Vynar, Esq. The church is very good; and there are charities £6.

AVEBURY, or ABERY, a village and a parish in Marlborough district, Wilts. The village adjoins a head-stream of the Kennet river, 1½ mile N of Silbury hill, 4 miles N of Wansdyke, 6½ W of Marlborough r. station, and 8 SSE of Wootton-Basset; and has a post-office under Chippenham. Its site is a flat area of 28 acres, once occupied by a vast Druidical temple. Dr. Stukeley, who examined the temple in 1720, supposed it to have originally consisted of 650 stones, and to have included the whole site of the present village. It is surrounded by a broad ditch, outside of which is a lofty vallum, intended, it is supposed, to enable spectators to observe the ceremonies over the whole extent of the area. Within the ditch was a circle, 1,400 feet in diameter, formed of 100 upright stones, from 15 to 17 feet in height, and about 40 in circumference, placed at a distance of 27 yards from one another. Within this were two circles, each consisting of two double concentric rows, composed of the same number of stones, and arranged in a similar manner. The grand circle had two entrances, consisting of double rows of 100 upright stones each, placed at equal distances, and extending a mile in length; the one terminating in a double concentric circle of smaller diameter, and the other having a stone larger than the rest at the extremity. Of this vast structure few traces now remain, the stones having been broken down and used in the construction of the houses of the village, and in repairing the roads. Many barrows and tumuli, together with Druidical stones, are in the neighbourhood; and a most remarkable one is that called SILBURY HILL: which see.—The parish includes the tythings of Beckhampton and East and West Kennet. Acres, 4,544. Real property, £6,717. Pop., 725. Houses, 153. The manor was given, in the time of Henry I., to the abbey of Boscharville in Normandy; passed first to Winchester college, Oxford, next to the collegiate church of Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire; and went, at the dissolution, to Sir William Sharington. Avebury-house is the manor-house. The living is a vicarage, united till 1865 to the vic. of Winterbourne-Monkton, in the diocese of

Salisbury. Value, £250.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is an ancient structure of stone and flint, with some Norman features, but much altered by modern repairs; and has a curious Norman font. Charities £10.

AVECOTE. See SHUTTINGTON.

AVELAND, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincoln. It contains the parish of Aslackby and twenty-two other parishes. Acres, 47,012. Pop. in 1851, 10,782; in 1861, 11,868. Houses, 2,431.

AVELEY, a village and a parish in Orsett district, Essex. The village stands adjacent to the Purfleet station of the Tilbury railway, near the Thames, 7 miles SE of Romford. It has a post-office under Romford, and a fair on Easter Monday; and was formerly a market town. The parish comprises 2,934 acres of land, and 105 of water. Real property, £5,944. Pop., 930. Houses, 195. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £266.* Patron, the Bishop. The church is very old. There are an independent chapel and a national school.

AVEN. See AVON.

AVENBURY, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; on the river Frome, 1½ mile SSE of Bromyard, and 7½ E of Dinmore r. station. It includes a detached tract, situated near Bridenbury; and its post-town is Bromyard under Worcester. Acres, 3,233. Real property, £4,155. Pop., 371. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. Limestone occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £105.* Patron, John Freeman, Esq. The church is good. There was an ancient small priory.

AVENING, a parish in Stroud district, Gloucester; 3½ miles S of Brimscomber station, and 6 SSE of Stroud. It lies within the parliamentary borough of Stroud; has a post-office under that town; and includes the hamlets of Aston, Forest-Green, Freeholds, West-End, Bell-Street, and Windsors-Edge, and part of the chapelry of Nailsworth. Acres, 4,428. Real property, £5,448. Pop., 2,070. Houses, 479. The manor belonged anciently to the nunnery of Caen in Normandy; and passed to the Shepherds. A large tumulus, known as the Longstone, and supposed to be the sepulchre of a Danish chief, occurs in a field near Gatecombe Park; and there are several barrows in which human skeletons have been found. A small manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £769.* Patron, the Hon. L. H. Harman. The church is thought to have been erected by an abess of Caen. The parishes of Nailsworth and Inchbrook are separate charges. There are three dissenting chapels, a school with £22 a-year from endowment, and other charities £9.

AVENIS, a tything in Bisley parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles E of Stroud.

AVENUE (THE), a railway station in Northumberland; on the Morpeth and Tynemouth railway, between Hartley-junction and Whitley. It serves for Seaton-Sluice and Delaval Hall.

AVERHAM, a township and a parish in Southwell district, Notts. The township lies at the confluence of the Great river with the Trent, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 2 miles W by N of Newark. Real property, £4,049. Pop., 175. Houses, 36. The parish includes also the township of Staythorpe; and its post-town is Newark. Acres, 2,646. Real property, £5,299. Pop., 237. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Sir William Sutton; who is commemorated by a curious monument in the church. Averham Hall is the parsonage. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Kelham, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £1,435.* Patron, J. H. M. Sutton, Esq. The church is good. The monument to Sir William Sutton records that he had sixteen children; one half of whom

"Ushered to heaven their father; and the other
Remained behind him to attend their mother."

AVETON-GIFFORD, a village and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands on the river Avon, 3½ miles NW of Kingsbridge, and 7½ S of Kings-

bridge-Road r. station. It has a post-office under Ivy-bridge; and was anciently a market-town. The parish comprises 3,052 acres of land, and 130 of water. Real property, £5,909. Pop., 839. Houses, 178. The property is much divided. The manor belonged formerly to the family of Gifford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £667. Patron, the Rev. W. P. Pitman. The church is early English and cruciform, with central tower; one of the finest old churches in South Devon; but is in indifferent condition. There are chapels for Baptists, Methodists, and Bible Christians, good national schools, and charities £7.

AVILLE, a hamlet in Dunster parish, Somerset. Pop., 17.

AVINGHAM. See OYINGHAM.

AVINGTON, a parish in Hungerford district, Berks; on the Kennet river, the Kennet and Avon canal, and the Newbury branch of the Great Western railway, 2½ miles E of Hungerford. Post-town, Hungerford. Acres, 1,143. Real property, £1,235. Pop., 104. Houses, 18. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, Sir R. Burdett, Bart. The church is an interesting specimen of Norman architecture, with two early English windows, and a small early English spire-bell turret. The chancel is separated from the nave by an arch, richly ornamented with zigzag moulding and a great variety of grotesque heads, which has so settled as to look almost like two arches, and springs from enriching piers leaning outwards. The font also is Norman, of a circular form, and adorned with rudely sculptured figures. The church was repaired in 1849. The parsonage stands adjacent, and is picturesque.

AVINGTON, a parish in Winchester district, Haunts; on the river Itchen, 3 miles E of the Southwestern railway, and 5 NE of Winchester. Post-town, Itchen-Abbots under Winchester. Acres, 1,794. Real property, £1,833. Pop., 162. Houses, 33. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given, in 961, by King Edgar, to the monastery of St. Swithin at Winchester; passed, at the dissolution, to the Clerks of Mitchelldever; and went, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the family of Bruges or Brydges, who afterwards became Dukes of Chandos and Buckingham. The infamous Countess of Shrewsbury, who married into this family, was often visited here by Charles II. The present house is a modern brick structure, on the site of the ancient mansion. The park lies in a sequestered valley, nearly surrounded with high downs; is well wooded; and measures about 3 miles in circuit. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £265.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church stands in the park, and is modern. Charities, £20.

AVISFORD, a hundred in the rape of Arundel, Sussex. It contains the parish of Barnham, and eleven other parishes. Acres, 16,258. Pop. in 1851, 3,120. Houses, 563. Avisford House, the seat of the Houston family, is 4½ miles W of Arundel.

AVON, an ancient British word, signifying "stream" or "river," and specially applied to a stream of easy and gentle course. It is used both as a complete name and as a prefix; and it occurs in the hydrographical nomenclature of all the divisions of the United Kingdom. The closest form of spelling it perhaps would be Abhin; but the various forms of Avon, Aven, Afon, Afen, Awin, Owen, Awn, Aun, and Aan, are used.

AVON (THE), a river of Monmouth. It rises 1½ mile E of Nantyglo; and runs about 16 miles south-south-eastward, past Pont-y-pool, to the Usk at Caerleon. Most of its valley is traversed by one of the Monmouth railways; and part, by the Brecon and Monmouth canal. It is sometimes called the Avon-Llwyd; and sometimes the Tordyden.

AVON (THE), a river of Glamorgan. It rises near the sources of the Taf, 3 miles SE of Aberpergwm; and runs about 15 miles south-westward to the British channel at Aberavon.

AVON (THE), a river of Devon. It rises in Dartmoor forest, 6 miles WSW of Ashburton; and runs, in a great

asterly curve, with prevailing direction to the S, about 20 miles, past Diptford and Aveton-Gifford to the English channel at Bigbury bay.

AVON (THE), or **EAST AVON,** a river of Wilts and Hants. It rises 2½ miles E of Devizes; runs about 6½ miles south-eastward, to Upavon; and goes thence about 41½ miles southward, past Amesbury, Salisbury, and Fordingbridge, to the English channel at Christchurch. It is navigable to Salisbury. Its chief affluent is the Stour. Its waters abound with small delicate loach.

AVON (THE), or **LOWER AVON,** a river of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset. It rises near the sources of the Thames, in the vicinity of Tetbury, on the SE border of Gloucester; goes southward into Wilts, past Malmesbury, Chippenham, and Melksham, to within 1½ mile of Trowbridge; strikes westward there 4 miles, past Bradford, to the boundary with Somerset; goes northward 4½ miles along or near that boundary; and proceeds then westward and west-north-westward, past Bath to Keynsham, and along the boundary with Gloucester, past Bristol, to the Bristol channel at King's Road. Its length of course is about 80 miles; and its bed is chiefly a deep channel, in many places through very rich and picturesque valleys. It is navigable to Bath; and is connected thence eastward, past Bradford, Senington, Devizes, Tottenham Park, Hungerford, and Newbury, to Midgham, by the Kennet and Avon canal, with the Thames. A lighthouse at its mouth, in the Bristol channel, was constructed in 1840, is 70 feet high, and shows a fixed light visible at the distance of 15 miles.

AVON (THE), or **MIDDLE AVON,** a river of Gloucester. It rises on the Cotswolds, SE of Alderley; and runs about 15 miles north-westward, past Wootton-under-Edge, to the estuary of the Severn in the vicinity of Berkeley.

AVON (THE), or **UPPER AVON,** a river of Northampton, Leicester, Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester. It rises at Avon-Well, near Naseby in Northampton; runs 8 miles west-south-westward, along the boundary with Leicester; goes south-westward, nearly through the centre of Warwickshire, past Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon; and proceeds in the same direction, on the boundary with Gloucester, across the S of Worcester, and into the NW corner of Gloucester, past Evesham and Pershore, to a confluence with the Severn at Tewkesbury. Its length of course is about 96 miles. Its channel, in many parts, as at Warwick and Stratford, is picturesque; and in other parts, through long reaches, lies along rich low country. Its chief tributaries are the Alne, the Leame, the Stour, the Sow, and the Swift. It is navigable for barges to Stratford; and is connected thence, by a branch canal, with the Worcester and Birmingham canal.

AVON, an extra-parochial tract in Chippenham district, Wilts; on the river Avon, adjacent to the Great Western railway, 3½ miles NE of Chippenham. Acres, 156. Pop., 20. Houses, 3.

AVON, a tything in Sopley parish, Hants; on the river Avon, 4½ miles N by W of Christchurch. Pop., 207.

AVON, a hamlet in the parish of Stratford-under-the-Castle, Wilts; 2 miles NW of Salisbury. Pop., 23.

AVON, a tything in Christian-Malford parish, Wilts; 3½ miles NE of Chippenham. Pop., 76.

AVON-DASSET, a parish in the district of Banbury and county of Warwick; 2 miles SW of Fenny-Compton r. station, and 6½ NNW of Banbury. It has a post-office under Banbury. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £3,038. Pop., 230. Houses, 57. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Worcester. Value, £366.* Patron, the Rev. R. G. Jeston. The church was rebuilt in 1869.

AVONMOUTH, a new sea-port in the SW of Gloucester; at the mouth of the river Avon, and at the terminus of the Bristol Port and Pier railway, 5½ miles NW by W of Clifton. The railway and the pier were opened in 1865; and a dock, 1,400 feet long and 85 wide, was being constructed in 1869. The port is to accommodate such large vessels as cannot readily go up the Avon to Bristol.

AVONMOUTH, a hamlet in Thurstone parish, Devon; on the river Avon, 4½ miles W of Kingsbridge.

AVON (NETHER). See **NETHER-AVON.**

AVON-WEN, a railway station in the Lleya peninsula, Carnarvon; 4 miles NE by E of Pwllheli.

AWBRIDGE, a hamlet in Mitchelmersham parish, Hants; 2½ miles NW of Romsey. It has a post-office under Romsey. Pop., 345.

AWBURN. See **AUBURN.**

AWFOLD. See **ALFOLD.**

AWKERINGTON. See **ALKERTON.**

AWKLEY. See **AVCKLEY.**

AWLSCOMBE, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands near the river Otter, and near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 2 miles WNW of Honiton. It has a post-office under Honiton; and was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 2,569 acres. Real property, £4,022. Pop., 579. Houses, 125. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, in 1491, by Thomas Calwoodley, to the corporation of Exeter; but comprised then only 203½ acres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £218.* Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church is a neat Gothic edifice, mostly rebuilt in 1846; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles; and has a beautiful carved stone screen, and a tower. There are a Unitarian chapel, and charities £10. Thomas Clarde, the last abbot of Ford, was a native.

AWNBY. See **HOLYWELL-WITH-AWNEY.**

AWRE, a tything and a parish in the district of Westbury-on-Severn, Gloucester. The tything lies on the river Severn, and on the South Wales railway, 2 miles SE of Newnham; and has a post-office under Newnham, and a r. station. The parish includes also Bledisloe, Hagloe, Etloe, and Blakeney. Acres, 6,115; of which 2,035 are water. Real property, £10,388. Pop., 1,526. Houses, 287. The property is much subdivided. Part of the land has been washed away by the Severn. Iron pyrites occur. The weaving of cloth is carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £530.* The church is in good repair. The vicarage of Blakeney is a separate charge. Sternhold, one of the translators of the English metrical version of the Psalms, was a native.

AWSWORTH, a chapelry in Nuthall parish, Notts; 3½ miles W of Bulwell r. station, and 6 NW of Nottingham. Post-town, Bulwell under Nottingham. Rated property, £900. Pop., 294. The property is subdivided. Most of the inhabitants are colliers or stocking weavers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £101.* Patron, the rector of Nuthall. The church is modern. There is a P. Methodist chapel.

AXBRIDGE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Somerset. The town stands near the river Axe, and near the Cheder valley and Yatton railway, at the NW end of the Mendips, 10 miles NW of Wells; and has a railway station. It is an ancient place; and Roman roads went from it to Portishead and Ilchester. It consists chiefly of a tolerably neat street, running in a winding manner from east to west; and is practically no more than a village. The guild-hall and market-house stands at the east end; and is a modern edifice, rebuilt at a cost of about £1,800. The parish church stands on an eminence near the market-house; is a large, cruciform, early English structure, with a handsome tower; and contains old monuments to the family of Prowse. The town has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare, two banking-offices, and a chief inn; and is a polling-place, and a seat of petty sessions. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs, on 3 Feb., 25 March, and 2d Tues. of Oct. Axbridge was formerly a borough by prescription, and sent members to parliament during the reigns of the first three Edwards, but was afterwards excommunicated on the ground of poverty; and it still is governed, under charter from Queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a bailiff, and ten aldermen. A tract adjacent to it was so improved by drainage of the Axe, about the year 1890, at a cost of £70,000, that land which previously was worth only about 2s. 6d. yearly per acre, is now rented at 25s and 26s.—The parish comprises 540 acres. Real property, £2,625. Pop., 799. Houses, 173. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and

Wells. Value, £158.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Plymouth Brethren, and charities £101.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Axbridge, Christon, Loxton, Compton-Bishop, Winscombe, Rowberrow, Shipham, Cheddar, and Nyland. Acres, 18,297. Pop., 5,856. Houses, 1,234.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Wedmore, containing the parishes of Wedmore, Mark, Chapel-Allerton, Weare, Badgworth, and Biddisham; the sub-district of Burnham, containing the parishes of Burnham, East Brent, South Brent, Berrow, Brean, Lymsham, and Bleadon; the sub-district of Banwell, containing the parishes of Banwell, Worle, Uphill, Hutton, Locking, Weston-super-Mare, Kewstoke, and Wick-St. Lawrence; and the sub-district of Blagdon, containing the parishes of Blagdon, Burrington, Churchill, Puxton, Congresbury, Wrington, and Butcombe, and the village of Charterhouse-on-Mendip. Poor-rates in 1866, £21,819. Pop. in 1841, 32,204; in 1861, 36,106. Houses, 7,053. Marriages in 1866, 254; births, 1,071,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths 792,—of which 291 were at ages under 5 years, and 29 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,903; births, 9,637; deaths, 6,029. The places of worship in 1851 were 41 of the Church of England, with 13,148 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 730 s.; 13 of Baptists, with 2,729 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 600 s.; 24 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,856 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 538 s.; 7 of Bible Christians, with 820 s.; and 1 undefined, with 30 attendants. The schools were 36 public day schools, with 2,271 scholars; 67 private day schools, with 1,036 s.; 54 Sunday schools, with 3,444 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s. The workhouse is in Compton-Bishop.

AXE (THE), a river of Somerset. It rises on the Mendip hills, 2 miles NW of Wells; and runs about 20 miles north-westward, past Axbridge, to the Bristol channel at Uphill bay. It is a good trouting stream.

AXE (THE), a river of Dorset and Devon. It rises near Cheddington, in Dorset; runs south-westward to Ford, where it enters Devon; and goes thence south-westward, past Axminster, to the English channel at Axmouth. Its length of course is about 21 miles. It is navigable for about 4 miles from its mouth.

AXE-EDGE HILL, a hill on the meeting point of Derby, Stafford, and Cheshire; at the sources of the rivers Dove, Wye, and Dane, 4 miles SW of Buxton. It has a savage outline; rises to the height of 1,756 feet; and commands a view from Lincoln cathedral to Snowdon.

AXEL. See AXHOLME.

AXFORD, a tything in Ramsbury parish, Wilts; on the river Kennet, 3 miles ENE of Marlborough. Pop., 362. Houses, 74.

AXHOLME (ISLE OF), an insulated tract, between the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don, in the extreme NW of Lincolnshire. It comprises the parishes of Althorpe, Belton, Crowle, Epworth, Haxey, Luddington, and Owston. Its length, north-north-eastward, is 17 miles; and its mean breadth is about 4½ miles. The surface is low, flat, and naturally marshy. A forest seems anciently to have covered it; and remains of trees are found a few feet below the surface. The body of a woman, supposed to have lain from the time of Edward I., was found in a state of entire preservation, in 1747, in a morass near Amcotts. A castle of the Mowbrays, razed in 1174, stood at Haxey, then called Axel; and thence arose the name of Axholme, now altered into Axholme.

AXIUM. See IPIIUM.

AXMINSTER, a town, a sub-district, a hundred, and a district, in Devon; and a parish partly also in Dorset. The town stands on a rising ground, adjacent to the river Axe, above the influx of the Yarty, and contiguous to the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 25 miles E by N of Exeter. It has a station on the railway; which serves also for Lyme-Regis. It dates from a period prior to the Roman invasion; it was called by the Anglo-Saxons Brunenburgh, and gave that name to the battle-field of Athelstan's famous victory, in 937, over the Danes, the

Scotch, and the Irish; and it took the name of Axminster from a great church or minster, for seven priests, said to have been founded at it by Athelstan, in commemoration of his victory. A party of the Royal troops were stationed in it in 1644; and fought an action, in its neighbourhood, with the Parliamentarians. The Prince of Orange abode some days in it, in 1689, on his way to London. Its streets are irregularly formed, but spacious. A central place in it, called Trinity-square, was laid out after a great fire in 1834. The parish church is a large edifice of nave, aisles, and chancel, with massive central tower; consists variously of ancient parts and modern renovations, and perhaps includes some portion of Athelstan's minster; possesses a fine Norman doorway, and displays elsewhere the three styles of pointed architecture,—early English, decorated, and perpendicular; and contains two monumental effigies, a number of armorial shields, and a painting of the twelve apostles. A new cemetery is about ¼ mile distant, on the Chard road. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans and Roman Catholics; likewise a national school, and a free education charity. The work-house was erected in 1836, at a cost of £7,000; and afterwards enlarged at a further cost of £2,500. The town has a head post-office, two banking offices, and three chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, and of county-courts. Markets are held on Thursdays and Saturdays; and fairs, on the Tuesday after 25 April, the Tuesday after 24 June, and the Wednesday after 10 Oct. A manufacture of famous carpets, rivaling those from Turkey, was begun in 1755, but came to an end in 1835; and silk-throwing then was tried. The environs of the town are pleasant; the views in the vicinity, extensive and beautiful; and all the approaches, good and wide. A tunnel on the road from Chardmouth, opened in 1832, pierces one of the steepest hills between London and Exeter, and is about 70 yards long, and of sufficient capacity to permit two of the largest stage-waggons to pass each other. A bill was introduced in 1860 for an Axminster, Seaton, and Beer Junction railway, with bridge over the Axe.

The parish includes the tythings of Abbey, Shapwick, Smallbridge, Trill, Uphay, West Water, Weyerott, and Wyke or Week, in Devon, and the tything of Beerhall in Dorset. Acres, 7,637. Real property, £16,253. Pop., 2,918. Houses, 547. The manor belonged to the Crown till after the Norman conquest; was given by King John to Lord Brewer; passed to Lord Reginald de Mohun, who gave it to the abbey of Newenham; went, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Norfolk; and was sold, in the time of James I., to Lord Petre. The rest of the landed property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacies of Kilmington and Membury, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £275.* Patron, the Rps. of Dean Conybeare. Dr. Buckland, the famous geologist, was a native.—The sub-district comprises 5 parishes. Acres, 19,219. Pop., 5,537. Houses, 1,038.—The hundred contains thirteen parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 48,699. Pop., 10,523. Houses, 2,178.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Axminster, containing the parishes of Axminster, Kilmington, Combpyne, Thornecombe, and Hawkechurch, the two last electorally in Dorset; the sub-district of Lyme, containing the parishes of Uplyme, Chardmouth, and Lyme-Regis, the two last electorally in Dorset; the sub-district of Chardstock, containing the parishes of Membury, Stockland, Dalwood, and Chardstock, the last electorally in Dorset; and the sub-district of Colyton, containing the parishes of Colyton, Shute, Musbury, Axmouth, and Seaton, and the extra-parochial tract of Roosdown. Acres, 61,738. Poor-rates in 1866, £12,875. Pop. in 1861, 19,758. Houses, 3,997. Marriages in 1866, 123; births, 605,—of which 31 were illegitimate; deaths, 427,—of which 119 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,370; births, 5,729; deaths, 3,921. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 8,630 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 2,255 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 900 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 195 s.; 7 of Wesleyan

Methodists, with 1,064 s.; 3 of Bible Christians, with 170 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 96 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,397 scholars; 43 private day schools, with 884 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 2,551 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 21 s.

AXMOUTH, a village and a parish in Axminster district, Devon. The village stands at the mouth of the river Axe, under Hawkdown hill, 6 miles SSW of Axminster. It has a post-office under Axminster; and is a coast-guard station, and a station of the survey commenced in 1837 to detect the differences of level between the English and the British channels. A harbour here gave refuge, in ancient times, to vessels under stress of weather; was much improved in the early part of the 17th century; and now has piers for the moorage and discharge of vessels of 150 tons burden. A range of cliffs extending hence east-north-eastward to Lyme-Regis has been remarkably subject to land-slips; and commands magnificent views of nearly the whole coast of Devon and Dorset. A great land-slip occurred on the 25th of December 1839, destroying two cottages and 45 acres of fine arable land, and forming a chasm 300 feet or more broad, 150 feet deep, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long; and another, of much smaller extent, occurred on the 3d of February 1840. The parish comprises 4,533 acres of land, and 190 of water. Real property, £5,631. Pop., 602. Houses, 126. The manor was given by Rivers, Earl of Devon, to the abbey of St. Mary, Mountbarrow, in Normandy; passed, at the suppression of alien monasteries, to the abbey of Sion; went, at the final dissolution of monasteries, to Catherine, queen of Henry VIII.; was granted, in 1552, to Walter Erle, Esq.; passed from him to Sir W. Yonge; was purchased, in 1691, by R. Hallett, Esq.; and belongs now to that gentleman's descendant, W. T. Hallett, Esq., whose residence is a fine mansion, called Stedcombe House. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £230.* Patron, W. T. Hallett, Esq. The church consists of nave, chancel, and south porch; is early English and perpendicular, but has an Anglo-Norman doorway and some wildly grotesque gurgols; and contains monuments of the Erles and the Halletts.

AXTON, a township in Llanasa parish, Flint; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Rhyddlan.

AXTON, a hundred in the lathe of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent. It contains the parish of Ash and sixteen other parishes. Acres, 34,139. Pop. in 1851, 9,869. Houses, 1,852.

AXWELL PARK, the seat of Sir W. A. Clavering, Bart. on the north border of Durham; on the rivulet Derwent, a little above its influx to the Tyne, 2 miles S of Blaydon.

AYCLIFFE, a village, a township, and a sub-district in the district of Darlington, and a parish in the districts of Darlington and Stockton, Durham. The village stands adjacent to the river Skerne, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile W of the York and Berwick railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Darlington. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Darlington. It is an ancient place; belonged to the see of Lindisfarne; and was the meeting-place of synods in 782 and 789.—The township bears the name of Great Aycliffe; and comprises 2,134 acres. Real property, £3,131. Pop., 840. Houses, 185. Extensive lime quarries are worked.—The sub-district includes another township of the same parish, parts of two other parishes, and two entire parishes. Acres, 27,745. Pop., 4,955. Houses, 1,045.—The parish includes the townships of Great Aycliffe and Brafferton, in the district of Darlington, and the townships of Prestou-le-Skerne and Woodham, in the district of Stockton. Acres, 10,853. Real property, £10,234. Pop., 1,453. Houses, 290. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £350.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is mixedly Norman and pointed; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and porch, with a western tower 85 feet high; and is in good condition. There are remains of two Saxon crosses in the churchyard. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and charities £8.

AYCLIFFE (SCHOOL), a township in Heighington

parish, Durham; near the Clarence railway, 2 miles WNW of Aycliffe. Acres, 524. Pop., 25. Houses, 4.

AYDON, a township in Corbridge parish, Northumberland; 2 miles NE of Corbridge, midway thence to the Roman wall. Acres, 750. Pop., 78. Houses, 15. Lead ore and coal occur; and Roman remains have been found.

AYDON-CASTLE, a township in Corbridge parish, Northumberland; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Corbridge. Acres, 393. Pop., 30. Houses, 5. A fortified house of the Aydon family was built here, in the time of Edward I., on the side of a ravine; and still stands well in a state of ruin. It has the form of the letter H, with a tower at the end of each of the four wings. The walls are very thick; and one of the towers is upwards of 60 feet high.

AYES WATER. See **HATS WATER**.

AYLBURTON, a tything in Lydney parish, Gloucestershire; about a mile W of Lydney. It has a post-office under Lydney. Pop., 604. Houses, 106. It forms a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Lydney; and its church was rebuilt in 1857.

AYLESBEAR, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands on the eastern declivity of the bold range of hills, between the basins of the Otter and the Exe, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by W of Whimble r. station, and 3 E of Exeter. It has a post-office under Exeter; is a very straggling place; and was anciently the inheritance of the Earls of Devon, and then bore the name of Earlesbear. The parish includes also the tything of Newton-Poppleford. Acres, 2,948. Real property, £3,530. Pop., 1,079. Houses, 227. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £210. Patron, the Rev. W. H. Carwithen. The church is an ancient edifice, of nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower; and contains a memorial window to Cecilia Yates, and mural tablets to the Markers, the Stokes, and others. The vicarage of Newton-Poppleford is a separate benefice. There is an Independent chapel.

AYLESBURY, or **AILESSBURY**, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a hundred, and a district, in Bucks. The town stands on a rising-ground, and on a small affluent of the river Tame, in the rich vale of Aylesbury, at railway termini, 16 miles SSE of Buckingham, and 38 by road, or 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ by railway, NW of London. One railway goes from it into junction with the Northwestern; another goes into junction with the Great Western; and another, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the Aylesbury and Buckingham, authorised in Aug. 1850, and opened in 1858, goes north-westward to the Buckinghamshire at Claydon. A canal also, 6 miles long, rising 95 feet, with 16 locks, goes eastward to the Grand Junction canal at Marsworth. Aylesbury was a strongly-fortified seat of the ancient Britons; and was maintained by them in independence till captured, in 571, by Cuthwulf, brother of Cadwalin, king of the West Saxons; and it was then called *Æglesberg* or *Elisberie*. It became a royal manor at the Conquest; was soon given to one of the followers of the court; belonged for ages to the Packingtons; passed, in the time of Henry VIII., to Sir John Baldwin, chief-justice of the common pleas; and was an important post of the parliamentary forces in 1644 and 1645.

The town is irregularly built, and consists of a spacious central, rectangular market-place, and diverging streets and thoroughfares. The corn-exchange and market-house were built in 1865, at a cost of £10,000; and are in the Tudor style. The county-hall is a large, handsome edifice of red brick. The county-gaol was built in 1847; contains 220 cells for male prisoners, 17 cells for female prisoners, and very ample accommodation for debtors; and stands within an enclosure of 5 acres, entered by an archway. The work-house was built in 1841; and is an edifice of red brick, in Tudor architecture. The parish church is a cruciform structure, of successive ages, from early English to the latest perpendicular; is surmounted at the centre by successively a low embattled tower, a square turret, a short spire, and a cross 9 feet high; was restored by Scott in 1849; contains beautifully-stained windows, and two canopied de-

coated tombs; and is so situated as to command a fine view, and be seen for many miles round. The churchyard is extensive; and is laid out in walks, and planted with trees. The parsonal house, adjoining the churchyard, occupies the site of an ancient monastery; was formerly the residence of the prebendaries of Aylesbury; and became the private property of the vicar, Archdeacon Bickersteth. The new county infirmary was erected in 1862, and has accommodation for 54 patients. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Quakers. A grammar school has an endowed income of £539; and other charities have £1,056.

The town has a head post-office, three banking-offices, and four chief inns; and publishes three newspapers, two of them weekly, the other twice a week. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on the Friday after 13 Jan., Palm Saturday, 8 May, 14 June, 25 Sept., and 12 Oct. Public conveyances run daily to Princes-Risborough and to Thame. Lace-making once flourished, but has greatly declined; straw-plait-making is prosperous; there is a silk factory; and about £22,000 worth of ducks are annually sent to London. Aylesbury is the seat of the assizes for the county, the principal place of the county elections, and the seat of the county quarter sessions. It was a borough, governed by a corporation, under a charter of Mary, dated 1554; but, from neglect and disuse of its privileges, it forfeited the charter in the time of Elizabeth. It sends two members to parliament; but, in 1804, in consequence of excessive corruption by bribery, the franchise was extended to the whole hundred of Aylesbury. The number of electors in 1868 was 1,329; and the amount of direct taxation in 1859 was £13,845. The town gives the titles of Earl and Marquis to the family of Bruce. The vale of Aylesbury is a fertile tract, described by Drayton as "lusty, firm, and fat," affording pasturage to an extraordinary number of sheep, interesting to geologists for abundance of ammonites and other fossils, and bounded along the S and the N by chalk hills. Pop. of the town, returned with the parish, of the borough, the same as that of the hundred.

The parish includes the hamlet of Walton. Acres, 3,200. Real property, £19,694. Pop., 6,168. Houses, 1,313. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The vicarage of Walton is a separate charge.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 11,239. Pop., 8,272. Houses, 1,715.—The hundred, which is also the borough, comprises the parishes of Aylesbury, Aston-Clinton, Bierton-with-Broughton, Buckland, Cuddington, Haddenham, Halton, Hartwell, Hulcott, Stone, and Weston-Turville, and part of the parish of Dinton, in the district of Aylesbury; the parishes of Lee and Great Missenden, in the district of Amersham; and the parishes of Bledlow-with-Ridge, Ellesborough, Great Hampden, Little Hampden, Horsendon, Great Kimble, Little Kimble, Little Missenden, Monks-Risborough, Princes-Risborough, Stoke-Mandeville, and Wendover, and part of the parish of Hitchenden, in the district of Wycombe. Acres, 71,069. Pop. in 1851, 26,794; in 1861, 27,090. Houses, 5,718.

The district of Aylesbury comprehends the sub-district of Aylesbury, containing the parishes of Aylesbury, Hartwell, Stone, Aston-Sandford, and Dinton; the sub-district of Haddenham, containing the parishes of Haddenham, Cuddington, Chearsley, Nether-Winchendon, Ashendon, Wotton-Underwood, Grendon-Underwood, Ludgershall, Upper-Winchendon, and part of Waddesdon; the sub-district of Aston-Clinton, containing the parishes of Aston-Clinton, Weston-Turville, Halton, Hawridge, Choulesbury, Drayton-Beauchamp, Buckland, Hulcott, Bierton-with-Broughton, and Wingrave-with-Rowsham; and the sub-district of Waddesdon, containing the parishes of Aston-Abbotts, Cublington, Creslow, Whitchurch, Hardwicke, Quarrendon, Fleet-Marston, Quainton, Pitechoot, Oving, and part of Waddesdon. Acres, 73,364. Poor-rates in 1866, £15,993. Pop. in 1861, 23,600. Houses, 5,063. Marriages in 1866, 160; births, 802,—of which 65 were illegitimate; deaths, 490,—of which 147 were at ages under 5

years, and 16 were at ages above 83 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,601; births, 7,781; deaths, 5,026. The places of worship in 1851 were 35 of the Church of England, with 9,879 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 590 s.; 13 of Baptists, with 2,695 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 182 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,669 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 809 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 120 s.; and 4 undefined, with 1,033 s. The schools were 22 public day schools, with 1,787 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 337 s.; 55 Sunday schools, with 4,096 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 41 s.

AYLESBY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 2½ miles WSW of Great Coates r. station, and 4 W of Great Grimsby. Post-town, Lacey under Grimsby. Acres, 2,110. Real property, £2,851. Pop., 130. Houses, 26. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £73. Patron, T. T. Drake, Esq.

AYLESFORD, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a lathe, in Kent. The town, the parish, and the sub-district, are in the district of Malling. The town stands at the foot of a hill, on the right bank of the Medway, adjacent to the North Kent railway, 3 miles NNW of Maidstone; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Maidstone. It dates from the times of the Saxons; and was then called Eaglesford. A battle was fought at it, in 455, between the British king Vortimer and the Saxon chiefs Hengist and Horsa; and terminated in favour of the Britons. The alleged grave of Horsa is shown, in a heap of flint-stones, at Horsted, 2 miles to the N; but is claimed also at Horsham and Horsted in Sussex. Victorious battles against the Danes also were fought in the vicinity, in 893 by Alfred, and in 1016 by Edmund Ironside. The town consists of one long street. Remains of a Norman keep, about 10 feet high, are in it; and a six-arched bridge, of considerable antiquity, is adjacent on the river. A Carmelite priory was founded at it, in 1240, by Richard Lord Grey of Codnor; passed, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington; went, in the time of Elizabeth, to John Sedley of Southfleet; was sold, in the time of Charles I., to Sir Peter Rycout; and came eventually to Heneage Finch, who was created Earl of Aylesford in 1714, and whose representatives still possess it. The existing edifice retains much of the ancient buildings; but includes additions and alterations, from the 17th century downward, by its successive occupants. The parish church crowns an abrupt rising-ground at the end of the town; is principally Norman, with a square tower at the west end; and contains a brass of 1426, monuments of the Colepeppers, the Sedleys, and the Rycouts, and a costly one to Sir John Banks, who died in 1699. There are a neat Wesleyan chapel, a literary institution, national schools, an almshouse-hospital with £135 a-year, restored in 1841, and other charities £43. An extensive stone-ware pottery and a large paper-mill are on the river a short way to the E. A remarkable Druidical monument, called Kir's-Corrr-Hotse (which see) is on the hill-side, above the town. Cosenton, the seat of a family of its own name, from the time of King John till that of Henry VIII., but now a farm-house, is on the same hill-side. Sir Charles Salley, the poet, and Sir Paul Rycout, the oriental traveller, were natives of Aylesford.

The parish comprises 4,391 acres. Real property, £10,104. Pop., 2,057. Houses, 327. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £531.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.—The sub-district contains ten parishes. Acres, 19,208. Pop., 8,036. Houses, 1,437.—The district of Aylesford lies N of Malling district; and bears the name of North Aylesford. It consists of the sub-district of Northfleet, containing the parishes of Northfleet, Ifield, Nursted, Meopham, Luddesdown, Cobham, Denton, Chalk, and Shorne and Merston; and the sub-district of Strood, containing the parishes of Strood, Hingham, Cliffe-at-Hoo, Frindsbury, Cuxtone, and Halting. Acres, 41,732. Poor-rates, £11,138. Pop. in 1841, 14,676; in 1861, 19,121. Houses, 3,579. Mar-

riages, 206; births, 643,—of which 27 were illegitimate; deaths, 327,—of which 131 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,868; births, 6,390; deaths, 3,648. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 4,484 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 744 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 571 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 514 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 220 s.; and 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, with 55 s. The schools were 12 public day schools, with 1,277 scholars; 37 private day schools, with 857 s.; and 24 Sunday schools, with 1,933 s. The workhouse is in Strood.—The lathe of Aylesford extends from the Thames to Sussex; is from 7½ to 23 miles broad; and contains the hundreds of Brencley and Horsemeaden, Chatham and Gillingham, Eythorne, Hadlow, Hoo, Larkfield, Littlefield, Maidstone, Shamwell, Toltingtrough, Lowey-Tunbridge, Twyford, Washington, West Malling, and Wrotham. Acres, 261,743. Pop. in 1851, 121,108; in 1861, 138,752. Houses, 24,897.

AYLESHAM. See HAILSHAM.

AYLESTONE, a village and a parish in Blaby district, Leicester. The village stands at the junction of the Union canal with the river Soar, near the Fosse-way, 1½ mile WNW of Wigston r. station, and 2½ S by W of Leicester. Pop., 392. Houses, 90. The parish includes also the township of Glen-Parva and the chapelry of Lubbesthorpe; and its post-town is Leicester. Acres, 3,850. Real property, £5,444. Pop., 575. Houses, 132. The property is not much divided. Aylestone Hall was formerly the seat of the Rutland family; and is an ancient mansion recently restored. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £845.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is a substantial structure, with tower and lofty spire. A neat national school, in the Gothic style, was recently built.

AYLMERTON, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk: near the coast, 3 miles WSW of Cromer, and 18 E of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Cromer under Norwich. Acres, 1,679. Real property, £1,484. Pop., 250. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. Beacon Hill commands a fine prospect. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Runton, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £500. Patron, John Ketton, Esq. The church is later English, and was restored in 1865.

AYLSHAM, a small town, a parish, and a district, in Norfolk. The town stands on the river Bure, amid one of the most pleasant tracts in the county, 12 miles N by W of Norwich r. station. It has a post-office† under Norwich, a good inn, a police station, and a corn-exchange; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; had a county bridewell, now converted into dwelling-houses; and conducts some commerce by barges on the Bure. A manufacture of linen, known as Aylsham web, was carried on in the times of Edward II. and Edward III.; and a manufacture of woollen fabrics sprang up at a later period; but both have disappeared. The chief employments now are in the corn-trade, the timber-trade, and country business. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs, on 23 March and the last Tuesday of Sept. The parish church is decorated English, said to have been built by John of Gaunt; consists of nave, chancel, and transept, with a square tower, and spire; and contains an ancient rood-screen, a curved font, and numerous brasses. The churchyard contains the grave of Humphrey Repton, the landscape gardener, who died in 1813. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a free school, and charities £25. The interesting seat of Blickling Hall is in the vicinity, within the contiguous parish of Blickling. Pop. of the town, 2,388. Houses, 524.

The parish comprises 4,308 acres. Real property, £15,153. Pop., 2,623. Houses, 572. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £125.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Buxton, containing the parishes of Aylsham, Buxton, Ingworth, Erpingham, Thwaite, Alby,

Colby, Banningham, Tuttington, Skepton, Swanton-Abbot, Scottow, Coltishall, Belaugh, Hautbois-Magna, Hautbois-Parva, Lannias, Oxnead, Burgh, Brampton, Marsham, Hevingham, and Stratton-Strawless; and the sub-district of Eynsford, containing the parishes of Thurning, Hindolveston, Wood-Norton, Foulsham, Thelme-thorpe, Guestwick, Wood-Dalling, Hackford-by-Reep-ham, Whitwell, Reepham, Kerdiston, Sall, Cawston, Heydon, Corpusty, Saxthorpe, Irmingland, Oulton, Itteringham, Mannington, Barningham-Parva, Wickmere, Wolterton, Calthorpe, and Blickling. Acres, 68,123. Poor-rates in 1866, £9,857. Pop. in 1861, 19,052. Houses, 4,297. Marriages in 1866, 112; births, 563,—of which 69 were illegitimate; deaths, 327,—of which 121 were at ages under 5 years, and 26 were at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,342; births, 6,256; deaths, 4,113. The places of worship in 1851 were 42 of the Church of England, with 8,803 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 938 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,260 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 180 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,430 s.; 16 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,609 s.; and 10 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,168 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,411 scholars; 41 private day schools, with 1,001 s.; 51 Sunday schools, with 2,192 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 53 s. The work-house is in Aylsham.

AYLTON, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; 1½ mile SE of Ashperton r. station, and 3½ W of Ledbury. Post-town, Ledbury. Acres, 825. Real property, £1,174. Pop., 89. Houses, 21. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £149.* Patron, the Earl of Oxford. The church needs repair.

AYLWORTH, a hamlet in Naunton parish, Gloucester; near the Cotswolds, 6½ miles SW of Stow.

AYMESTREY, a township and a parish in Leominster district, Hereford. The township lies on the river Lug, 3½ miles NNW of Kingsland r. station, and 7 NW of Leominster. The village in it is pleasant; the neighbouring banks of the Lug are singularly rich and beautiful; and a circumjacent limestone formation is famous for fossils picked up either in quarries or on the public road. Real property, £1,593. The parish includes also the townships of Leintall-Earls, Nether-Lye, Over-Lye, Yatton, Shirley, and Covenhope or Conhope; and its post-town is Kingsland, Herefordshire. Acres, 6,349. Real property, with Elton and Leintall-Starkes, £8,324. Pop., 855. Houses, 178. The property is much subdivided. Traces of Roman and British camps are near the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £249.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. The p. curacy of Leintall-Earls is a separate charge. Two endowed schools, an almshouse, and other charities, have aggregately an income of £50.

AYNHÖ, a village and a parish in Brackley district, Northampton. The village stands on the Roman Portway, near the Oxford and Birmingham railway, the Oxford canal, and the river Cherwell, 6 miles SE by S of Banbury; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Banbury. It was once a market-town; and it had anciently an hospital, for the accommodation of travellers, founded by the Fitz-Richards in the time of Henry II., and eventually given to Magdalene college, Oxford. A spring, called the Town well, runs from it to the Cherwell; and traces exist at its E end of the Roman Portway. The parish comprises 2,330 acres. Real property, £4,724. Pop., 595. Houses, 131. The property is not much divided. Aynho Park, adjacent to the village, the seat of W. C. Cartwright, Esq., is a prominent feature, and contains a good collection of pictures. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £500.* Patron, W. C. Cartwright, Esq. The church was restored in 1861. There are an endowed school with £20 a-year, a national school, and charities £179. Robert Wild, a poet and satirist, was rector in the time of the Commonwealth, and ejected from it in 1662. Shakerley Marmion, the dramatist, and Sir Ralph Winwood, the statesman, were natives.

AYOTT-ST. LAWRENCE, or **AYOTT-MAGNA**, a parish in Hatfield district, Herts; near the river Maran, 2½ miles WNW of Welwyn r. station. Post-town, Welwyn. Acres, 747. Real property, £1,568. Pop., 122. Houses, 23. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged anciently to King Harold; and belongs now to the Lydes of Ayott Park. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £180.* Patron, Lionel Lyde, Esq. The church was rebuilt, in 1778, at the expense of Sir Lionel Lyde, in the Grecian style, after a design by Revett. The previous church still stands as a ruin, and contains some curious monuments.

AYOTT-ST. PETER, or **AYOTT-PARVA**, a parish in Hatfield district, Herts; 2 miles SW of Welwyn r. station. It has a post-office under Welwyn. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £1,553. Pop., 234. Houses, 53. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £250.* Patron, Rev. E. Progers. The church was rebuilt in 1863.

AYRE (POINT OF), the northern extremity of the Isle of Man. A lighthouse stands on it, erected in 1818, with lantern 106 feet above high water, showing a revolving two-minute light, alternately bright and red, visible at the distance of 15 miles. The Whitestone and Stranakeilly sands are adjacent.

AYRE (POINT OF), a headland at the W side of the mouth of the estuary of the Dee, in Flint. A lighthouse adjoins it, erected on piles in 1844, with lantern 42 feet high, showing a fixed bright and red light, visible at the distance of 9 miles.

AYRON, or **AERON (THE)**, a river of Cardigan. It rises on the Ayron hills, near the middle of the county, 6 miles NW of Tregaron, and makes a circuitous course, of about 17 miles southward, south-westward, and north-westward to Cardigan bay at Aberayron.

AYSFORD. See **ALMSFORD**.

AYSGARTH, a township and a parish in Askrigg district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Ure, at the junction of Wensleydale and Bishopdale, 4 miles ESE of Askrigg, and 7½ WSW of Leyburn r. station. It has a post-office under Bedale. Acres, 1,174. Real property, £1,513. Pop., 283. Houses, 64. A remarkably fine fall of the Ure, called Aysgarth force, is adjacent. The river flows in a narrow channel over a rugged bed of limestone, between picturesquely wooded banks; and makes a series of cascades which are variously grand or beautiful according to the fluctuations of its volume. "In floods it is a great, a mighty river, bursting with a prodigious effect through magnificent rocks; but in droughts, only a few gentle rills, the tears of the Naiads, run over the ledges of limestone." The parish church, an ancient structure, restored in 1536, by the last abbot of Jervaux, and containing a splendid carved wooden screen which belonged to Jervaux abbey, occupies a finely picturesque site above the rapids. A bridge of a single arch, 71 feet in span, stands immediately above the falls, and commands a fine view of the church and the river. Another waterfall, called Foss Gill, occurs in Bishopdale. The parish is identical, in extent and statistics, with the district. See **ASKRIGG**. Real property, £48,454. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in

the diocese of Ripon. Value, £137. Patron, Trinity college, Cambridge. The p. curacies of Askrigg, Hawes, Stalling-Bush, and Hardrow-with-Lunds, are separate charges. An endowed school has £65, and other charities £107.

AYSLEBEX. See **AYSLEBY**, Yorkshire.

AYSTON, a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland; 1 mile NNW of Uppingham, and 3 miles SSW of Manton r. station. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 897. Real property, £1,745. Pop., 97. Houses, 21. Ayston House is the seat of G. Fludyer, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £183.* Patron, G. Fludyer, Esq. The church is good.

AYTHORP-ROOTHING. See **ROOTHING-AYTHORP**.

AYTON, two townships and a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The townships are distinguished from each other as Great and Little. Great Ayton lies on the river Leven, and on the Guisbrough railway, 3 miles NE of Stokesley; includes the hamlet of Langbaugh; and has a post-office under Northallerton, and a r. station. Acres, 3,146. Real property, £5,778. Pop., 1,450. Houses, 320. Little Ayton lies contiguous on the E, also on the river Leven; and includes the hamlet of Tunstall. Acres, 1,334. Real property, £1,100. Pop., 78. Houses, 14. The parish contains likewise the township of Nunthorpe. Acres, 5,390. Real property, £3,727. Pop., 1,638. Houses, 361. The property is subdivided. Freestone is quarried; and appearances of iron ore exist. An agricultural school and model farm were established at Ayton House by T. Richardson. Some of the inhabitants are employed in linen factories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £82. Patron, the Rev. G. Marwood. The church is tolerable. The p. curacy of Nunthorpe is a separate charge. There are chapels for Independents, Methodists, and Quakers. A charity school, with £10 a year, was founded, under Rose-Topping hill, in 1704, by Michael Postgate; and here the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, received part of his education. Other charities have £17.

AYTON (EAST), a township in Seamer parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Derwent, 1½ mile W of Seamer r. station, and 4 SW of Scarborough. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 2,610. Real property, £2,772. Pop., 406. Houses, 78. Ironstone occurs, and is worked. There are a chapel of ease and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The insurrection of 1548 began here.

AYTON (GREAT AND LITTLE). See **AYTON**.

AYTON (WEST), a township in Hutton-Bushell parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on a tributary of the Derwent river, 3½ miles W of Seamer r. station, and 5 WSW of Scarborough. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £2,704. Pop., 385. Houses, 73. Remains exist of an ancient castle which belonged to the Evers or Eures and the Cliffords.

AYTROP-ROOTHING. See **ROOTHING-AYTHORP**.

AZENBY. See **ASENEY**.

AZERLEY, or **COZENLEY**, a township in Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on a head-stream of the river Ure, 4½ miles NW of Ripon. It includes the hamlets of Galphay and Mickley. Acres, 3,919. Real property, £3,901. Pop., 606. Houses, 147.

B

BABBICOMBE, a chapelry in St. Marychurch parish, Devon; on the coast, 1½ mile NE of Torquay. It has a post-office under Torquay, and an inn. It was recently a sequestered place, but has now a well-built and rapidly increasing village. The scenery is very fine. The liv-

ing is a vicarage. The church is a splendid edifice, built in 1863.

BABCARY, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; near the river Parret, 3½ miles NNE of Ilchester r. station. It includes the hamlets of Higher Farrington,

Lower Farrington, and Stort; and its post-town is Charlton-Mackerel under Taunton. Acres, 2,393. Real property, £3,923. Pop., 426. Houses, 94. The property is much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £450.* Patron, Mrs. Burke. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BABERGH, a hundred in the SW of Suffolk. It adjoins Essex, includes Sudbury, and contains thirty parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 73,423. Pop. in 1851, 24,401; in 1861, 24,198. Houses, 5,430.

BABINGLEY, or BABURGHLEY, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; on a rivulet of its own name, near Lynn-Deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Wolferton r. station. Post-town, Castle-Rising under Lynn. Acres, 849. Real property, £924. Pop., 67. Houses, 12. The first Christian church in East Anglia was erected here; and several hills in the neighbourhood are called Christian Hills. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Sandringham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has a nave and a tower; but its chancel is ruined.

BABINGTON, a parish in Frome district, Somerset; 5 miles WNW of Frome r. station. Post-town, Mells under Frome. Acres, 607. Real property, £1,443. Pop., 129. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. Babington House is the seat of W. F. Knatchbull. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £170. Patron, the Rev. T. R. Jolliffe. The church is good; and there are an endowed school with £15, and other charities with £10.

BABLOCK-HYTLE, a ferry on the river Isis, 4 miles by road, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ by river, WSW of Oxford. Arnold sings it as "crossing the strippling Thames at Bablock-Hytile."

BABRAHAM, anciently BADBURHAM, a village and a parish in Linton district, Cambridge. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cam, near the Gogmagog hills, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Whittlesford r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Cambridge. It has a post-office under Cambridge; and was formerly a market town. The parish comprises 2,350 acres. Real property, £2,760. Pop., 204. Houses, 67. The manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia; passed, about the year 1576, into the possession of Sir Horatio Palavicini, a Genoese; and now belongs to H. J. Adeane, Esq. Sir H. Palavicini collected the pope's taxes in England during the reign of Mary; converted them to his own use, and became Protestant, on the accession of Elizabeth; became a favourite of that queen, one of her negotiators in Germany, and a commander of one of her ships against the Spanish armada; and died at his seat in Babraham; and his widow was married to Sir Oliver Cromwell, the uncle of the Protector. A curious epitaph on him is given in "Lord Orford's Anecdotes of Painting." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £106. Patron, H. J. Adeane, Esq. An almshouse and a free school, with income of £134, were founded in 1723 by Lebinus Bush and Judith Bennet; and a monument to her is in the church.

BABTHORPE. See MENTHORPE-WITH-BOWTHORPE.

BABURGH. See BAWURGH.

BABURGHLEY. See BABINGLEY.

BABWORTH, a village and a parish in East Retford district, Notts. The village stands near the Chesterfield canal and the Great Northern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of East Retford; and has a post-office under Retford. The parish includes also the hamlets of Great and Little Morton and Morton-Grange, and part of the hamlet of Ranby. Acres, 6,165. Real property, £7,205. Pop., 701. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. Babworth Hall is the seat of the Simpson family, and stands in very fine grounds, which were laid out by Repton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £326.* Patron, the Hon. B. J. Simpson. The church is a neat Gothic structure, with a small steeple; and was repaired in 1859. A charity school has £3.

BABYLON, a hamlet in Higher Kinnerton township, Flint; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Caergwrle.

BABYLON HILL, an eminence on the mutual border

of Dorset and Somerset; about a mile E of Yeovil. It commands a fine view.

BACHE, a township in St. Oswald parish, Cheshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Chester. Acres, 94. Real property, £514. Pop., 34. Houses, 4. Bache Hall is the seat of the Hughes family.

BACHIE, a township in the Llangollen-Traian division of Llangollen parish, Denbigh. Real property, £2,666. Pop., 507.

BACHE AND NORTON, a township in Culmington parish, Salop; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 33.

BACHELDRE, a township in Church-Stoke parish, Montgomeryshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Montgomery. It belongs to Earl Powis. Pop., 137.

BACHIE, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery. Pop., 356.

BACH-MILL, a hamlet in Munslow parish, Salop.

BACHRHVD. See BOUGHWOOD.

BACHWELL. See BACKWELL.

BACHWY, or MACHWY (THE), a stream of Radnorshire. It rises a little north of Llanbedr; fetches a compass round by the east; and goes west-south-westward, past Pains' Castle and Llanbedr, through some fine scenery, to the Wye, near Erward, 7 miles below Builth. Its length of course is about 10 miles.

BACHYGRAIG, a township in Dymeirchion parish, near St. Asaph, Flint. Pop., 53. Here is an old seat which belonged to Sir R. Clough, and passed to Dr. Johnson's friend, Mrs. Thrale.

BACHYMBYD, a township in Llanynys parish, Denbigh; 3 miles NNW of Ruthin. Here is a seat of Lord Bagot, formerly a seat of the Salisburys; and on the grounds is a grove of unusually large chestnut trees.

BACH-YNYS, MACHYNIS, or MYNACH-YNYS, an islet on the SE border of Carmarthen; in the mouth of the river Loughor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Llanelly. A monastery was founded on it, in 513, by St. Piro; and it became a seat of the Stepneys.

BACK, a hamlet in the parish of St. Clement, within the borough of Ipswich, Suffolk; 1 mile SE of Ipswich. Pop., 272.

BACKBARROW, a locality on the SW border of Westmoreland; adjacent to the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Keuld. It has a post-office under Newton-in-Cartmel.

BACKFORD, a township and a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire. The township lies on the Ellesmere canal, 1 mile NE of Mollington r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Chester. Acres, 749. Real property, £1,271. Pop., 150. Houses, 29. The parish includes also the townships of Lea, Caughall, Chorlton-by-Backford, and Mollington-Tarrant or Great Mollington; and its post-town is Chester. Acres, 3,109. Real property, £4,682. Pop., 525. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. Backford Hall is the seat of the Gleggs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £230.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church has monuments of the Birkenheads and the Morgalls. Charities, £26.

BACKWELL, or BACHWELL, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; 1 mile SE of Nailsea r. station, and 7 WSW of Bristol. It includes the hamlets of Church-Town, Downside, Farley, Moorside, and West-Town; and its post-town is Nailsea. Acres, 2,902. Real property, £6,223. Pop., 925. Houses, 153. The property is subdivided. Coal is extensively mined; and building-stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, and a sinecure rectory, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value of the vicarage, £141; of the rectory, £253.* Patron of the vicarage, Mrs. Uniacke; of the rectory, the Marquis of Bath. The church is good, and has a very fine tower; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £46.

BACKWORTH, or BLACKWORTH, a township in Earsdon parish, Northumberland; on the Morpeth and Tyne-mouth railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of North Shields. It has a station on the railway; which serves also for Holywell and Earsdon. Acres, 1,360. Pop., 954. Houses, 182. The manor belonged anciently to the priory of

Tynemouth; and belongs now to the Duke of Northumberland. A coal mine here produces the Northumberland Wallsend or Earsdon Main coal.

BACON-HOLE, a cave on the coast of Glamorgan; at the E side of the mouth of Oxwich bay, 3 miles SW by W of Swansea. Its floor is about 20 feet above the level of the sea; and its interior has been much altered by blasting. Fossil remains, of great interest, and in successive layers, have been found in it;—first, bones of the ox, the red deer, the roebuck, and the fox, in alluvial earth; next, bones of the ox, the deer, and the bear; next, bones of the ox, the deer, the bear, the wolf, the hyena, the rhinoceros, and the mammoth; next, bones of the polecat, the badger, and the mammoth; all the successive layers separated from one another by deposits of stalagmite. The mammoth bones are remarkably large, and may be seen in Swansea museum.

BACONSTHORPE, or **BEACONSTHORPE**, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 4 miles SE by E of Holt, and 15 E by N of Fakenham r. station. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £1,968. Pop., 328. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The old hall, built in 1495, retains a central tower, but is otherwise a ruin. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value not reported.* Patron, J. T. Mott, Esq. The church is later English. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £5.

BACOP, or **BACUP**, a town and three chapelries in Whalley and Rochdale parishes, Lancashire. The town stands on the river Irwell, at the terminus of a branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 7 miles NNW of Rochdale; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts; and carries on industry in cotton factories, woollen print-works, Turkey-red dye-works, iron foundries, corn-mills, and coal mining; has been much improved, by a local board, since 1864; and has a post-office under Manchester, a r. station with telegraph, a banking-office, a police-station, water-works, a market-hall of 1867 built at a cost of £6,000, a plain church of 1783, two churches of 1854 and 1865 in the early English style, two recent handsome Wesleyan chapels, seven other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institution, with public hall and reading-rooms, several public schools, a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual pleasure fairs. Pop. in 1851, 6,981; in 1861, 10,935. Houses, 2,085. The chapelries are St. John, Christchurch, and St. Saviour. Pop., 6,981, 5,730, and 2,350. The livings of St. J. and C. are vicarages, and that of St. S. is a p. curacy, in the dio. of Manchester. Value of St. J. and C., each £300; of St. S., £159.* Patrons of St. J., Hulme's Trustees; of C., Five Trustees; of St. S., J. M. Holt, Esq.

BACTON, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; near the Dore river, 4 miles NW of Pontillas r. station, and 11 SW of Hereford. Post-town, Abbeydore under Hereford. Acres, 1,155. Real property, £1,172. Pop., 154. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £129. Patron, F. Jamp, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £30.

BACTON, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; on the coast, 4½ miles NE of North Walsham r. station, and 19 NNE of Norwich. It includes the hamlets of Bacton-Green, Bromholm, and Keswick; and has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,770; of which 170 are water. Real property, £3,053. Pop., 490. Houses, 129. The property is subdivided. Considerable enroachments have recently been made by the sea. A church formerly stood at Keswick, but has been completely washed away. Ruins of a Cluniac-priory, founded in 1113 by Baxton de Glanville, stand at Bromholm. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £263.* Patron, Earl of Kimbursley. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower; has a good font; and is in good condition. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and a coast-guard station.

BACTON, a parish in Hartismere district, Suffolk; on the East-Union railway, near Fressingham station, 6 miles N of Stowmarket. It has a post-office under Stow-

market. Acres, 2,204. Real property, £4,642. Pop., 733. Houses, 161. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £700.* Patron, the Rev. A. B. Hemsworth. The church is good; and there are charities £86.

BACUP. See **BACOP**.

BADBURHAM. See **BABRAHAM**.

BADBURY, a tything in Chiseldon parish, Wilts; 3½ miles SE of Swindon. Pop., 395. An ancient camp here, called Badbury or Siddington Castle, is supposed to be the Mons Bodonicus of the Romans, and the Bad-diebrigg of the Saxons; and was the scene, in 520, of King Arthur's defeat of Cerdic.

BADBURY, a tything and a hundred in Dorset. The tything is in Wimborne-Minster parish, 4½ miles NW of Wimborne. An ancient camp here, called Badbury Rings, crowns a naked hill; commands an extensive panoramic view; is planted with firs; consists of three concentric ramparts, each with an outer ditch, the outermost a mile in circumference; occurs on the line of a Roman road to Old Sarum; seems to have been originally British, but to have been afterwards occupied by both the Romans and the Saxons; and was held by Edward the Elder after the death of Alfred the Great.—The hundred lies in Wimborne division, and includes eight parishes. Acres, 26,880. Pop. in 1851, 6,941. Houses, 1,414.

BADBURY HILL, a hill crowned by a Danish camp, in Berks; 2 miles SW of Farringdon.

BADBURY RINGS. See **BADBURY**, Dorset.

BADBY, a village and a parish in Daventry district, Northampton. The village stands on the ascent of a hill, amid a sandy heath called Balby Down, near the source of the river Nen, 2½ miles SSW of Daventry, and 4½ W of Weedon r. station. It has a post-office under Daventry. The parish comprises 2,370 acres. Real property, £4,455. Pop., 618. Houses, 161. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir C. Knightly. Hard blue rag-stone is quarried. An ancient camp, ten acres in area, with wide deep fosse and very steep ramparts, occurs on Arbury hill, and is supposed to be Roman. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of Newnham, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £306.* Patron, Christchurch, Oxford. The church is a fine old structure. There are a free school for girls, a national school, and charities £10.

BADDESLEY-CLINTON, a parish in Solihull district, Warwick; on the Warwick and Birmingham canal and the Warwick and Birmingham railway, at Kingswood station, 8½ miles NW of Warwick. Post-town, Rowington under Warwick. Acres, 1,329. Real property, £1,787. Pop., 143. Houses, 25. The manor belongs to M. E. Feirers, Esq. of Baddesley Hall. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £27. Patron, M. E. Feirers, Esq. The church is ancient. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a minnery.

BADDESLEY-ENSOR, a parish in Atherstone district, Warwick; 3 miles WNW of Atherstone r. station. It has a post-office under Atherstone. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £2,278. Pop., 872. Houses, 171. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £106.* Patrons, the inhabitants. The church is good. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

BADDESLEY (NORTH), a parish in Winchester district, Hants; on the Gosport and Salisbury railway, near Chandler's Ford station, 3½ miles E by S of Romsey. Post-town, Romsey. Acres, 2,570. Real property, £1,419. Pop., 253. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. Baddesley Hall is a chief residence. The parish is a meet for the Hursley hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £112. Patron, T. Chamberlayne, Esq. The church is good.

BADDESLEY (SOUTH), a tything-chapelry in Boldre parish, Hants; 2 miles ENE of Lymington, and 6 SSE of Brockenhurst r. station. Post-town, Lymington. Real property, £2,835. Pop., 561. Houses, 116. A famous tree, a young elm, known as "the groaning tree," ex-

listened here toward the middle of last century, emitting a singular noise from its roots similar to the groans of a person in extreme agony, and drawing many persons from a distance to visit it. The sound continued for about a year and a half, not regularly but fitfully, and could not be explained by any naturalist; and at length stopped by the tree first being bored, then rooted up, but could not even then be explained. A preceptory of Knights Templars, afterwards of Knights Hospitaliers, stood at South Baddesley; and the chapel was taken down so late as 1813. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100. Patron, P. W. Freeman, Esq.

BADDIEBRIGG. See **BADBURY**, Wilts.

BADDILEY, a parish in Nantwich district, Cheshire; on the Ellesmere canal and the Shropshire Union railway, 3 miles SW by W of Nantwich r. station. Post-town, Nantwich. Acres, 1,962. Real property, £3,258. Pop., 272. Houses, 49. The property is not much divided. The manor formerly belonged to the Mainwaring family; and their seat, Baddiley Hall, a very ancient structure of timber and plaster, was first converted into a farmhouse, and then recently pulled down. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £219.* Patron, J. Tollemache, Esq. The church dates from times when public buildings were generally constructed of timber; consisted entirely of oak till 1311, but was then encased with brick; is still in pretty good condition; and contains two fine marble monuments of the Mainwarings. Charities, £48.

BADDINGHAM. See **BADGINGHAM**.

BADDINGTON, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; on the Grand Junction canal, 2 miles SSW of Nantwich. Acres, 1,401. Real property, £1,715. Pop., 135. Houses, 20.

BADDOW (GREAT), a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Chelmsford, Essex. The village stands near the river Chelmer, 2 miles ESE of Chelmsford r. station; has a post-office under Chelmsford; and is a pleasant place, with a considerable number of genteel residents. The parish comprises 3,821 acres. Real property, £11,061. Pop., 2,061. Houses, 473. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia; was given by William the Conqueror to the abbey of Caen in Normandy; passed, in the time of Henry I., to the Earl of Gloucester; and went through a series of proprietors, to the family of Houbton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £402.* Patron, Mrs. Bullen. The church formerly had two chantries; and is very good. Parker's school has an endowed income of £169; and other charities have £36. Richard de Badew, the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was a native. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 14,685. Pop., 6,857. Houses, 1,490.

BADDOW (LITTLE), a village and a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex. The village stands on a tributary of the Chelmer river, 2 miles S of the Eastern Counties railway, and 4 miles E by N of Chelmsford; and has a post-office under Chelmsford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Middlemead. Acres, 2,779. Real property, £3,246. Pop., 605. Houses, 131. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £490.* Patron, Lord Rayleigh. The church is good; and contains a costly and splendid monument to the memory of Sir Henry Midkney, Bart., who died in 1639. There is an Independent chapel. Free schools here and at Boreham, founded in 1817 by Edward Butler, Esq., have an income of £200.

BADECANWYLLA. See **BAKEWELL**.

BADGENDON. See **BADGINGTON**.

BADGER, or **BAGSORE**, a parish in Shifnal district, Salop; on the eastern verge of the county, 4½ miles SW of Albrighton r. station, and 16 S by E of Shifnal. Post-town, Beccbury under Shifnal. Acres, 920. Real property, £1,801. Pop., 173. Houses, 57. The property is divided between two. Badger Hall is the seat of R. H. Cheney, Esq.; and Badger Dingle, in the grounds connected with it, is a picturesque dell of red rock, wool, and water, liberally open to the public, and much

visited. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £230. Patron, R. H. Cheney, Esq. The church is good.

BADGEWORTH, a village and a parish in Cheltenham district, Gloucester. The village stands on a small stream, 2 miles S of the Gloucester and Birmingham railway, and 4 SW of Cheltenham. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bentham, Little Shurdington, and Little Witcombe; and its post-town is Shurdington under Cheltenham. Acres, 3,927. Real property, £7,202. Pop., 1,048. Houses, 227. The manor belongs to J. E. Viner, Esq., of Badgeworth House. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage, united with the curacy of Great Shurdington, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £295.* Patron, J. E. Viner, Esq. The church is later English; consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with tower at the west end of the nave; and is in good condition. Cox's charities for the poor yield £100 a year, and other charities £10.

BADGEWORTH, Somerset. See **BADGWORTH**.

BADGINGTON, or **BADGENDON**, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; on the river Churn and near Ermine-street, 4 miles N by W of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, North Cerney under Cirencester. Acres, 1,106. Real property, £1,604. Pop., 175. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. Remains exist of two entrenchments, which are supposed to have been thrown up in 556, on occasion of a battle between the Britons and the West Saxons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £191. Patron, Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is good.

BADGWORTH, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; 3 miles SW of Axbridge, and 10 SE of Weston-super-Mare Junction r. station. Post-town, Axbridge near Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 1,615. Real property, £2,563. Pop., 279. Houses, 63. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £482. Patron, Sir C. Moidaunt. The church is good.

BADGINGHAM, a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk; 3½ miles N by E of Framlingham r. station. It has a post-office under Saxmundham. Acres, 3,172. Real property, £5,614. Pop., 749. Houses, 166. The property is subdivided. Badgingham Hall and Badgingham Green are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £532.* Patron, Rev. R. G. Gorton. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and charities £24.

BADINGTON. See **BAIXTON**, Northampton.

BADLAND. See **KINNERTON**, SALFORD, and **BADLAND**.

BADLESMERE, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; 4½ miles S of Faversham r. station. It has a post-office under Faversham. Acres, 778. Real property, £1,060. Pop., 133. Houses, 23. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged, in the times of Edward I. and Edward II., to the potent family of De Badlesmere; was forfeited by the attainder and execution of John Earl of Oxford and Baron Badlesmere; and passed into the possession of the family of Sondes, now represented by Lord Sondes. A house of regular canons was founded in the 13th year of Edward II. by Bartholomew de Badlesmere. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Leaveland, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £323.* Patron, Lord Sondes. The church is a small, plain, Saxon structure in very good condition. A fair is held on 17 Nov.

BADLEY, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; near the river Gipping, 2 miles WNW of Needham-Market r. station. Post-town, Needham-Market. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £1,430. Pop., 70. Houses, 15. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £40. Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is good.

BADLINGHAM, a hamlet in Clippenham parish, Cambridge; 5½ miles NE of Newmarket.

BADMINSTONE, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants; 5½ miles SW of Fareham.

BADMINTON, or **GREAT BADMINTON**, a village, a

parish, and a dnal park in Chipping-Sodbury district, Gloucester. The village stands under the Cotswolds, on the SE verge of the county, 5 miles E by N of Chipping-Sodbury, and 7 E of Yate r. station. It has a post-office; under Chippenham, a reading-room of 1862, a free school for girls, and six alms-houses.—The parish comprises 1,735 acres. Real property, £2,990. Pop., 524. Houses, 107. The property belongs all to the Duke of Beaufort; and most of it is included in his park. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, not reported. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The ancient church belonged to the abbey of Pershore; and the present one was built by the late Duke of Beaufort in 1785, stands within the park, lifts a pinnacle tower into view over the mansion, is a remarkably elegant structure, and contains many monuments of the Beaufort family, and the remains of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan. A free school and an alms-house have an income of £94, left in 1705 by the then Duchess-Dowager of Beaufort. The park is about 3 miles long, nearly 2 miles wide, and upwards of 9 miles in circuit; and contains some very fine woods and beautiful drives. The mansion in it was erected in 1682, by the first Duke of Beaufort; and succeeded Raglan castle, in Monmouthshire, as the principal seat of his family. The edifice is very extensive; consists of centre and wings; is in the Palladian style, with rusticated basement and two surmounting cupolas; and contains many family portraits, downward from John of Gaunt, some rare and curious pictures by the Italian masters, and the remarkable satirical piece by Salvator Rosa, which occasioned that artist's expulsion from Rome.

BADMINTON (LITTLE), a tything in Hawkesbury parish, Gloucester; 1 mile N of Great Badminton. Real property, £1,478. Pop., 113. Houses, 24.

BADSEY, a village and a parish in Evesham district, Worcester. The village stands on a tributary of the river Avon, adjacent to the Great Western railway, 2 miles ESE of Evesham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Aldington. Post-town, Evesham. Acres, 1,770. Real property, £4,268. Pop., 546. Houses, 119. There are mineral springs, and a silk mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £150.* Patron, Christchurch, Oxford. The church is ancient. There are a national school, and charities £18.

BADSHOT AND RUNFOLD, a tything in Farnham parish, Surrey; 2 miles NE of Farnham. It contains the work-house of Farnham district, and is prominent in hop culture. Real property, £8,057. Pop., 1,733. Houses, 308.

BADSWORTH, a township and a parish in Hems-worth district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 5 miles S of Pontefract r. station, and has a post-office under Pontefract. Acres, 1,529. Real property, £2,073. Pop., 219. Houses, 44. The parish includes also the townships of Upton and Thorpe-Audlin. Acres, 3,815. Real property, £5,915. Pop., 744. Houses, 158. The property is divided among a few. Badsworth Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £596.* Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church is later English. There are three Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities £47.

BADWELL-ASH, or LITTLE ASHFIELD, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 3½ miles N by E of Elmswell r. station, and 8 NNW of Stowmarket. It has a post-office, of the name of Badwell-Ash, under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,860. Real property, £3,263. Pop., 527. Houses, 112. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £69. Patron, Miss Clough. The church is good; and there are a national school of 1861, and charities £13.

BAEBBANEURGH. See **BAMBROUGH**.

BAGBERE, a tything in the parish of Sturminster-Norton-Castle, Dorset; 1 mile N of Sturminster. Pop., 402.

BAGBOROUGH (EAST), a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; 7 miles WNW of Taunton.

BAGBOROUGH (WEST), a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; in a pleasant hilly tract, on the Taunton and

Watchet railway, between Bishops-Lydeard and Crowcombe-Heathfield stations, 8 miles NW of Taunton. It has a post-office, of the name of Bagborough, under Taunton; and a fair on 23 May. Acres, 1,972. Real property, £3,017. Pop., 495. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. Bagborough House is the seat of the Poplam family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £550.* Patron, Adam Clarke, Esq. The church is good.

BAGBURY, a hamlet in Everecreech parish, Somerset; 1 mile S of Shepton-Mallet. Pop., 23.

BAGBY-WITH-ISLEBECK, a chapelry in Kirby-Knowle parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Codbeck, 2½ miles SE of Thirsk r. station. Post-town, Thirsk. Acres, 1,795. Real property, £3,102. Pop., 302. Houses, 62. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Kirby-Knowle, in the diocese of York.

BAGDEN (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in the township of Denby and parish of Fcristone, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles NW of Barnsley.

BAGDON-HILL, a hill with a Roman camp, 3½ miles N of Devizes, Wilts.

BAG-ENDERBY. See **ENDERBY-BAG**.

BAGENDON. See **BADGINTON**.

BAGGEARN-HUISH, a hamlet in Nettlecombe parish, Somerset; 4½ miles S of Watchet.

BAGGRAVE, a liberty in Hungerton parish, Leicestershire; 7½ miles ENE of Leicester. Pop., 26. Baggrave Hall is the seat of the Burnabys.

BAGGROW, a station on the Bolton branch railway, Cumberland; 2 miles NNE of Aspatria.

BAGGY POINT, a small headland at the S side of Morte bay, Devon; 5 miles NNW of the mouth of the river Taw. A dangerous reef, called Baggy Leap, lies about ½ a mile off it.

BAGILLT, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Holywell parish, Flint. The village stands on the S side of the estuary of the Dee, contiguous to the Chester and Holyhead railway, 2 miles NW of Flint, and 2½ SE of Holywell. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Holywell; and is a sub-port to Chester. The tract around it is rich in minerals, and yields a great out-put of coals; and the village itself is the seat or centre of extensive lead, iron, and alkali works. So large a quantity of lead ore as 100,000 tons, accompanied by 42,000 ounces of silver, has been annually smelted. One of the adjacent hills bears the name of Bryn-Dychwelwch, signifying "the hill of retreat;" and was the place at which Owen Gwynedd sounded his retreat from the pursuit by Henry II. Bagillt Hall, in the vicinity, is an old seat of the Griffiths.—The township bears the name of Bagillt-Fawr, and includes the hamlets of Bagillt-Bach and Bagillt-Fechan. Real property, £7,040; of which £927 are in mines.—The chapelry was constituted in 1844. Pop., 2,935. Houses, 657. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £155.* Patron, the Vicar of Holywell. The church is in the early English style, and was opened in 1839. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Welsh Methodists.

BAGINTON, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; on the river Sow, 1½ mile E of the North-western railway, and 3 S by E of Coventry. Post-town, Coventry. Acres, 1,667. Real property, £2,977. Pop., 213. Houses, 49. The property is all in one estate. Baginton Hall, the seat of the proprietor, was built by W. Bromley, Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of Queen Anne; and is now held by his descendant. Slight traces exist of a castle of Sir William Bagot, a strong partizan of Richard II.; where the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., spent the night prior to his duel with the Duke of Norfolk, in the presence of Richard II., on Gosford Green, as described by Shakespeare. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £350.* Patron, the Rev. W. Bromley. The church is good; has a fine bell turret; and contains a brass of Sir W. Bagot and his lady. A school has an endowed income of £223; and other charities £23.

BAGLAN, a parish in Neath district, Glamorgan; on the E side of the mouth of Neath river, and on the South Wales railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Briton Ferry r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of Neath. It comprises the hamlets of Lower Baglan and Upper Baglan; and its post-town is Briton Ferry, under Neath. Acres, 6,479; of which 1,240 are water. Real property, £3,471; of which £550 are in mines. Pop. of Lower Baglan, 456. Houses, 92. Pop. of Higher Baglan, 259. Houses, 28. The scenery possesses much beauty and some romance; and the higher grounds command very brilliant views. Earl Jersey's park spreads away, in extensive woods, over several bold hills; and Baglan House, the mansion in it, though without attraction as a building, possesses interest as once the resort of Mason, who wrote here his elegy:—

"Coventry is dead! attend the strain,
Daughters of Albion."

Coal and fire-clay are worked. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Aberavon, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is very picturesquely situated; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

BAGLEY, a hamlet in Calverley-with-Farsley township, Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bradford.

BAGLEY-WOOD, an extra-parochial tract in Abingdon district, Berks; 3 miles S of Oxford. Acres, 390. Pop., 8. Houses, 3. A spot here, on Chilswell farm, was the site of the original Abingdon abbey; and another spot, on the top of a hill, commands a splendid view of Oxford.

BAGNALL, a hamlet in Basford parish, Notts; 2 miles SSW of Nottingham.

BAGNALL, a township-chapelry in Bucknall parish, Stafford; near the Churnet river and the Uttoxeter canal, 2 miles S of Endon r. station. Post-town, Leek, under Stoke-on-Trent. Real property, £2,345. Pop., 424. Houses, 75. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Bucknall, in the diocese of Lichfield.

BAGNALL-END. See **BIGNALL-END**.

BAGNIGGE WELLS, a locality in St. Pancras parish, London; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is named from two mineral springs, which were once in repute, near Nell Gwynne's house.

BAGNOR, a tithing in Speen parish, Berks; on the river Kennet, 2 miles NNW of Newbury. Pop., 163.

BAGOTS-BROMLEY. See **ABBOTS-BROMLEY**.

BAGSHOT, a hamlet in Shalbourne parish, Berks; on the verge of the county, 2 miles SSW of Hungerford. Pop., 194.

BAGSHOT, a village and a chapelry in Windlesham parish, Surrey, and an extensive heath in Surrey and Berks. The village stands on the Great Western road, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Farnborough r. station, and 10 SW of Staines. It has a post-office; under Farnborough station, and an inn; and a fair is held at it on 15 July. It was a place of hotels, posting-houses, and much thoroughfare prior to the railway period; and it bore the name of Holy Hall in the times of the Stuart kings. Bagshot Park, to the N of it, was a hunting-seat of these kings, and a residence of George IV. when Prince of Wales, and passed afterwards to the Duke of Gloucester. An American garden here, and a neighbouring large nursery, are remarkable for very fine azaleas and rhododendrons.—The chapelry includes fully one half of Windlesham parish. The rated property amounts to £2,259, and is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Windlesham. The church was built by the Duke of Gloucester about 1816. There is a Baptist chapel.—The heath contains 31,500 acres; and is a sandy flat, diversified with long dusky ridges, at an elevation of 463 feet above sea-level. It was once an enclosed royal hunting-ground; but was disparted during the civil war in the time of Charles I.; and it afterwards lay long waste, and was the scene of many highway robberies. Much of it has been again enclosed, and subjected to the plough, and produces tolerable corn crops; and the rest is notable for depasturing small sheep, with very excellent mutton. The geognos-

tic nature of it is so peculiar as to give the name of Bagshot sand to the uppermost deposit of the so-called London basin.

BAGSORE. See **BADGER**.

BAGTHORPE, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Rougham, and 9 WNW of Fakenham r. station. Post-town, Birmham under Rougham. Acres, 750. Real property, £330. Pop., 69. Houses, 14. The property is divided among a few. Bagthorpe Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £125. Patron, the Rev. S. R. Cattley. The church is good.

BAGTHORPE, a hamlet in Selston parish, Notts; on the western verge of the county, 11 miles NNW of Nottingham. Pop., 556.

BAGTHORPE, a hamlet in Basford parish, Notts; near the Mansfield railway, 2 miles NNW of Nottingham.

BAGTOR, a seat of Lord Cranston, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ashburton, in Devon. It was the birthplace, in 1556, of Ford, the dramatist.

BAGULEY, a chapelry, with a r. station, in Bowden parish, Cheshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Altrincham. Acres, 1,769. Real property, £5,023. Pop., 611. Houses, 118. Market gardening is largely carried on. The chapelry was constituted in 1865. Living, a p. curacy.

BAGWORTH, a chapelry in Thornton parish, Leicester; on the Leicester and Burton railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Market-Bosworth. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leicester. Real property, £2,912. Pop., 534. Houses, 102. A chief feature is Bagworth Park. The living is annexed to Thornton.

BAHAITHLON, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Newtown. Pop., 103.

BAHAMA BANK, a shifting sand across Ramsey bay, in the Isle of Man. It extends from NW to SE; and is 10 miles long, and 1 mile broad. A light-vessel is moored at its SE end, in 9 fathoms; and shows two fixed lights, 20 and 33 feet high, visible at the distance of 10 miles.

BAHANTUNE. See **DAMPTON**.

BAILDON, a village, a township, and a chapelry, in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 2 miles NNE of Shipley r. station, and 5 N of Bradford. It has a post-office under Leeds, and fairs on 2 March and 4 Nov. Its inhabitants are employed chiefly in woollen and worsted manufactures.—The township comprises 1,722 acres. Real property, £9,123. Pop., 3,895. Houses, 854. Baildon Hill, in the W, is 922 feet high, and has ancient entrenchments and tumuli.—The chapelry is conteminate with the township. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £148. Patrons, Trustees. There are three dissenting chapels and a national school.

BAILEY, a hamlet in Milton parish, Lancashire; contiguous to Aighton, 8 miles N of Blackburn. Pop., 299. Houses, 43.

BAILEY, or **BAILIE**, a township in Bewcastle parish, Cumberland; on a small tributary of the Esk, 5 miles NE of Longtown. Real property, £3,523. Pop., 363. Houses, 65.

BAILEY-GATE, a railway station in Dorset; on the D. and Somerset railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wimborne.

BAILEY (NORTH and SOUTH). See **DURHAM**.

BAIN (THE), a stream of Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire. It rises in Baydale-side, among high mountains; and runs 8 miles northward to the river Ure at Bainbridge. It expands into Simmer water 3 miles above Bainbridge; and makes two fine waterfalls. Simmer water is a lakelet of about 105 acres, a resort of water fowl, and abounding with fish; and borrows picturesqueness from surrounding scenery.

BAINBRIDGE, a village and a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Askrigg; and has a post-office under Bedale. Here are a three-arched bridge, two dissenting chapels, a free grammar school, and the Askrigg workhouse. Here also was the Roman station Bracchium. Traces of the rampart of the Roman camp, enclosing an

area of about 5 acres, may be seen on the Borough Hill in the vicinity; some substructions of buildings occur at the foot of the same hill; and a statue of the Emperor Commodus was found in the neighbourhood.—The township includes also the hamlets of Counterside, Marside, Carr-End, Stalling-Busk, High and Low Bleau, and Cuckbeck and Morton. Acres, 14,983. Real property, £8,185. Pop., 807. Houses, 160.

BAINTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Driffield, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Wolds, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Hutton-Cranwick r. station, and 6 SW of Great Driffield. It has a post-office under Driffield, and is a seat of petty sessions. Acres, 2,320. Real property, £4,411. Pop., 399. Houses, 78. The parish includes also the township of Neswick. Acres, 3,280. Real property, £8,086. Pop., 465. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £757.* Patron, St. John's college, Oxford. The church is ancient but very good.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes and part of another. Acres, 81,014. Pop., 4,009. Houses, 759.

BAINTON, or BADINGTON, a parish in the district of Stamford and county of Northampton; near the river Welland, 2 miles ESE of Uffington r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Stamford. Post-town, Uffington under Stamford. Acres, 760. Real property, £1,730. Pop., 217. Houses, 42. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Ufford, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is early English. Charities, £51.

BAINTON, or BEANTON, a hamlet in Stoke-Lyne parish, Oxford; 3 miles N of Eicester. Pop., 34.

BAINTON-BEACON, a division of Hartill wapentake, E. R. Yorkshire. It contains Bainton, Driffield, and twelve other parishes; and it takes its name from a warning signal formerly used in times of danger in Bainton. Acres, 55,635. Pop. in 1851, 11,045. Houses, 2,219.

BAKE, a property of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of St. Germain, in Cornwall. It formerly was the seat of the Moyles; one of whom was Speaker in the time of Henry VIII.

BAKEWELL, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Derbyshire. The town stands at the foot of a hill, on the river Wye, adjacent to the Buxton railway, 11 miles W by S of Chesterfield. Its name is a corruption of Bath-well, originally Bath-quelle; and was derived from a mineral well, used for the supply of baths, and supposed to have been in repute prior to the year 924. The manor of it was known to the Saxons under the name of Bادهcanwylia; probably had a Roman station, and certainly had a castle of Edward the Elder, on Castle-hill, on the road to Chatsworth; was given at the Conquest to the family of Peveril; passed to successively the Gernons and the Vernons; and belongs now to the Duke of Rutland. The town is clean and pleasant; exults in picturesque environs; and is much visited by strangers, both for its own sake, and for sake of the splendid neighbouring scenery. It is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and it has a railway station, a head post-office, a banking-office, a parish church, two dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, an hospital and other charities worth £382, a work-house, a six-arched bridge, a public library and reading-room, a museum, public baths, and seven good inns. The parish church stands on an eminence; is a spacious cruciform structure, in Saxon, Norman, and early English; has new transepts, and a new octagonal tower and spire, erected in 1841; and contains an ancient font and interesting tombs of the Vernons, the Foljambes, the Mannerses, and others. A very ancient cross, 8 feet high, decorated with rude sculpture, but much mutilated, is in the churchyard. The public baths have been rebuilt by the Duke of Rutland; contain good accommodation; and include a large swimming-bath, and separate shower and warm baths. The water from the mineral spring is chalybeate and slightly tepid; and that for the warm baths may be had of any temperature by artificial heating. A pleasant promenade is attached,

called the Bath Garden, well laid out in walks and groves. The public museum contains a great variety of British, Roman, and Saxon relics, obtained from places in the neighbourhood; and a private museum, connected with a shop, exhibits splendid specimens of spar ornament and inlaid marble. A number of the inhabitants are employed in the working of marble and chert; and others are employed in a cotton mill. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs, on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, 26 Aug., the Monday after 10 Oct., and the Monday after 22 Nov.—The township of Bakewell includes the town, together with a circumjacent tract. Real property, £10,474. Pop., 2,704. Houses, 485.

The parish includes also the townships of Froggatt, Curbar, Calver, Rowland, Hassop, Great Longstone and Holme, Little Longstone, Ashford, Sheldon, Taddington and Priestcliff, Brushfield, Chelmonton, Monyash, Over and Nether Haddon, Hartle or Hartill, Great Rowsley, Beoley, Baslow-with-Bubnell, Blackwell, and part of Wardlow, all in the district of Bakewell; and the township of Buxton, in the district of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Acres, 43,020. Real property, with the rest of Wardlow, £62,699. Pop. in 1841, 10,363; in 1861, 11,254. Houses, 2,164. Two objects of grand interest are the ducal seats of CHATSWORTH and HADDON-HALL: which see. Mines of coal, lead, and zinc, and quarries of stone and marble are worked. Rocking-stones and a Druidical circle occur on Stanton manor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £460.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The chapels of Ashford, Baslow, Beoley, Buxton, Chelmonton, Great Longstone, King's Sterndale, Monyash, Rowsley, Sheldon, and Taddington, are separate churches.

The sub-district includes the greater part of Bakewell parish, parts of Youghgrave and Hartington parishes, and all Edensor. Acres, 56,916. Pop., 12,547. Houses, 2,490. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Tideswell, containing the parishes of Eyam and Hope, and parts of the parishes of Bakewell, Tideswell, and Lathersage; and the sub-district of Matlock, containing the parishes of Matlock and Darley, and parts of the parishes of Youghgrave, Crich, Wirksworth, and Bradbourne. Acres, 107,105. Poor rates in 1866, £8,519. Pop. in 1861, 31,378. Houses, 6,448. Marriages in 1866, 170; births, 949,—of which 67 were illegitimate; deaths, 650, of which 191 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,909; births, 9,323; deaths, 6,157. The places of worship in 1851 were 33 of the Church of England, with 10,546 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 1,553 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 100 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 90 s.; 5 of Unitarians, with 290 s.; 34 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,955 s.; 20 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,588 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 356 s.; 3 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s.; and 1 undefined, with 70 attendants. The schools were 37 public day schools, with 2,298 scholars; 62 private day schools, with 1,371 s.; 80 Sunday schools, with 6,141 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 83 s.

BAL, a prefix in many topographical names of Celtic origin. It is commonly taken to mean a town; but it originally bore that meaning only in reference to the central seat of population on a single estate,—the town or homestead of a landlord. It does not occur often in England and Wales; but is plentiful in Scotland, and exceedingly so, in the kindred form of Bally, in Ireland.

BALA, a small town, a sub-district, and a district, in Merioneth. The town is in Llany Cil parish; stands at the foot of Bala lake, and on the Ruabon and Dolgelly railway, 14 miles SW by W of Corwen; and has a railway station with telegraph. An artificial mound called Tomen-y-Bala, probably of Roman origin, adjoins it; and two anciently fortified hills, called Caer-Gai and Castell-Corndochan, the former believed to have been occupied by the Romans, are in the neighbourhood. The town consists chiefly of one wide street, with a few handsome houses. It has a post-office under Corwen, a church of 1867, two dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, a fine Calvinistic Methodist college of 1866, an

Independent college, a townhall, a market-house, a banking-office, and two good inns. A manufacture of woollen hose and gloves was at one time flourishing, but has very greatly declined. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs, on 14 May, 10 July, 27 Sept., 24 Oct., and 8 Nov. Bills were introduced in 1861 for railways to Corwen and Dolgelly. The town is a borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs and a common council; and is a polling-place for the county, a seat of petty sessions, the seat of quarter sessions in January and July, and the seat of the Lent assizes. Real property, £3,821. Pop. in 1851, 1,341. The Rev. Thomas Charles, one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society, lived here till his death in 1813.

The sub-district and the district are identical with each other, and contain only the parishes of Llancil, Llanuwchllyn, Llangower, Llandderfel, and Llanfawr or Llanfor. Acres, 58,292. Poor-rates in 1866, £3,565. Pop. in 1861, 6,352. Houses, 1,373. Marriages in 1866, 50; births, 188,—of which 26 were illegitimate; deaths, 121,—of which 24 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 447; births, 1,704; deaths, 1,178. The places of worship in 1851 were 7 of the Church of England, with 1,656 sittings; 10 of Independents, with 1,354 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 132 s.; 15 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 2,647 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 178 s. The schools were 10 public day schools, with 433 scholars; 1 private day school, with 25 s.; 39 Sunday schools, with 3,079 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 20 s.

BALA-LAKE. **LYUN-TEGID**, or **PEMBLE-MERE**, a lake in Merioneth. It extends north-eastward to Bala; is 4 miles long, 1 mile broad, and more than 100 feet deep; receives the river Dwrddwy at its head, and discharges the Dee from its foot. Its shores are gravelly; its borders are wooded, easy slopes; its flanks, hills of no great beauty, overlooked by interesting mountains. Its waters abound with pike, and contain perch, roach, eels, charr, and gwyniad. The fishery belonged anciently to Basingwerk abbey; and is now the property of Sir W. W. Wyn, who has a fishing-lodge at the head, called *Glan-y-Llyn*.

BALA-SALLA. See **BALLA-SALLA**.

BALASLEY. See **BATSELEY**.

BALBY-WITH-HEXTHORPE, a township-chapelry in Doncaster parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Don, 2 miles SW of Doncaster r. station. It has a post-office under Doncaster. Acres, 1,567. Real property, £4,844. Pop., 1,653. Houses, 241. Tanning, brickmaking, and sand-digging are largely carried on. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £150. Patron, the Rev. R. J. Banks. The church was built in 1847. There are a Wesleyan chapel of 1863, a P. Methodist chapel, and a national school. The Quakers, under George Fox, held their first meetings here.

BALCOMBE, a village and a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex. The village stands on a pleasant spot, adjacent to the London and Brighton railway, 4 miles N of Cuckfield; and it has a station on the railway, a post-office under Cuckfield, a small inn, and a fair on 13 April. The parish comprises 4,756 acres; of which 1,180 are in Highbeach warren. Real property, £3,652. Pop., 839. Houses, 170. The property is divided among a few. Balcombe Place and Wakehurst Place are elegant mansions. A tunnel of the railway, 1,139½ yards long, goes through a hill within the parish; and the Ouse viaduct, 100 feet high and upwards of ¼ of a mile long, with 37 arches of 30 feet each in span, is about 1½ miles from the station. The parish is a meet for the Horsham hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £515. Patron, the Rev. G. C. Bethune. The church is early English in part, and very good.

BALDESBY, a township and a chapelry in Topcliffe parish, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Swale and on the Leeds and Thirsk railway, 5 miles NE of Ripon. It has a station on the railway, of the name of Baldersby-Gate; and its post-town is Top-

cliffe, under Thirsk. Acres, 1,752. Real property, £3,360. Pop., 333. Houses, 67. The chapelry is more extensive than the township. Pop. in 1851, 637. The property belongs to two. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £120. Patron, Viscount Downe. The church is new.

BALDERSTON, a township-chapelry in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; near the river Ribble, 5 miles NW of Blackburn r. station. Post-town, Mellor-Brook under Blackburn. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £2,593. Pop., 532. Houses, 105. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £160. Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The church is very good. Charities, £11.

BALDERSTONE-ST. MARY. See **ROCHDALE**.

BALDERTON, a parish in Newark district, Notts; on the Great Northern railway, 2 miles SE of Newark. It has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 4,050. Real property, £8,017. Pop., 987. Houses, 231. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is later English, but has a fine Norman porch. There are a Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £50.

BALDHU, a chapelry in Ken and Kenwyn parishes, Cornwall; in the northern vicinity of Truro r. station. Post-town, Truro. Rated property, £2,000. Pop., 2,070. Houses, 427. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £200. Patron, Viscount Falmouth. The church is very good. The chapelry was constituted in 1846.

BALDOCK, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Hitchin, Herts. The town stands in a valley between two hills, on Icknield-street, adjacent to the Hitchin and Cambridge railway, near the source of the river Rhee, 5 miles NE of Hitchin. It has a station on the railway, a head post-office; a parish church, four dissenting chapels, almshouses, a banking-office, and two good inns; and is a seat of petty sessions. Its name was anciently written *Baudoc*; and is supposed by some to have been taken from Baalbec in Syria, and applied by the Knights Templars. These military monks got a grant of the place, in the reign of Stephen, from Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke; and they built upon it a church, and obtained for it the rights of a market town. The present parish church includes some portions of the Templars' church; is a spacious edifice, in later English, with a large chancel and an ancient tower; was recently renovated; and contains some monuments of the Templars, a finely-carved oak screen, a very curious font, and part of the ancient roof-loft. The principal street of the town is wide, and has many respectable houses. Much business is done in the corn and malting trades; and a great quantity of straw-plait is made here and in the neighbourhood. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs, on 7 March, the last Thursday in May, 5 Aug., 2 Oct., and 11 Dec.—The parish comprises 200 acres. Real property, £6,312. Pop., 1,974. Houses, 403. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £200. Patron, Bishop of Rochester. Charities, £270.—The sub-district contains sixteen parishes. Acres, 23,060. Pop., 7,738. Houses, 1,811.

BALDON-MARSH, a parish in the district of Abingdon and county of Oxford; on the Roman road from Alderston to Wallingford, 31 miles E. by N of Culham r. station, and 6 SE of Oxford. Post-town, Nuneham-Courtney under Oxford. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,370. Pop., 342. Houses, 69. Baldon House belonged formerly to the Pollards; and passed to the baronet family of Willoughby. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £93. Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bart. The church is later English. There are a free school, and charities £9.

BALDON-TOOT, a parish in the district of Abingdon and county of Oxford; 4 miles NE of Culham r. station, and 5 SE of Oxford. Post-town, Nuneham-Courtney under Oxford. Acres, 2,010. Real property, £1,708. Pop., 260. Houses, 59. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient.

BALDOXFEE. See BAULDOSFEE.

BALDSLOW, a hundred in the rape of Hastings, Sussex. It contains the parishes of Crowhurst and Hollington, and parts of four others. Acres, 12,326. Pop. in 1851, 3,957. Houses, 669.

BALDUXTON, a township in Middle parish, Salop; 9 miles NNW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 26.

BALDWIN, a chapelry in Kirk-Braddan parish, 1 mile W of Douglas, Isle of Man. Post-town, Douglas. Pop., returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £70. Patron, the Vicar of Kirk-Braddan.

BALDWINHOLME, a township in Orton parish, Cumberland; 5½ miles SW of Carlisle. Real property, £2,371. Pop., 234. Houses, 46.

BALE, or **BATHLEY**, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 4½ miles E by N of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Holt under Theford. Acres, 1,041. Real property, £1,850. Pop., 227. Houses, 50. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Gunthorpe, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was restored in 1864. Charities, £15.

BALHAM, a hamlet and a chapelry in Streatham parish, Surrey. The hamlet adjoins the West London and Crystal Palace railway, 4 miles WNW of the Crystal Palace; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Clapham, London S. A bill was introduced in 1861 for a railway to connect the West London and Crystal Palace railway at or near Balham with the Windsor line of the Southwestern at Putney. The chapelry bears the name of Balham-Hill. Pop., 1,786. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of Streatham.

BALK, a township in Kirby-Knowle parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NE of Thirsk. Acres, 730. Real property, £934. Pop., 86. Houses, 16.

BALKHOLME, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Hull and Selby railway, 2 miles E by S of Howden. Acres, 1,199. Real property, £1,525. Pop., 184. Houses, 36.

BALKING, or **BAULKING**, anciently **BETHELKING**, a hamlet and a chapelry in Uffington parish, Berks. The hamlet stands near the Great Western railway, and the Berks and Wilts canal, 3 miles W by N of Faringdon Road r. station, and 4 SSE of Faringdon. It was formerly a market town; and its post-town is Uffington under Faringdon. The chapelry contains 1,443 acres. Real property, £2,184. Pop., 181. Houses, 41. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage united to Woolstone, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £78. Patron, C. Eyre, Esq. The church is good.

BALLASALLA, a village in Kirk-Malew parish, Isle of Man; on the Silver burn, and on the road to Douglas, 2½ miles NNE of Castletown. It has a post-office under Douglas, and remains of a Cistercian abbey founded in 1098 by Mac Mannus, King of Man, enlarged and richly endowed by his successors, and given in 1134 to Furness abbey. Pop., 516. Ballasalla House, in the vicinity, is the seat of the Drinkwater family.

BALLAUGH, or **KIRK-BALLACGH**, a village and a parish in the Isle of Man. The village stands on the W coast, 7 miles W of Ramsey; is watered by a small stream descending from Snawfell; straggles upward from the shore over a space of nearly 2 miles; and has a post-office, of the name of Ballaugh, under Douglas. The parish includes Ballamoor, and has marl-pits and several warrens. Bones and horns of the great Irish elk have been found in the marl-pits; and a skeleton of one was sent hence to the Hunterian museum at the university of Glasgow. Pop., 1,223. Houses, 266. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Sodor and Man. Value, £325.* Patron, the Crown. The old church stands on the shore, and was recently well restored; and a beautifully carved Runic cross is in the churchyard. A new church, built in the early part of the present century, stands fully a mile up the streamlet.

BALLIDON, a chapelry in Bradbourne parish, Derby; near the North Stafford railway, 6 miles W by N of Wirksworth. Post-town, Brassington under Wirk-

worth. Real property, £2,488. Pop., 110. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bradbourne, in the diocese of Lichfield. The church is good.

BALLINGDON-CUM-BRUNDON, a parish in the district of Sudbury, and county of Essex; on the northern verge of the county, ½ a mile SW of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 366. Real property, £4,392. Pop., 861. Houses, 190. There are two manors, Ballingdon-above-Bridge and Ballingdon-below-Bridge. The whole tract was long a parish under the name of Brundon, and seems to have been part of the manor of Brundon, which in the earliest times belonged to the family of Limesi; but now is sometimes regarded as a portion of the parish of Sudbury. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Sudbury, in the diocese of Ely. There is no church.

BALLINGHAM, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on the river Wye, and on the Hereford and Gloucester railway, near Fawley station, 5½ miles NNW of Ross. Post-town, Holme-Lacey under Hereford. Acres, 901. Real property, £1,802. Pop., 168. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £165. Patron, Sir E. F. S. Stanhope, Bart. The church is good.

BALL'S POND, a suburban tract in Islington parish, London; on the North London railway, near the New river, 2½ miles N of St. Paul's. The cattle market of 15 acres, projected by Perkins, is here. B. Pond is a chapelry, constituted in 1830; a vicarage in the diocese of London; of the value of £420, in the patronage of Trustees. The church is in the pointed style, and was designed by Barry. A chapel in Gloucester-road is under the vicar; and two churches in Essex-road and Mildmay-park are served by other vicars, each with income of £400, and both appointed by the vicar of B. Pond.

BALNE, a township in Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles S of Whitley Bridge r. station, and 4½ SW of Snaith. Acres, 2,870. Real property, £23,111. Pop., 367. Houses, 73. A recent church is here.

BALSALL, **BALSHALL**, or **TEMPLE-BALSALL**, a chapelry in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, Warwick; 3 miles E of Knowle r. station, and 9 W by S of Coventry. Post-town, Knowle under Birmingham. Real property, £8,864. Pop., 1,140. Houses, 291. The manor was given, in the reign of Stephen, to the Knights Templars; belonged afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers; passed, in the time of Edward VI., to the Earls of Warwick and Leicester, and afterwards to Lady Katherine Leveson; and was bequeathed by that lady for the erection and endowment of an hospital for poor women and boys. A hall was built by the Templars as a commandery or preceptory; and remains of it still exist. The hospital of Lady Leveson was enlarged under an act of Queen Anne; is now an extensive and substantial suite of buildings, in the form of a square, on the border of a large green; and has an income of £1,421. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £50.* Patron, the Governor of Balsall Hospital. The church was built by the Templars, about the middle of the 12th century; is 104 feet long, 39 feet wide, and 57 feet high; and has lofty, pointed, finely-traceried windows, timber roof, and stone stalls. Other charities than the hospital £26.

BALSALL HEATH, a chapelry in King's Norton parish, Worcester; on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 2½ miles S of Birmingham. It was constituted in 1853; and it has a post-office under Birmingham. Pop., 7,651. Houses, 1,616. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of King's Norton. The church is ancient.

BALSCOTT, a chapelry in Wroxton parish, Oxford; on the verge of the county, 4½ miles WNW of Banbury r. station. Post-town, Wroxton under Banbury. Acres, 550 Pop., 211. Houses, 47. The name is a corruption of Buletscot; and was derived from Michael Eleet, who founded Wroxton priory. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Wroxton, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is decorated English.

BALSDEAN, a hamlet 4 miles NE of Brighton, Sussex. A building here, called the Chapel, now used as a stable, is ancient and seemingly decorated English.

BALSHALL. See **BALSALL**.

BALSHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Linton, Cambridge. The village stands near Worsted Street, 3 miles S of Six-Mile-Bottom r. station, and 4 NE by N of Linton; and has a post-office under Cambridge. The parish comprises 4,402 acres; and includes part of the Gogmagog hills. Real property, £5,854. Pop., 1,162. Houses, 266. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £1,104.* Patrons, the Governors of the Charterhouse, London. The church is handsome, and has a tower. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £49. Hugh de Bottesham, founder of Peterhouse College, Cambridge, was a native. See **GOGMAGOG HILLS**.—The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 17,772. Pop., 3,925. Houses, 866.

BALSTON. See **BAYSTON**.

BALTERLEY, a township in Barthomley parish, Stafford; 6½ miles NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Acres, 1,206. Real property, £2,218. Pop., 281. Houses, 52.

BALTONBOROUGH, a parish in Wells district, Somerset; on the river Brue, 4 miles SW of Glastonbury r. station. It includes the hamlet of Southwood; and has a post-office under Glastonbury. Acres, 2,472. Real property, £6,934. Pop., 763. Houses, 166. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to Butleigh, in the dio. of Bath and Wells. The church is later English. There are Wesleyan and Moravian chapels, and two public schools.

BALVAST, or **POOLVASH BAY**, a bay at the SW end of the Isle of Man. It opens between Scarlet point and Spanish head; and is ¼ miles wide at the entrance, and 2½ miles long.

BAMBER-BRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Blackburn parish, Lancashire. The village stands adjacent to the East Lancashire railway, 3 miles SE by S of Preston; and has a post-office under Preston, and a r. station. The chapelry was constituted in 1832. Rated property, £6,231. Pop., 2,182. Houses, 408. There are two large cotton factories. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The church was built in 1836. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

BAMBROUGH, or **BAMBOROUGH**, a village, a township, a parish, and a ward, in Northumberland. The village stands on the coast, 2 miles NE of Lucker r. station, and 5 E by N of Belford; and has a post-office under Belford. It was a seat of the kings of Northumbria; bore originally the name of Baebbanburg or Bebbanburg, signifying Queen Bebb's town; was afterwards a market town and a royal burgh, sending two members to parliament; gave name to an extensive district around it, called Bambroughshire; and had churches of St. Oswald and St. Aidan, a cell of Augustinian canons, a house of Blackfriars, a college, and an hospital. It now possesses none of its ancient characters; but has become a retired, pleasant, favourite summer resort for sea-bathing.—The township includes also a place called Fowberry. Acres, 1,242. Pop., 403. Houses, 84.—The parish contains likewise the townships of Bambrough-Castle, Budle, Glororum, Burton, Hoppen, Elford, Shorstone or Shoston, North Sunderland, Beadnell, Tughall, Swinhoe, Fleetham, Newham, Lucker, Alderstone, Bradford, Spindleston, Outchester, Monson or Mowson, Warenton, Warenford, Ratchwood, and Newstead; and is in the district of Belford. Acres, 26,234; of which 1,134 are water. Real property, £35,320. Pop., 4,105. Houses, 814. The surface exhibits diversity of feature; and is rich in at once geognostic, antiquarian, and modern interest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Trustees of Bishop Lord Crewe. The church is early English and cruciform, with a western tower; and has an unusually long chancel, with good modern stall-work, three sedilia, an aumbry, and the effigies of a knight. The chapels of Beadnell, Lucker, and North Sunderland are separate churches.—This ward is about 17 miles long and about 8 miles broad;

contains seven parishes; and consists of two divisions, North and South. Acres of North B., 33,421; of South B., 35,842. Pop. of both, 11,244. Houses, 2,222.

BAMBROUGH CASTLE, a township in Bambrough parish, Northumberland; on the coast, contiguous to Bambrough township, 5 miles E of Belford. Acres, 1,724; of which 1,134 are water. Pop., 38. Houses, 5. A famous castle was founded here, about the year 554, by Ida, first king of Northumbria, consort of Queen Bebbia; and gave rise to the adjacent town. The site of it is a rugged, triangular, basaltic rock, projecting into the sea, rising 150 feet above the watermark, and accessible only from the SE side. The original pile was formed chiefly of wood; yet made a great figure throughout the troubled times of the Northumbrian kings. A stronger structure, with Norman tower and Norman keep, was built principally about 1070; and this acted a part in most of the contests which shook the country, down to the reign of Edward IV.; but sustained very severe injury in a siege after the battle of Hexham. It passed, along with the manor, by grant of the Crown in the time of James I., to the family of Forster; underwent forfeiture in 1715, on account of its owner, Thomas Forster, having joined the Pretender; and was purchased by that gentleman's maternal uncle, Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and bequeathed by him, under trustees, for charitable uses. The structure, as it now stands, includes a space of eight acres, and contains stores, schools, and a public library for the benefit of the surrounding population, together with numerous, constant, effective appliances for the rescue and relief of shipwrecked mariners. The Farn islands, with accompanying rocks and shoals, so dangerous to navigation, are in the offing; and the appliances at Bambrough Castle are held in continual readiness, under resident managers and continual patrols, to afford succour to the endangered or the shipwrecked. The great tower commands an extensive view; and one of the apartments has some interesting portraits and four large ancient pieces of tapestry. Grace Darling, who acted so very heroically at the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer, lies interred in the neighbouring churchyard.

BAMBURGH. See **BARNBER**.

BAMFORD, a township-chapelry in Hathersage parish, Derby; on a head-stream of the river Derwent, in the Peak, 4¼ miles ENE of Castleton, and 9 N of Bakewell r. station. Post-town, Hathersage under Sheffield. Acres, 1,456. Real property, £1,456. Pop., 377. Houses, 73. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £100.* Patron, W. C. Moore, Esq. The church was built in 1859, after designs by Mr. Butterfield; is in the decorated English style; consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with tower and spire 108 feet high; and has floor of encaustic tiles. There are a Methodist chapel and a national school.

BAMFORD, a village in the township of Birtle-cum-Bamford, parish of Middleton, Lancashire; 3 miles W of Rochdale. It has a post-office under Rochdale, and an Independent chapel; and its inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton factories. Bamford Hall, the fine old seat of J. Fenton, Esq., is adjacent.

BAMFYLD-WESTON. See **WESTON-BAMFYLD**.

BAMPTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Devon. The town stands in a vale, on the rivulet Batherne, about a mile above its influx to the Exe, 7 miles N of Tiverton r. station. It was anciently called Bahantune, Baunton, Bathampton, and Bathampton; and it disputes with Bampton in Oxfordshire being the Beamdune of the Saxon chroniclers, where, in 614, the Britons were defeated with great slaughter by Cynegilsus, king of the West Saxons. It is supposed by some to occupy the site of a Roman station; and it had a castle, erected in 1336 by a member of the Cogan family, on a knoll at the east end of Castle-street, now called the Mount, and crowned with firs. The town consists of stone houses, irregularly scattered over a space of about ¼ a mile; and has picturesque environs. It was formerly a borough, and sent two members to parliament; it was governed by a portreeve and other officers; and it is now a seat of petty sessions.

It has a post-office under Tiverton, and two good inns; and it formerly had a manufacture of serges and pottery. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and the last Thursday in Oct.; and great markets for cattle, sheep, and Exmoor ponies, on the last Wednesday in Nov. and the Wednesday before Lady-day. John de Bampton, a Carmelite friar, who first read lectures on "Aristotle" at Cambridge, and died in 1391, was a native.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Petton and Shillingford. Acres, 7,735. Real property, £9,144. Pop., 1,971. Houses, 397. Limestone is worked, in about 15 quarries; for supplying the country as far as to South Molton. There is a chalybeate spring of some celebrity. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £130.* Patron, Rev. F. Rendell. The church is decorated and perpendicular English; consists of nave, aisles, transept, and chancel, with western tower; and contains a fine carved oak screen, and monuments of the Bourchiers. A small chapel of ease is at Petton; and a small Baptist chapel in the town. Charities, £9.—The sub-district contains four other parishes; and is in the district of Tiverton. Acres, 17,713. Pop., 3,296. Houses, 631.—The hundred contains seven parishes; and is noted principally for its quarries of limestone, and its fine breed of sheep. Acres, 28,757. Pop., 6,628. Houses, 1,360.

BAMPTON, an ancient village or township, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Oxford. The village stands on a small tributary of the Thames, 5½ miles SSW of Witney r. station, and 6 NNE of Faringdon. It was formerly called Bampton-in-the-Bush; and is sometimes designated, in union with the hamlet of Weald, as Bampton-with-Weald. It was a place of some importance in the times of the Saxons; and it rose to still more importance, as a market-town, after the Conquest. It has a post-office; under Faringdon, a town-hall, a parish church, a Baptist chapel, a weekly market on Wednesday, and a large horse fair on 26 and 27 Aug. The church at it is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a tall spire; and possesses considerable portions of Norman architecture; yet includes features of almost every period from the Conquest till the time of George III., and was partially restored in 1869. A castle of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, stood near the church, and was described, in the time of the Commonwealth, as "a quadrangular building, moated round, with towers at each corner, and a gatehouse of tower-like character on the south and east sides; and picturesque remains of it still exist as two farm-houses, called Ham Court and Castle Farm. Real property of the township, £3,879. Pop., 1,713. Houses, 393.

The parish includes also the chapelry of Shifford, and the hamlets of Weald, Brighthampton, Lew, Clumney, Coate, and Aston. Acres, 8,750. Real property, £17,492. Pop., 2,863. Houses, 651. The property is much subdivided. The living is a three-fold vicarage,—Bampton, Bampton-Aston, or Aston-Bampton, and Bampton-Lew; of the value of respectively £550,* £550,* and £300;* all in the diocese of Oxford, and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Endowed schools have £78, and other charities £271. Phillips, the author of "Cyder" and the "Splendid Shilling," was a native.—The sub-district contains six other parishes; and is in the district of Witney. Acres, 20,300. Pop., 5,629. Houses, 1,269.—The hundred includes seventeen parishes and parts of two others; is bounded by Berks on the south and by Gloucester on the west; and measures about 13 miles by 11½. Acres, 45,188. Pop. in 1851, 16,539; in 1891, 16,123. Houses, 3,554.

BAMPTON, a village and a parish in West Ward district, Westmoreland. The village stands on the river Lowther, 2 miles NNE of Hawes-water, 4 NW of Shap r. station, and 9 S of Penrith; and it has a post-office under Penrith. The parish extends upward to Hawes-water; and includes part of Mardale chapelry. Acres, 10,390. Real property, £3,672. Pop., 511. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. A lead mine,

belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, has been discovered. A spot not far from the village was the scene of a skirmish in the rebellion of 1745. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £101.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is good. A grammar-school, founded in 1627, has an endowed income of £83; and other charities have £95. Dr. Mill, the biblical critic, Bishop Gibson, the editor of "Camden," and Judge Wilson, were educated at the grammar-school; and Bishop Law, the friend of Paley, an Dr. Gibson, the author of a system of anatomy, were natives.

BAMPTON-GRANGE, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland; 1 mile SE of Bampton village.

BAMPTON-KIRK, a township and a parish in Winton district, Cumberland. The township lies 4½ miles NNW of Dalston r. station, and 6½ W of Carlisle; and has a post-office, of the name of Kirk-Bampton, under Carlisle. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £1,506. Pop., 205. Houses, 37. The parish contains also the townships of Little Bampton and Oughterby. Acres, 3,502. Real property, £2,817. Pop., 497. Houses, 99. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100.* Patrons, the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir W. Brisco. The church is bad.

BAMPTON (LITTLE), a township in Bampton-Kirk parish, Cumberland; 2 miles W of Bampton-Kirk township. Acres, 1,337. Real property, £1,366. Pop., 172. Houses, 37.

BANBURY, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Oxfordshire. The town stands on the Cherwell river, the Oxford canal and the Oxford and Birmingham railway, 2½ miles N by W of Oxford. Its name, in the Saxon times, was Bancsbyrig; and its site is supposed to have been a Roman station. Roman coins and a Roman altar have been found at it; and a kind of amphitheatre, still existing, is thought to be Roman. A castle was built here, about the year 1125, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and continued to be an episcopal residence till the reign of Edward VI.; but only a fragment of one of the walls remains. During the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the forces of the Yorkists held possession of the town, and a memorable action, known as the battle of Banbury, was fought, in 1469, about 3 miles distant, on Danesmoor near Edgecot. In the wars of the time of Charles I., the castle was garrisoned for the Parliamentarians, and aided by the townspeople, who were almost all Puritans; but it was captured by the Royalists after the battle of Edgehill, and held by them during thirteen weeks, till relieved by the Duke of Newcastle; and afterwards it sustained a siege of ten weeks by Colonel Whalley, and surrendered on honourable terms.

The town presents a cheerful appearance, and has undergone much recent improvement, but does not possess any claim to elegance. The town-hall, built in 1854, is a handsome edifice, in the prevailing style of the 15th century, with an apartment 60 feet by 34, and a conspicuous tower. The parish church is a large costly structure, raised under an act of parliament of 1790; has a tower over the western entrance 133 feet high; and contains two monuments of the Pigott family. The new cemetery contains two neat chapels in the early English style. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1833, and a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1864, are fine structures. There are churches in Neithrop and South B., nine dissenting chapels, a school of science built in 1861, a mechanics' institution, a blue-coat school with £70 a-year, almshouses and other charities with £193, a workhouse in Neithrop, a jail, two corn-exchanges, a theatre, and a nunnery. A free grammar-school was once so famous that the statutes of it were taken as models for schools in London and Manchester; but is now extinct. A college, dedicated to St. Mary, stood on the Oxford road; and a fragment of it still exists. A lepers' hospital stood on the east side of the town, at what is now called Spital farm. A spire-cross, with a fountain, was recently erected on or near the site of an ancient market-cross of great note, and described by Leland. The town has a head post-office, a station on the railway, three wharves

on the canal, four banking-offices, and four chief inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. It has a large corn trade, is famous for cakes, and carries on malting, brewing, wool-stapling, agricultural-implement making, and the manufacture of plushes and other webbing. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on the Thursday after Old Twelfth day, on the third Thursday of Feb., March, and April, on Holy Thursday, on the third Thursday of June, July, Aug., and Sept., on the first and the third Thursdays after Old Michaelmas, on the third Thursday in Nov., and on the second Thursday before Christmas. The town was made a borough in the time of Queen Mary; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; is a seat of petty sessions, and a court of record; and sends one member to parliament. The municipal borough consists of the parish, exclusive of Neithrop township; while the parliamentary borough includes all the parish, and also the hamlets of Grimsbury and Nethercote. Pop. of the m. borough, 4,059. Houses, 791. Pop. of the p. borough, 10,216. Houses, 2,068. Direct taxation, £8,117. Real property, £20,049. Electors in 1868, 763.—Banbury formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Knollys. Whately, the Puritan author of the "Bride Bush," born in 1583, was a native. The seats of Neithrop House, Broughton Castle, Wroxton Abbey, and Wykham Park are in the neighbourhood. A sulphurous spring adjoins the Ram inn; a chalybeate spring is at a short distance from the town; and the pyrites aureus, or golden fire-stone, is frequently found in digging wells.

The parish includes the town, the Neithrop suburb, and a tract of circumjacent country. Acres, 3,150. Rated property, £23,750. Pop., 9,140. Houses, 1,833. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Neithrop, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. South Banbury or Christ Church, is a separate charge, a vicarage, of the value of £180,* also in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford.—The sub-district contains five other parishes, and part of a sixth. Acres, 14,925. Pop. 13,293. Houses, 2,797.—The hundred consists of two portions, on the northern border of the county, separated 3½ miles from each other by the hundred of Bloxham. Acres, 21,186. Pop., 10,393. Houses, 2,265.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Banbury, containing the parishes of Banbury, Warkworth, Middleton-Cheney, Chalcombe, Edgcott, and Chipping-Warden, and the chapelry of Wardington,—all, excepting Banbury and Wardington, electorally in Northamptonshire; the sub-district of Bloxham, containing the parishes of Bloxham, Hook-Norton, Wigginton, South Newington, Bartford-St. Michael, and Adderbury; the sub-district of Swalcliffe, containing the parishes of Swalcliffe, Broughton, Tadmarton, Alkerton, Shenington, Hornton, Horley, Wroxton, Drayton, Radway, and Ratley,—the two last electorally in Warwickshire; and the sub-district of Cropredy, containing the lordship of Prescot, the extra-parochial tract of Clattercote, the parish of Hanwell, and great part of the parish of Cropredy, electorally in Oxfordshire,—the parishes of Upper Boddington, Lower Boddington, and Aston-le-Walls, electorally in Northamptonshire,—and the parishes of Shotswell, Warmington, Avon-Dassett, and Farnborough, and small part of the parish of Cropredy, electorally in Warwickshire. Acres, 75,324. Poor-rates in 1866, £23,172. Pop. in 1861, 30,171. Houses, 6,742. Marriages in 1866, 250; births, 1,054,—of which 62 were illegitimate; deaths, 593,—of which 192 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,257; births, 10,051; deaths, 6,391. The places of worship in 1851 were 42 of the Church of England, with 12,042 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,200 s.; 9 of Baptists, with 2,030 s.; 5 of Quakers, with 832 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 325 s.; 23 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,565 s.; 14 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,662 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 20 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 500 s.; and 1 undefined, with 90 s. The schools were 35 public day schools, with 2,751 scholars; 51 private day schools, with 1,062 s.; 61 Sunday schools,

with 3,608 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 99 scholars.

BANBURY LANE, a hamlet in Gayton parish, Northampton; 4½ miles N of Towcester. Pop., 45.

BANCHORIUM. See **BANGOR-IS-Y-CHOED**.

BANE (TRE), a river of Lincoln. It rises in the Wolds, near Kelstern; and runs 20 miles southward, past Horn-castle, to the Witham, about a mile below Tattershall. The lower part of it is navigable, and has been improved.

BANE-END. See **BANE-END**.

BANESBYRIG. See **BANBURY**.

BANGLEY, a liberty in Tamworth parish, Stafford; 3 miles SW of Tamworth. Pop., 12. Houses, 3.

BANGOR, a city, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Carnarvon; and a diocese in Carnarvon, Anglesey, Merioneth, and Montgomery. The city stands adjacent to the Chester and Holyhead railway, on the rivulet Cegid, in a narrow fertile vale, near the Menai strait at its opening to the Lavan sands, 2½ miles NE of the Britannia Bridge, 8½ NNE of Carnarvon, and 50½ W of Chester. Rocks and heights overlook it; and command magnificent views, over coast and mountain, away to Great Ormes Head and Snowdon. The environs include Beaumaris bay, the Menai and Britannia bridges, Penrhyn Castle and quarries, delightful promenades, and many picturesque attractions. The name is a corruption of Ban Cher, signifying "the high or white choir;" and, in contra-distinction to Bangor-is-y-Coed or Bangor-Monachorum, was formerly written Bangor-Fawr, signifying Bangor the Great. A grit stone, 16 inches long, bearing an inscription in honour of Antoninus Pius, was found in 1806 at Ty Cöch, about 2 miles distant; and has suggested the probability that the Romans had some settlement in the neighbourhood. The scattered remains of a British camp exist on the top of a hill on the N side of the city; and slight traces of a strong castle, erected in the reign of William Rufus, by Hugh, Earl of Chester, occur on the summit of a steep rock, opposite Friar's School. A college was founded, in 525, on the site of the cathedral by St. Deiniol or Daniel; and this, most probably, gave rise to the city. The place seems never to have acquired more than the bulk of a village before the early years of the present century; and then it had only 93 houses; but now, in consequence of the thoroughfare to Holyhead, the forming of the Menai bridges, the opening of the railway, and the rush of strangers to enjoy sea-bathing and the scenery of Wales, it has become a considerable and very thriving town, with crowded influx of tourists and temporary residents.

The town consists chiefly of one narrow street, nearly a mile long, in a waving line, between two ridges of rock; and has, within these few years, been greatly improved, and for the most part rebuilt. Extensions of it are in progress; and a kind of suburb, designed to comprise terraces, crescents, and fine isolated villas, has been commenced on ground belonging to the Railway company, midway between the Menai and the Britannia bridges. The chief public buildings in the city, or connected with it, are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the deanery-house, four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, Glynn's free school, the work-house for the district, the infirmary for Carnarvon and Anglesey, the market-house, the assembly-rooms, a temperance hall, the railway station, two banking-offices, two great hotels, and several respectable inns. The cathedral is small, and wants effect from the lowness of its site, yet contains some good architectural details. The original pile was destroyed in 1071 by the Anglo-Normans; destroyed again in 1211; dilapidated, about 1247, in the wars between Henry III. and the Welsh; burnt down in 1402, during the troubles which followed the revolt of Owen Glendower; and remained, for more than 90 years, in a state of ruin. The present pile is cruciform, with central massive tower 60 feet high; the nave and choir 233 feet long; the nave and side aisles, 60 feet broad; the transept, 96 feet long. The choir is perpendicular English, and was built in 1496; but its east window was put up, in the course of a general repair of the edifice, about 1826. The nave, the transept, and the tower were

built from 1509 till 1532; and the windows of the nave retain some remnants of the previous pile in decorated tracery. The choir is used for the cathedral service; the north aisle of it for the chapter-house; and the nave for the parish church. The only monuments of interest are the tomb of Gruffydd-ap-Cynau, Prince of North Wales, and a recumbent stone effigy of his celebrated successor, Owen Gwynedd. The episcopal palace stands on a low secluded spot, a little N of the cathedral; and is an edifice of the early part of the 16th century, much altered, plain, and commodious. The deanery-house adjoins the cemetery, and is a good building. Glynn's free school was founded in 1557, by Dr. Jeffrey Glynn, brother of Bishop Glynn; and has an income of £531. Jones' museum contains a large collection of rare and curious articles. The railway crosses the Cegid rivulet, on a viaduct 200 yards long; approaches the station through a rock-cut tunnel, 1,000 yards long; and immediately afterwards enters another tunnel. The town has a station, telegraph station, and a head post-office; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Its chief trade consists in the export of slates, raised in quarries 6 miles distant, and brought on a railway to Port Penrhyn, at the mouth of the Cegid, and from another quarry to a newly-formed shipping-place at Garth. Port-Penrhyn has a quay upwards of 300 yards long, and is accessible at all states of the tide, by vessels of from 200 to 300 tons; and adjacent to it is a good building, with hot and cold sea-water baths. A manufacture of slates is carried on into billiard tables, chimney-pieces, and many other objects. Steam vessels ply to Liverpool, calling at Beaumaris and Llandudno. Markets are held on Fridays; and fairs are held on the second Friday of February, March, and April, the first Friday of May, the third Friday of June, the fourth Friday of Aug., the third Friday of Sept. and Oct., and the first Thursday of Dec. The town is a seat of petty sessions and a coast-guard station; and it unites with the Carnarvon boroughs in sending a member to parliament. Pop. in 1531, 4,751; in 1861, 6,738. Houses, 1,331.

The parish includes also the village of Tynlon, and the places called Aberpwl, Garth, and Hirael. Acres, 7,543; of which 740 are water. Real property, £25,615. Pop., 10,662. Houses, 2,090. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Bangor; and includes the curacy of Pentir. Value, £833. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. A new cemetery is about a mile from the town; and two churches, for two new chapelries, were built in 1863-5.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Llandegai. Acres, 23,643. Pop., 14,013. Houses, 2,779.—The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Llanllechid, containing the parishes of Llanllechid, Aber, and Llanfair-Fechan; and the sub-district of Beaumaris, all electorally in Anglesey, and containing the parishes of Beaumaris, Llanfihangel-Esceffio, Penmynydd, Llansawdn, Llanisteyn, Llanfihangel-Tyn-Sylwy, Penmon, Llanfaes, Llandegfan, and Llanfair-Pwllgwyngyll, and the parochial chapelries of Llanedwen, Llandaniel-Fab, Llanffinan, Llangoed, and Llandisilio. Acres, 92,473. Poor-rates in 1866, £18,948. Pop. in 1861, 36,309. Houses, 7,673. Marriages in 1866, 285; births, 1,073,—of which 60 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,005, of which 274 were at ages under 5 years, and 41 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,619; births, 10,772; deaths, 7,096. The places of worship in 1851 were 24 of the Church of England, with 7,035 sittings; 16 of Independents, with 4,013 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 945 s.; 15 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,907 s.; 24 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 9,593 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 80 attendants. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 2,755 scholars; 21 private day schools, with 735 s.; 76 Sunday schools, with 10,143 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 5 s.

The diocese comprehends all Anglesey, most of Carnarvon, about half of Merioneth, and part of Montgomery. Acres, 985,946. Pop., 195,300. Houses, 41,970. The see was founded in 550. The first bishop was St. Deiniol, the founder of the precurent college.

The bishop, in the time of Edward I., was Anian; who baptized the young prince Edward, and wrote a folio volume, which is preserved in the cathedral library. A bishop in the time of George I. was Hoadley; who preached a sermon which gave rise to a long and famous dispute, known as the Bangorian controversy. Two other distinguished bishops were Sherlock and Herring. The cathedral establishment consists of bishop, dean, chancellor, two archdeacons, three canons residentiary, a prebendary, five honorary canons, and two minor canons. The income of the bishop is £4,200; of the dean, £700; of each of the canons residentiary, £350; of the prebendary, £318. The archdeacons are Bangor and Merioneth; and the former comprises nine deaneries, the latter five. Some of the livings have recently been raised in status, and are named as they now rank in the separate articles on them in our work; but all will be named here as they ranked in 1861.

The deanery of Arvon contains the rectories of Llanael-haiarn, Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen, Llandwrog, Llanllfyni, and Llanrûg; the vicarages of Bangor, Llanbeblig, and Llanwnda; and the p. curacies of Bettws-Garmon, Carnarvon-St. Mary's, Llandinorwig, and Llanfairisgaer. The deanery of Arllechwedd contains the rectories of Aber, Llanfairfechan, Llangelynin, Llanllechid, and Trefriw; the vicarages of Conway, Dwygyfylchi, and Llanbedr; and the p. curacies of Bettws-y-Coed, Capel-Curig, Dolwyddelan, Glangwen, Gyllin, Llandegai, Llandegai-St. Ann's, Llandudno, and Penmachno. The deanery of Caedwen contains the rectories of Aberhafesp, Llandysil, Llanmerewic, Llanwyddelan, Manafon, and Newtown; the vicarages of Berriew, Bettws, Kerry, and Llanllwchaearn; and the p. curacies of Llanugan, Mochre, and Trengynon. The deanery of Llifon contains the rectories of Llanbeulan, and Llantrisant; and the p. curacies of Bodeleirn, Llandrygarn, and Tallyllyn. The deanery of Menai contains the rectories of Llanginwen and Newborough; the vicarage of Llanidan; and the p. curacy of Llanfihangel-Esceffio. The deanery of Malltraeth contains the rectories of Aberffraw, Heneglwys, Llangadwaladr, Llangefni, Llangristiolus, and Treflraeth; and the p. curacy of Llangyllog. The deanery of Tyndachwy contains the rectories of Llandegfan, Llanddyfnan, Llan-sawdn, and Llanfairpwllgwyngyll; and the p. curacies of Llanfaes, Llangoed, Llanddona, Pentraeth, and Penmynydd. The deanery of Talybolion contains the rectories of Llanfachraeth, Llanfaethle, Llanfechell, Llanrhuddlad, Rhescolyn, and Llanddensant; the vicarage of Llanbadrig; and the p. curacy of Holyhead. The deanery of Twrcelyn contains the rectories of Llanfrydyog, Llanellian, and Llanengrad; and the p. curacies of Amlwch, Bodewryd, Penrhoslligwy, and Llauerchymedd.

The deanery of Evioniddy contains the rectories of Criccieth, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Llangybi, Llanystumdwy, and Penmorfa; and the p. curacy of Boddeleert. The deanery of Arlwydy and Estinanner contains the rectories of Dolgelly, Festiniog, Llanaber, Llanuwrog, Llanendwyn, Llanfair-near-Harlech, Llanfrothen, and Trawsfynydd; the vicarage of Towy; and the p. curacies of Brynccedair, Llangerny, Llanellwy, Llanfickreth, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Llanfihangel-y-Traethan, Pennal, Tallyllyn, and Aberdovey. The deanery of Arnsay contains the rectory of Penystowed; the vicarages of Llandinam, Llandloe, Llangirig, Llanwrog, Llandloes, and Trefeglwys; and the p. curacy of Carno. The deanery of Ceitllog contains the rectories of Cem-maes, Llanwrin, Llany-Mowldwy, Maltwyd, Machynlleth, and Penegoes; and the vicarages of Darowen and Llanbrynmair. The deanery of Llyn contains the rectory of Bodfaen, Eiern, Llanbedrog, Llanengan, Llanisteyn, Meyltyrn, and Rhiw; the vicarages of Abordaron and Llannor; and the p. curacies of Abererch, Brynccroes, Ceidio, Llangwadd, Nefyn, and Tudweiliog.

BANGOR, a parish in Newcastle-in-Emlyn district, Cardigan, on the river Teifi, 5 miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. Post-town, Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carnarvon. Acres, 1,392. Real property, £978. Pop., 204. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a

few. The manor belonged to the Pistogs. The living is a rectory united with Heulan, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £163. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is good.

BANGOR, or **CAPEL-BANGOR**, a chapelry in Llanbadarn-Fawr parish, Cardigan; on the river Rheidol, 5 miles E of Aberystwith. Post-town, Aberystwith. Pop., 1,919. Houses, 354. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £148. Patron, the Vicar of Llanbadarn-Fawr. The church is good.

BANGOR-IS-Y-COED, or **BANGOR-MONACHORUM**, a township in the district of Wrexham and county of Flint, and a parish partly also in the county of Denbigh. The township lies on the river Dee, in an open fertile country, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wrexham railway station. It has a post-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the name of Bangor-Is-y-Coed, under Wrexham, and a bridge of five arches on the Dee. It was the Roman *Baehorium* or *Bovium*, and the Saxon *Bancornaburg*; and it anciently had a large monastery, said to have been founded previous to the year 180, by Lucius, son of Coel, the first Christian king of Britain. The monks increased in number to 2,100; and so many as 1,200 of them were massacred in 593 by King Ethelfrith of Northumbria. Gildas Ninnius, who lived in the 7th century, and wrote a history of England which is still extant, was one of the abbots. The ruins of many churches and of other extensive buildings are described by William of Malmesbury as existing soon after the Conquest; but these, and all other traces of the ancient monastery, long ago disappeared. Real property of the township, £4,834. Pop., 535. Houses, 133. The parish includes also the townships of Eyton, Royton, Pickhill, and Sesswick. Acres, 5,795. Real property, £11,400. Pop., 1,240. Houses, 261. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph; and till 1868 was united with Overton. Value, £700.* Patron, the Marquis of Westminster. The church contains a curious, octagonal, ancient font, and is good. A school has £39 from endowment, and other charities £37.

BANGROVE. See **BECKFORD**.

BANHAGLOG, a chapelry in Llandinam parish, Montgomery; near Llandinam r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Llanidloes. Post-town, Llandinam under Shrewsbury. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bangor. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop.

BANHAM, a parish and a sub-district, in the district of Guiltcross, Norfolk. The parish lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of New Buckenham, and 4 E of Eccles Road r. station; and has a post-office under Attleborough. Acres, 3,963. Real property, £8,131. Pop., 1,163. Houses, 253. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,000.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities, £136.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 18,681. Pop., 5,516. Houses, 1,243.

BANKER, a township in Llandymog parish, Denbighshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Denbigh. Pop., 96.

BANKFOOT, a chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. It was constituted in 1850. Post-town, Bradford. Rated property, £1,213. Pop., 2,641. Houses, 600. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £120.* Patron, Rt. Hon. G. Hardy.

BANKHEAD, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; included in Cartington township, 2 miles N of Rothbury. Pop., 16.

BANKLAND, a hamlet in North Petherton parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Taunton.

BANK-NEWTON, a township in Gargrave parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 6 miles W by N of Skipton. Acres, 2,326. Real property, £2,980. Pop., 106. Houses, 19.

BANKS, a constabulary in Lanercost parish, Cumberland; 2 miles N of Brampton.

BANKS, a chapelry in North Meols parish, Lancashire; 3 miles NE of Southport. It was constituted in 1897. The living is a vicarage.

BANKS (FEE), a hamlet in Longborough parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NW of Stow-on-the-Wolds.

BANK-TOP, a village in Sharples township, Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Bolton.

BANNAGOR CRAGS, picturesque crags, "scathed, verdureless, and shivered," amid a grand landscape, on the river Wye, 3 miles N by W of Chepstow, Monmouth.

BANNAN-BRECHEINOG, or **BRECKNOCK-BEACONS**, two summits of the Black Mountains, 2,862 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Brecon, South Wales.

BANNAN-SIR-GAER, or **CARMARTHEN-BEACONS**, two summits of the Black Mountains, about 2,600 feet high; the one within Brecknockshire, the other within Carmarthenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Llandovery, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of the Bannan-Brecheinog, South Wales.

BANNEL, a township in Hawarden parish, Flint; near the Mold railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Mold. Acres, 376. Real property, £463. Pop., 124. Houses, 28.

BANNER-CROSS, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SW of Sheffield. A mansion here, built by General Murray, is in the later English style.

BANNERDOWN, a tract containing the meeting-point of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset. The point is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the Box tunnel of the Great Western railway, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Corsham. It was marked, for upwards of a century, by three small stones; but is marked now by a cromlech, set up in 1853.

BANNINGHAM, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on a tributary of the river Bure, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Aylsham, and 14 N of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Aylsham under Norwich. Acres, 920. Real property, £2,209. Pop., 392. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £446.* Patrons, J. S. Dawber, Esq. and Rev. W. Leeper. The church is old but good. There are a national school, and charities £5.

BANNIUM. See **ABERTSICIL**.

BANSTEAD, a village and a parish in Epsom district, Surrey. The village stands under the SW side of Banstead Downs, 4 miles E of Epsom; and has a post-office under Epsom, a r. station, and a police station. The parish comprises 5,513 acres. Real property, £7,214. Pop., 1,461. Houses, 275. The property is subdivided. Banstead Park is a seat belonging to Mr. Yong; and Burgh House, in the neighbourhood, is the seat of the Earl of Egmont. Banstead downs rise to the height of 576 feet; command extensive views; and are famous for coursing, for hunting, and for fine sheep pasturage. Here, said Pope,

"To Hounslo-Hearth I point, and Banstead Down,
Thence comes your mutton, and these chicks my own."

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church is chiefly perpendicular English; has a good tower, surmounted by a tall spire; stands on high ground, and serves well, for miles round, as a landmark. Charities, £39. The Banstead and Epsom Downs railway, from the Sutton station of the Croydon and Epsom, was authorised in 1862 and opened in 1865.

BANTHAM, a hamlet in Thurstlestone parish, Devon; on the river Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its mouth, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Kingsbridge. A ferry is here across the river; and a roadstead adjacent gives shelter to small craft.

BANWELL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Axbridge, Somerset. The village stands under Banwell Hill, at the NW extremity of the Mendip range, 3 miles SE of the Bristol and Exeter railway, and 4 NNW of Axbridge. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Weston-super-Mare, and two inns; and was formerly a seat of petty sessions. A fair is held at it on 13 January, or on the following Monday. A monastery was founded here by some early Saxon king; had for one of its abbots Asserius or Asser, the biographer of King Alfred; was destroyed by the Danes, and afterwards restored; but seems to have given place to an Episcopal palace; and ceased to be monastic long before the dissolution of monasteries. A mineral well in the

vicinity expands into a lakelet, drives two mills, and sends off a rivulet to the Bristol Channel near Woodspring priory. The parish contains also the hamlets of Knightcot, East and West Rolston, Towerhead, Westwick and Waywick, Woolfords-hill, and Yarbrough. Acres, 4,829. Real property, £15,880. Pop., 1,853. Houses, 362. The property is much subdivided. Banwell-hill belongs chiefly to Captain Law, grandson of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells; and has an obelisk, erected by that prelate. The manor has belonged, since the time of Edward the Confessor, to the Bishops of Bath and Wells. A palace was built on it by Bishop Beckington, but went into neglect, and now is represented only by a large farm-house and offices, called Banwell Court, and by a cottage ornée. Two remarkable caverns, discovered in 1824, and now so famous as to draw many visitors, occur on the skirts of Banwell Hill; the one, called the Stalactite cavern, presenting many beautiful specimens of translucent stalactites; the other, called the Bone cavern, found to have contained many bones of bears, buffaloes, deer, wolves, foxes, and other animals, mingled with diluvium. Bowles depicts a geological crisis, at which he fancies the bones to have been deposited, in his poem of "Banwell Hill or Days Departed." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £702.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is later English; and has a richly-carved screen, a finely sculptured stone pulpit, a circular font, and three brasses. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £17.—The sub-district comprises eight parishes. Acres, 19,906. Pop., 12,649. Houses, 2,043.

BAPCHILD, a village and a parish in Milton district, Kent. The village stands near the Chatham railway, 1 mile ESE of Sittingbourne; and has a post-office under Sittingbourne. It probably was the Saxon Bachancild, where Wiltred, king of Kent, in 694, held his great council for the repairing of churches. The parish comprises 1,058 acres. Real property, £3,160. Pop. 359. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Crown in the time of King John; and was then given to Chichester cathedral. Bapchild Court, adjoining the village, is the seat of W. Gascoigne, Esq. A small oratory stood by the wayside, as a resting-place for pilgrims in route to Canterbury; but has disappeared. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £192. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church consists of nave, north aisle, two chancels, and a square tower; is principally Norman, but contains many parts in various dates of English; and is in very good condition.

BAPTON, a hamlet in the parish of Fisherton-de-la-Mare, Wilts; 5½ miles SE of Heytesbury. Pop., 143.

BARBARY. See **BARBURY**.

BARBER AND COCKLE SHOALS, two shoals off Caistor, north of Yarmouth harbour, Norfolk. They separate Hemesby Gat from Cockle Gat; and are both well buoyed.

BARBER-NOOK, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SW of Sheffield.

BARBON, a chapelry in Kirkby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune and the Ingleton railway, under Casterton fell, 3 miles NNE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. It has a station on the railway, and includes the hamlet of Beckfoot. Its post-town is Kirkby-Lonsdale, under Burton-in-Kendal. Acres, 4,204. Real property, £2,568. Pop., 364. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80. Patron, the Vicar of K.-L.

BARBOURNE, a chapelry in Claines parish; in the N vicinity of Worcester city. Pop., about 1,400. Living, a p. curacy. The church is a handsome edifice of 1864.

BARBRIDGE, a hamlet in Cheshire; 3½ miles NW of Nantwich. It has a post-office under Nantwich.

BARBURY, a hill at the northern extremity of Marlborough downs, 5 miles S of Swindon, Wilts. It is a culminating height of the county, and wild lonely

downs; and commands an extensive view. A long and obstinate battle was fought on it, in 556, between the Saxons under Cynric and the Britons; which led to the annexation of Wilts to Essex. A well-preserved British camp is on it, called Barbury Castle, about 2,000 feet in diameter, with double ditch and rampart.

BARBY, a village and a parish in the district of Rugby and county of Northampton. The village stands near the Oxford canal, 1½ mile from the Kilsby tunnel of the Northwestern railway, 4 miles NW of Crick r. station, and 4½ SE of Rugby; and has a post-office under Rugby. The parish is called also Barby-with-Onley. Acres, 2,535. Real property, £8,960. Pop., 645. Houses, 156. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £1,150.* Patron, John Jackson, Esq. The church is good. Charities and town-lands, £121.

BARCHESTON, a village and a parish in Shipston-on-Stour district, Warwick. The village stands on the verge of the county, at the river Stour, 1 mile SE of Shipston-on-Stour, and 7¼ NE of Blockley r. station; and was a place of some consequence at the Conquest. The parish includes also the hamlet of Willington; and its post-town is Shipston-on-Stour. Acres, 1,475. Real property, £2,609. Pop., 190. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The manor was purchased, in the reign of Henry VII., by William Willington; and passed to the family of Sheldon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £240.* Patron, the Rev. G. D. Wheeler. The church was restored in 1869.

BARCLAY. See **BARKELEY**.

BARCOMBE, a parish and a hundred in Lewes district, Sussex. The parish lies on the Uckfield railway and the Ouse river, 4 miles N by E of Lewes; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lewes. Acres, 4,983. Real property, £7,286. Pop., 1,090. Houses, 203. The property is divided among a few. Sutton-Hurst and Barcombe Place are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £719.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable; and an endowed school has £68.—The hundred is in the rape of Lewes; and includes the parishes of Barcombe, Hamsey, and Newick. Acres, 9,710. Pop., 2,570. Houses, 435.

BARDEN, a township in Hawsell parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NE of Leyburn. It includes the hamlet of Barden-Dykes. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £1,292. Pop., 76. Houses, 17.

BARDEN, a township in Skipton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in Wharfedale, 7 miles ENE of Skipton. It includes the hamlet of Drebley; and has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 6,115. Real property, £1,332. Pop., 371. Houses, 63. Most of the surface is moor and fell, and anciently was a forest. Barden Tower, built by Henry Clifford, "the Shepherd-Lord," after his restoration to his property and titles, a plain structure in the Tudor style, was in good repair so late as 1774, and is now a picturesque ruin. A chapel of the same age, attached to an adjacent farm-house, is still in use. The Shepherd-Lord, as says the poet Wordsworth,

"—did not in wars delight;
This Clifford wished for warrior might;
Nor in broad pomp, or courtly state;
Him his own thoughts did elevate,—
Most happy in the shy recess
Of Barden's lowly quietness."

BARDFIELD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Dunmow district, Essex. The village stands on Blackwater river, 9 miles NW of Braintree r. station. It has a post-office; under Braintree, a new town-hall, a police station, and a fair on 22 Jan.; and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 3,659 acres. Real property, £6,715. Pop., 1,065. Houses, 259. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £262.* Patron, Representatives of late Rev. B. E. Lampet. The church is old. There are three dissenting chapels, two public schools, and charities £72.

BARDFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in Dunmow district, Essex: on Blackwater river, 11 miles NW of Braintree r. station. It has a post-office under Braintree. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £3,082. Pop., 429. Houses, 90. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £590.* Patron, the Rev. M. Barnard. The church is good. Alms-houses and other charities have £89.

BARDFIELD-SALING, or **LITTLE SALING**, a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; 5 miles NW by W of Braintree r. station. Post-town, Saling, under Braintree. Acres, 1,111. Real property, £1,757. Pop., 356. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. The living is a donative in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £75. Patron, W. Sandle, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £7.

BARDLEY, a township in Stottesden parish, Salop; 3½ miles N of Cleobury-Mortimer. Pop., 178.

BARDNEY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Lincoln. The village stands on the river Witham, adjacent to the Lincoln and Boston railway, 5½ miles E by S of Lincoln; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wragby. It dates from ancient times; and was called by the Saxons *Bardanig* or *Bealthanig*. The parish includes also the hamlet of Southrow. Acres, 5,490. Real property, £8,653. Pop., 1,425. Houses, 298. An abbey was founded, about ½ a mile west of the village, in 697, by Ethelred, king of Mercia; who himself afterwards became abbot of it till his death. It is said to have had 300 monks; but was destroyed, in 870, by the Danes; lay in ruins upwards of 200 years; was re-edified, in the time of William the Conqueror, for Benedictine monks, by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln; and passed, at the dissolution, to Sir Robert Thirwhit. The later abbots were styled Lords of Lindsey, and were peers in parliament. Not a vestige of the edifice now exists. A large barrow occurs in the neighbourhood, said to have been the grave of King Ethelred; and is surmounted by a modern cross, erected to his memory. The parish is a meet for the Burton bounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and tower. There are three Wesleyan chapels. A free school has £115, and other charities £70.

BARDON, a hamlet in St. Decumans parish, Somerset; 2 miles SW of Watchet.

BARDON, an extra-parochial tract in Loughborough district, Leicester; on the Leicester and Burton railway, 10 miles by road and 14½ by railway, NW of Leicester. It has a station on the railway; and contains the Birch-Tree hotel, Bardon Park mansion, and an Independent chapel. Acres, 1,710. Pop., 63. Houses, 13. Bardon Hill here is a peak of the Carnwood Forest range, has an altitude of 853 feet, and commands a panoramic view, said to include about one-fourth of England. Dryton sings of the dryads,

"On Sharpley that were seen, and Cadman's ancient rocks,
Against the rising sun to braid their silver locks,
And with the harmless elves on heathy Bardon's height,
By Cynthia's golden beams to play there night by night."

BARDON-MILL, a railway station in Northumberland; on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, adjacent to the South Tyne river, 4 miles W of Haydon Bridge. Here is a post-office under Carlisle.

BARDOP (THE), a rivulet of Northumberland; falling into the Reed at Rochester, 5½ miles NW of Otterburn.

BARDSEA, a township-chapelry in Uswick parish, Lancashire; on Morecambe bay, 3 miles S by E of Ulverston r. station. It has a post-office under Ulverston. Real property, £1,846. Pop., 272. Houses, 62. An hospital of the Knights of St. John once stood here. A project was at one time afoot to cut a ship canal hence to the foot of Windermere. The chapelry was constituted in 1854. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £100. Patron, the Rev. F. Lee. The church is modern Gothic. There is an endowed school.

BARDSEY, a township in Tadcaster district, and a parish partly also in Otley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township is united to Ripton, under the name of Bardsey-cum-Ripton; lies 5 miles SW by S of Wetherby r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Ripton, under Otley. Acres, 2,745. Real property, £2,920. Pop., 295. Houses, 65. The parish includes also the township of Wothersome, and part of that of Wike. Acres, 3,437. Real property, with the rest of Wike, £4,524. Pop., 318. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. Bardsey Grange was probably the birthplace of Congreve, the poet and dramatist; and was the occasional residence and the deathplace of Francis Thorpe, the notorious Baron of the Exchequer. Castle Hill, a little north of the village, was the site of a Roman fort. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, G. L. Fox, Esq. The church is good early Norman. A school has £20 from endowment, and other charities £5.

BARDSEY ISLE, an extra-parochial island in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon. It lies at the NW extremity of Cardigan bay, 2½ miles S by W of Braich-y-Pwll headland, and 15 SW of Pwllheli. The sound between it and Braich-y-Pwll has from 15 to 25 fathoms water; but is swept by so strong a current in spring-tides as to be called Bardsey race. The island is nearly 2 miles long; measures ¾ of a mile at the north end; contracts into a narrow headland on the south, and comprises 430 acres. Pop., 81. Houses, 14. It belongs to Lord Newborough; and yields a rental of £122. Part of it, on the north-east, is a high rugged hill, with precipitous sea-face; but the rest is chiefly low fertile plain. A lighthouse, built in 1821, and 103 feet high, stands on the southern headland, and shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 5 miles. The islanders are employed variously in farming and fishing; and conduct a brisk coast trade in lobsters, oysters, and white fish, with Liverpool. A small well-sheltered harbour, on the south-east side, admits vessels of from 30 to 40 tons. The island is called *Ynys-Eulli* by the Welsh, signifying "the island of the current," in allusion to the tidal stream in the sound; but was called *Bards-Y*, or *Bards' Island*, by the Saxons, whence its present name Bardsey, and *Insula Sanctorum*, or the island of the saints, by the monks, in allusion to its early ecclesiastical history. A monastery was founded on it, prior to 516, by Cadfan; and became the retreat and the deathplace of Dubritius, archbishop of Caerleon, who died in 612, and also the asylum of numerous refugees from the massacre of the monks at Bangor-Is-y-Coed. The bards allege that 20,000 saints were buried here; and Fuller, in his "Worthies," remarks that "it would be more facile to find graves in Bardsey for so many saints, than saints for so many graves." The monastery was reconstituted an abbey for canons in the 13th century; but is now represented by only a fragment of its church-tower.

BARDSLEY, a chapelry in Ashton-under-Lyne parish, Lancashire; 2 miles N by W of Ashton. Pop., 2,721. Houses, 529. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton factories, iron-works, and coal-mines. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £221.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church was built in 1844, and schools in 1846, at costs of £2,500 and £2,100.

BARDWELL, a village and a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk. The village stands on a tributary of the Little Ouse river, 6 miles N by W of Thurston r. station; and 8 NE of Bury-St. Edmunds; and has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. The parish comprises 3,144 acres. Real property, £4,971. Pop., 882. Houses, 198. The property is much subdivided. Some barrows occur on Bowbeck Heath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £597.* Patron, St. John's college, Oxford. The church has a tower, stained glass windows, and some good monuments; and was thoroughly renovated in 1853. There are two dissenting chapels, an endowed school, and charities £103.

BARE, a hamlet in Lancaster parish, with a st. on the Morecambe railway, 3 miles NW of Lancaster. Pop., 120.

BAREHAM. See LITTON, Cambridge.

BARF, a bold, rugged hill, on the upper part of the west flank of Bassenthwaite water, Cumberland.

BARF-END, a hamlet in Melbeck township, Grinton parish, near Reeth, N. R. Yorkshire.

BARFIELD, a village in Whitbeck parish, Cumberland; near the coast, 6½ miles SSE of Ravenglass.

BARFORD, a hamlet in Kingston-Lacy manor, Dorset; 3 miles W of Wimborne.

BARFORD, a sub-district and a hundred in Beds. The sub-district is in the district of Bedford; and contains the parish of Great Barford and four other parishes. Acres, 12,340. Pop., 3,100. Houses, 655.—The hundred includes the sub-district and three other parishes; extends north-eastward from Bedford to Hunts; and is 11½ miles long and 4½ broad. Acres, 24,770. Pop., 6,988. Houses, 1,460.

BARFORD, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 5 miles NNW of Wymondham r. station, and 9 W of Norwich. Post-town, Barnham-Broom under Wymondham. Acres, 1,052. Real property, £2,506. Pop., 419. Houses, 94. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £288. Patron, Skinner Turner, Esq. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels.

BARFORD, an extra-parochial tract in Kettering district, Northampton; 2 miles ENE of Rothwell. Pop., 7.

BARFORD, a village and a parish in the district and county of Warwick. The village stands on the river Avon, amid pleasant environs, 3 miles S by W of Warwick r. station; contains some fine houses; and has a post-office under Warwick. The parish comprises 1,540 acres. Real property, £5,668. Pop., 754. Houses, 190. The property is much subdivided. Barford House is the seat of Capt. W. Eyton, and commands a charming view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £869.* Patron, John Mills, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1844; but includes the square tower of a previous edifice, and contains several monuments of the Mills family. A school has an endowed income of £48; and other charities £12.

BARFORD (GREAT), a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on the river Ouse, 3 miles NNW of Sandy r. station, and 6 E by N of Bedford. It has a post-office under St. Neot's. Acres, 2,830. Real property, £4,679. Pop., 907. Houses, 198. The property is subdivided. The river Ouse here is crossed by a bridge of about the beginning of the 15th century, and is navigable. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Roxton, in the dio. of Ely. The church is later English. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £20.

BARFORD (GREAT), Oxford. See BARFORD-ST. MICHAEL.

BARFORD (LITTLE), a parish in the district of St. Neot's and county of Bedford; on the river Ouse, and on the Great Northern railway, at the verge of the county, 3 miles S of St. Neot's. Post-town, St. Neot's. Acres, 1,188. Real property, £1,251. Pop., 91. Houses, 26. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £254.* Patron, W. Allington, Esq. The church is old but good. Charities, £7.

BARFORD (LITTLE), Oxford. See BARFORD (ST. JOHN).

BARFORD (ST. JOHN), a chapelry in Adderbury parish, Oxford; on a tributary of the river Cherwell, 2½ miles WNW of Deddington, and 4 W by N of Aynho r. station. Post-town, Deddington, under Oxford. Acres, 480. Real property, £1,532. Pop., 107. Houses, 26. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Adderbury, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is ancient, and has a Norman door.

BARFORD (ST. MARTIN), a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on a tributary of the river Avon, 3 miles W of Wilton r. station, and 5½ W by N of Salisbury. It has a post-office under Salisbury. Acres, inclusive of the extra-parochial tract of Grovely Wood, 2,236. Real property, together with Baverstock, £5,984. Pop., 519. Houses, 116. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury.

Value, £577.* Patron, All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is good; and there is an Independent chapel.

BARFORD (ST. MICHAEL), a parish in Banbury district, Oxford; on the river Swere, 2½ miles W by N of Deddington, and 4 W of Aynho r. station. Post-town, Deddington, under Oxford. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £2,204. Pop., 332. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £67.* Patron, John Hall, Esq. The church is early English, with fine Norman door. There are two Methodist chapels, and charities £25.

BARFORTH, a township in Forcett parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Tees, 6 miles W by S of Darlington. It had a Roman station; and was formerly called Old Richmond. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £2,403. Pop., 167. Houses, 25.

BARFRESTON, or BARSTON, a parish in Eastry district, Kent; on the Dover and Canterbury railway, near Shepherd's Well station, and 6½ miles NW of Dover. Post-town, Goodnestone, under Sandwich. Acres, 500. Real property, £641. Pop., 144. Houses, 26. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged early to the see of Canterbury; and passed, in 1081, to Hugh de Port, constable of Dover. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £132.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church consists of nave and chancel, separated by a circular arch; is one of the most remarkable structures of its class in England; exhibits rich exterior decorations, in corbels, wreaths, and other sculptures; and was well restored in 1840.

BARGOED, a station on the Rhymney railway, on the mutual border of Monmouth and Wales, 18½ miles N of Cardiff. The Bargoed Rhymney valley here joins that of the Rhymney river; and is crossed by the railway on a handsome viaduct.

BARHAM, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; on a tributary of the river Ouse, 7 miles WNW of Huntingdon r. station. Post-town, Spaldwick, under St. Neot's. Acres, 700. Real property, £703. Pop., 115. Houses, 28. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £58. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. Charities, £8.

BARHAM, a village, a parish, downs, and a sub-district, in the district of Bridge, Kent. The village stands in a valley, under the downs, about 3½ miles SW of Adisham station on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, and 6 SE of Canterbury; and has a post-office; under Canterbury. The parish comprises 4,600 acres. Real property, £6,053. Pop., 1,090. Houses, 232. The subsoil is chiefly chalk. The manor belonged early to the see of Canterbury; and was held by Reginald Fitzurse, one of Thomas à Becket's murderers, and afterwards by Fitzurse's descendants till the time of James I. The principal residences are Broome-Park, the seat of Sir Henry Chudleigh Oxenlen, Bart., and Barham-Court, belonging to George C. Dering, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early decorated English; and has a lofty spire and some neat monuments. Digges, the mathematician, had connexion with the parish; and Admiral Sir T. Thomson was a native. The downs extend from SE to NW, along the line of Watling-street; and are about 3 miles long. Numerous barrows are on them, of times from early British to later Saxon, showing them to have been scenes of many ancient public events. King John, with his army of 60,000 men, encamped on them, in 1213, prior to the resigning of his crown. Simon de Montfort assembled his troops on them, in the time of Henry III., to oppose the landing of Queen Eleanor. Queen Henrietta Maria, after her landing at Dover in 1625, was met on them by the flower of the English nobility. Several regiments lay posted on them, in the time of Napoleon Buonaparte, to oppose his threatened invasion from Boulogne. Traces of the camp of these regiments, and also a small square ancient camp, still exist. The Canterbury races, now of little note, are held on the downs; and the election of members for East Kent takes

place on them. The sub-district comprises thirteen parishes. Acres, 22,571. Pop., 6,296. Houses, 1,257.

BARHAM, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; on the river Gipping, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Claydon r. station, and 5 N of Ipswich. Post-town, Claydon, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,806. Real property, £3,231. Pop., 568. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £342.* Patron, F. W. Schreiber, Esq. The church is good. The work-house for Bosmere district is here.

BARHAM COURT, a manor on the river Medway, near East Farleigh r. station, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Maidstone, Kent. It belonged to Reginald Fitzurse, the proprietor of Barham manor in Bridge district in the time of A. Becker; continued with his descendants, the De Berhams, till the time of James I.; passed to successively the Botilers, the Bonveries, and Sir Charles Middleton, who was created Lord Barham; descended to Lord Barham's grandson, the present Earl of Gainsborough; and is now the property and seat of the Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh. The mansion on it is modern.

BARHOLM, a parish in Stamford district, Lincoln; on the Glen river, near the Great Northern railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SSE of Corby r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Market-Deeping. Post-town, Market-Deeping. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £1,876. Pop., 192. Houses, 42. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Stowe, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £147. Patrons, the Trustees of Oakham and Uppingham schools. The church is good.

BARKIPPER, a locality 1 mile from Camborne, Cornwall, with a post-office under that town.

BARKEY, a township and a parish in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicester. The township lies on an affluent of the river Wreak, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Syston r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Leicester; and it includes the hamlet of Hambleton. Real property, £3,739. Pop., 504. Houses, 117. The parish contains also the township of North Thurmarston and the hamlet of Barkby-Thorpe; and its post-town is Syston, under Leicester. Acres, 2,290. Real property, exclusive of Thurmarston, £4,739. Pop., 791. Houses, 183. Barkby Hall is the seat of W. Pochin, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £250.* Patron, W. Pochin, Esq. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

BARKEY-THORPE. See preceding article.

BARKELEY, a hundred in the lath of Scray, Kent. Acres, 7,293. Pop., 1,457. Houses, 273.

BARKESTONE, a parish in the district of Bingham and country of Leicester; in the vale of Belvoir, and on the Nottingham and Grantham railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Bottesford station, and 17 E of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 2,870. Real property, £2,950. Pop., 411. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £114.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is excellent. A school has 225 from endowment, and other charities £40.

BARKHAM, a parish in Wokingham district, Berks; on a small affluent of the Thames, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Wokingham r. station. Post-town, Wokingham. Acres, 1,358. Real property, £1,348. Pop., 230. Houses, 55. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £350. Patron, Rev. A. Roberts. The church was rebuilt in 1862.

BARKING, a village and a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Needham-Market, on the road to Hadleigh. Pop., 409. Houses, 93. The parish contains also the hamlet of Darmsden and the town of Needham-Market; the latter of which has a railway station and a head post-office. Acres, 3,164. Real property, £3,276. Pop., 1,850. Houses, 417. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Darmsden, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £340.* Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The p. curacy of Needham-Market is a separate charge. A school has an endowed income of £55, and other charities £77.

BARKING, or **BERRING**, a town, a sub-district, and a parish, in the district of Romford, Essex. The town stands on a rich flat tract, on the river Roding and on the Southend railway, 2 miles N of the Thames, and 7 E of Bishopsgate, London. Its name is a corruption of Burg-ing, signifying the "fortification in the meadow;" and seems to allude to an ancient entrenchment, enclosing upwards of 43 acres, and still traceable. The town rose to importance in 870, by the founding at it of an extensive abbey for Benedictine nuns; and it was the residence of William the Conqueror during the erection of the tower of London, and the place where the Earls of Mercia and Northumberland, and many other nobles, swore fealty to him on the restoration of their estates. The abbey was founded by Erkenwald, Bishop of London; destroyed, in 870, by the Danes; rebuilt by King Edgar; governed, after his death, by his queen, and at other times by a long series of royal or noble ladies; served, throughout all its duration, as a prime seminary of the gentry of England; and passed, at the dissolution, to Edward, Lord Clinton. Nothing now remains of it except a gateway at the entrance to the present churchyard, a square embattled structure, with an octagonal turret at one corner; whose upper part is a room, formerly called the Chapel of the Holy Hood, having large windows in perpendicular English. The parish church stands near the site of the abbey church; and possesses two Norman pillars in the N aisle, some lancet lights in the chancel, a curious niche at the NW of the nave, and some brasses and sculptured mural monuments; but is chiefly a structure of late and poor style, very tastelessly restored. The market-house or town-hall is a timbered edifice of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The town has a station on the railway, a post-office under London E, two hotels, three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed school with £20 a-year, alms-houses with £185, and other charities with £125. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and an annual fair on 22 Oct. The inhabitants are chiefly market-gardeners, graziers, fishermen, or seamen; and the last are employed largely in bringing coal and timber to London. The creek of the Roding bears the name of Barking creek, has a convenient wharf and a magazine, and is a coast-guard station. Pop. of the town in 1841, 3,751; in 1861, 5,076. Houses, 1,059.

The sub-district includes also Ripple ward. Pop., 5,591. Houses, 1,162. The parish includes likewise Chadwell and Great Ilford wards. Acres, 12,741; of which 225 are water. Real property, £51,590. Pop., 10,996. Houses, 2,246. Most of the tract between the railway and the Thames is a fertile meadowy flat, called Barking level, disposed in grazing ground for black cattle, and protected from high tides in the Thames by an immense embankment. This work, as originally constructed, gave way in 1707, with the effect of about 5,000 acres being inundated; but it was repaired and strengthened at a cost of about £40,000. The contiguous reach of the Thames bears the name of Barking reach; is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; and has, in the middle, a dangerous shoal of 5 furlongs, called Barking shelf, on which the *Grampus* of 54 guns was wrecked in 1799. The great outfall of the new drainage of London is at Barking creek. This work comprises three gigantic parallel sewers; is $\frac{5}{8}$ miles long; crosses streams, roads, and railways, by means of bridges and tunnels; possesses more stupendous features than those of most railways; was undertaken at an estimate of £625,000, and employed, in 1861, ten steam engines and locomotives, and about 1,500 workmen. East-bury House, about a mile ESE of the town, is an old brick building, said by some to have been the residence of Lord Montague, and alleged by tradition to have been the place where the Gunpowder plot was concocted. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £767.* Patron, All Souls' college, Oxford.

BARKING-ROAD, a chapelry, with a r. station, in West Ham parish, Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Stratford. It was constituted in 1867. Pop., about 5,050. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

BARKING-SIDE, a chapelry in Great Ilford parish, Essex. It was constituted in 1841; and has a post-office under Ilford, London E. Pop., 1,712. Houses, 334. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £110. Patron, the Vicar of Great Ilford.

BARKISLAND, a township-chapelry in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles WSW of Elland r. station, and 5 SSW of Halifax. It includes part of the village of Ripenden; and has a post-office under Halifax. Acres, 2,420. Real property, £6,219. Pop., 2,003. Houses, 426. The property is much subdivided. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in woollen and worsted factories. There is a Druidical circle, called the Wolf Fold. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £91.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is good. A school has an endowed income of £32, and other charities £51.

BARKSDON-GREEN, a village in Herts; 2 miles SW of Buntingford.

BARKSTON, Leicester. See **BARKESTONE**.

BARKESTONE, a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln; near the Great Northern railway, 4 miles NNE of Grantham. It has a post-office under Grantham, and a r. station. Acres, 2,083. Real property, £3,539. Pop., 540. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £600.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is handsome. An endowed school has £17, and other charities £69.

BARKESTONE, a township in Sherburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Church-Fenton r. station, and 4 S of Tadcaster. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £1,932. Pop., 319. Houses, 71.

BARKESTONE-ASIL, a wapentake in W. R. Yorkshire; bounded on the S by the river Aire, on the E by the river Ouse, on the N by the river Wharfe. It contains 4 market towns, 18 parishes, and 43 townships; and is cut into two divisions, Lower and Upper. Acres, of L. B., 43,852. Pop. in 1851, 13,544. Acres of U. B., 40,941. Pop. in 1851, 13,688. Pop. of both in 1861, 27,866. Houses, 6,049.

BARKWAY, a small town and a parish in Royston district, Herts. The town stands on a rising ground, near the sources of the Quin river, 4½ miles SSE of Royston r. station. It has a post-office under Royston; was formerly a market town; has still a fair on 20 July; and, prior to the railway times, was a great thoroughfare on the northern road from London. It consists principally of one street; and most of its houses are modern. Pop., 940. Houses, 195. The parish includes also the hamlets of Newsells and Nuthamstead. Acres, 5,060. Real property, £7,037. Pop., 1,221. Houses, 251. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Chesters and the Jenningses. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Reed, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is an ancient structure, and was recently restored, and the tower rebuilt. There are an Independent chapel, a reading-room, a national school, and charities £63.

BARKWITH (EAST), a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 3½ miles NE of Wragby, and 5½ E by S of Wickenby r. station. Post-town, Wragby. Acres, 930. Real property, £1,776. Pop., 337. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to G. F. Heneage, Esq. Living, a rectory in the dio. of Lincoln. Value, £230.* Patrons, Dean and Chap. of Lincoln. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BARKWITH (WEST), a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 2½ miles NE of Wragby, and 5 ESE of Wickenby r. station. Post-town, Wragby. Acres, 500. Real property, £996. Pop., 150. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £144.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is good.

BARLAND. See **EVENJONA**.

BARLSTON, a parish in Stone district, Stafford; on the Grand Trunk canal and the North Stafford railway, 3½ miles NNW of Stone. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stone. Acres, 2,157. Real

property, £5,078. Pop., 637. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. Barlston Hall was formerly a seat of the Bagnalls; and is now the seat of a branch of the Adderleys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is modern, but has an ancient tower. Charities, £24.

BARLAVINGTON, or **BARLTON**, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; near the river Arun, 4½ miles S of Petworth r. station. Post-town, Petworth. Acres, 1,175. Real property, £1,136. Pop., 136. Houses, 23. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £68. Patron, T. Biddulph, Esq.

BARLBOROUGH, a parish in the district of Work-sop and county of Derby; near the Chesterfield canal, 2 miles E of Eckington r. station, and 8 NE of Chesterfield. It has a post-office under Chesterfield. Acres, 3,220. Real property, £7,029; of which £1,738 are in mines. Pop., 1,170. Houses, 231. The property is divided among a few. Barlborough Hall, an edifice in the Tudor style, is the seat of W. H. de Rodes, Esq. Coal and ironstone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £750.* Patron, W. H. de Rodes, Esq. The church was repaired in 1859. An almshouse, founded in 1752, has £69, and other charities £13.

BARLBY, a chapelry in Hemingbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 1 mile N of the Leeds and Hull railway, and 1½ NE of Selby. It includes Barby-Bank hamlet; and its post-town is Selby. Acres, 1,411. Real property, £2,825. Pop., 471. Houses, 95. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £65. Patron, the Vicar of Hemingbrough. The church is good. Charities, £7.

BARLE, or **BARLEY (THE)**, a river of the western border of Somerset. It rises in Exmoor forest; and runs about 16 miles south-eastward, past Simons-Bath, Withypole, Hawkridge, and Dulverton, to a confluence with the Exe, 2½ miles below Dulverton.

BARLESTONE, or **BARLTON**, a chapelry in Market-Bosworth parish, Leicester; 2½ miles NE of Market-Bosworth, and 3 SW of Bagworth r. station. Post-town, Market-Bosworth under Hinckley. Acres, 510. Real property, £2,910. Pop., 544. Houses, 140. The property is much subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufactory of hosiery. The living is annexed to Market-Bosworth. The church is plain. There are two dissenting chapels and a free school.

BARLEY (TIE). See **BARLE**.

BARLEY, a parish in Royston district, Herts; on the NE verge of the county, 3 miles SE of Royston r. station. It has a post-office under Royston. Acres, 2,648. Real property, £4,222. Pop., 509. Houses, 171. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £501.* Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient. There are a recent Calvinist chapel, and charities £36.

BARLEY, Yorkshire. See **BARLOW**.

BARLEY-BOOTH. See **BARLEY-WITH-WHITLEY-BOOTH**.

BARLEY-HALL, a hamlet in Wentworth township, Wath-upon-Deane parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Wentworth Park, 5½ miles NW of Rotherham.

BARLEYTHORPE, a manor in Oakham parish, Rutland; 1 mile NW of Oakham. It was given to Westminster abbey by Edward the Confessor; and it belongs still to the dean and chapter of Westminster. Real property, £3,850. Pop., 168. Houses, 31.

BARLEY-WITH-WHITLEY-BOOTH, a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; 4½ miles W of Colne. Acres, 2,370. Real property, £2,233. Pop., 455. There are two cotton-mills and a Wesleyan chapel.

BARLEY-WOOD, a house in Wrington parish, Somerset; near the Mendip hills, 6 miles NE of Axbridge. It was built in 1800 by Hannah More; and was for several years her residence; and contains a bust of Locke, the philosopher, given by Mrs. Montagu. Hannah More's grave is in Wrington churchyard; and a tablet to her memory is in the church.

BARLICHWAY, a hundred in Warwickshire; bounded on the W by Worcester, on the S by Gloucester, and on the central E by the river Avon. It contains 36 parishes or chapels; and is cut into the four divisions of Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford. Acres, 110,679. Pop. in 1851, 28,448; in 1861, 25,604. Houses, 5,623.

BARLINCH. See **BROMPTON-REGIS**.

BARLING, a parish in Rochford district, Essex; on a creek of the Broomhill river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Rochford, and 5 NE of Southend r. station. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,253. Real property, £2,801. Pop., 354. Houses, 77. The property is subdivided. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to St. Paul's Cathedral. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £230. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is a neat structure, with chancel and tower.

BARLINGS, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Reepham r. station, and 7 ENE of Lincoln. It includes the hamlet of Langworth; and its post-town is Nettleham under Lincoln. Acres, 2,630. Real property, £3,117. Pop., 475. Houses, 96. The property is subdivided. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded, in 1154, at Barling-Grange; and afterwards refounded at Oxeney; and was given, at the dissolution, to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. The last abbot of it, Dr. Mackerel, was executed at Tyburn, in 1537, for heading the Lincoln insurrection against the Crown. Only a few mutilated pillars of the edifice now remain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £55. Patrons, T. T. Drake and C. Turner, Esqs. The church is tolerable.

BARLOW, a township in Hopesay parish, Salop; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bishops-Castle.

BARLOW, or **BAILEY**, a township-chapelry in Brayton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 3 miles SE of Selby r. station. Post-town, Selby. Acres, 2,278. Real property, £3,438. Pop., 239. Houses, 46. The living is a donative in the diocese of York. Value, £30. Patron, G. H. Thompson, Esq.

BARLOW (GREAT), a chapelry in Staveley parish, Derby; on a small stream, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Chesterfield r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Barlow, under Chesterfield. Acres, 3,760. Real property, £2,966. Pop., 632. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. Barlow-Grange is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £95. Patron, the Rector of Staveley. The church is good. Charities, £8.

BARLOW (LITTLE), a township in Dronfield parish, Derby; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Chesterfield. Pop., 54.

BARLOW-MOOR, a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. Pop., 1,013. Living, a rectory. Value, £230.

BARLTON. See **BARLINGTON**.

BARNBROUGH, **BARNBOROUGH**, **BARNBOUGH**, or **BARNBOROUGH**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Doncaster, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Conisborough r. station, and 6 W of Doncaster, and has a post-office, of the name of Barnborough, under Doncaster.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Harlington. Acres, 1,947. Real property, £3,435. Pop., 462. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. Barnborough-Hall is the seat of the Griffiths family; and contains two portraits of Sir Thomas More's family by Holbein. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £555. Patron, Southwell Collegiate Church. The church is later English, in tolerable condition; and has interesting monuments of the Crescres, formerly lords of the manor. One of the monuments is a rude representation of a contest about the middle of the 15th century, between Percival Cresacre and a wild cat, said to have been begun in an adjacent wood, and to have terminated fatally to both combatants in the porch of the church; and another is a rich altar-tomb of the same gentleman. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £31.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes and two tracts. Acres, 23,953. Pop., 5,860. Houses, 1,251.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH, a township-chapelry in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; at the confluence of the Derwent and the Ouse, 2 miles SSW of Wressell r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ W of Howden. Post-town, Hemmingborough under Howden. Acres, 1,711. Real property, £3,812. Pop., 456. Houses, 103. Some of the inhabitants are sucking-makers. There are two mineral springs, chalybeate and sulphurous. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £30. Patron, the Vicar of Howden. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £106.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, or **BARMBY-MOOR**, a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; near the Market-Weighton railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Pocklington. It has a post-office, of the name of Barmby-Moor, under York. Acres, 2,290. Real property, £3,038. Pop., 537. Houses, 110. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £263. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church consists of nave and chancel; has a fine octagonal spire; and was repaired in 1828. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and charities £53.

BARMBY-UPON-DON. See **BARNBY-UPON-DON**.

BARMER, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 3 miles SSE of Stanhoe r. station, and 6 S by W of Burnham-Westgate. Post-town, Syderstone, under Fakenham. Acres, 890. Real property, £1,183. Pop., 62. Houses, 9. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £5. Patron, T. Kearslake, Esq. The church is now used only as a burial-place.

BARMING, or **BARNING (EAST)**, a parish in Maidstone district, Kent; on the river Medway, 1 mile NW of East Farleigh r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Maidstone. It has a post-office, of the name of Barming, under Maidstone. Acres, 749. Real property, £3,170. Pop., 539. Houses, 117. The property is divided among a few. Hops and fruits are richly cultivated; and Kentish rag is quarried. Roman remains have been found near the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £598. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a neat edifice, with a cemetery embosomed in fine elms. Mark Noble, the antiquary, was rector; and Christopher Smart, the poet, was a resident.

BARMING (WEST), a parish in Maidstone district, Kent; contiguous to East Barming, 3 miles WSW of Maidstone. Post-town, Barming, under Maidstone. Acres, 331. Pop., 24. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Nettlestead, in the diocese of Canterbury.

BARMOOR, a township in Lowick parish, Northumberland; 1 mile W of Lowick, and 8 N of Wooler. Barmoor Castle here, the seat of the Sitwells, is an elegant edifice of 1802; on the site of an ancient seat of the Muschamps. Barmoor wood was the head-quarters of the English general on the eve of the battle of Flodden.

BARNMOUTH, a small seaport town and a sub-district, in the district of Dolgelly, Merioneth. The town is in the parish of Llanaber; and stands on the N side of the mouth of the river Maw, and on a branch of the Welsh Coast railway, 10 miles W by S of Dolgelly. It is called by the natives Abermaw, or, abbreviated, Barmaw; whence, by corruption, the English name Barnmouth. It consists partly of a street along the strand, but chiefly of successive tiers of houses on the steep slope of a lofty rock, accessible from below by steps. It has a head post-office, a r. station, two good inns, a public library, a chapel of ease, and three dissenting chapels. It is much frequented as a watering-place; and it possesses excellent bathing facilities, enjoys splendid views, and offers ready access to charming excursions and recreations. A ferry plies across the Maw; and ample railway communication exists, northward, northeastward, and southward, by the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast, the Cambrian, and the Carnarvonshire systems, together with their branches and connexions. Markets are held on Tuesday and Friday, and fairs on 10 May, 19 Sept., 7 Oct., and 8 Nov. Business is done in woollen manu-

lacture, ship-building, and coasting. The harbour is small, but has a pier and upwards of 100 small sloops; and is a sub-port to Carnarvon. An island, called Ynys-y-Brawd, divides the entrance of the Maw into two channels; and the large shoal, called Sarn Badrig, lies about 10 miles off. Wilberforce used to spend his autumns at Barmouth when labouring against the slave trade; and a tower anciently stood here which was a retreat of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., when planning his expedition against Richard III. Pop. of the town, about 950.—The sub-district comprises six parishes. Acres, 72,147. Pop., 7,643. Houses, 1,773.

BARMPTON, a township in Haughton-le-Skerne parish, Durham; 3 miles NNE of Darlington. Real property, £2,307. Acres, 1,520. Pop., 127. Houses, 24.

BARMSTON, a township in Washington parish, Durham; on the river Wear, 5 miles W of Sunderland. Acres, 893. Real property, £1,879. Pop., 475. Houses, 89.

BARMSTON, a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 4 miles SE of Burton-Agnes r. station, and 6 S by W of Bridlington. Post-town, Lissett under Hull. Acres, 2,336; of which 156 are water. Real property, £3,857. Pop., 206. Houses, 36. The manor belongs to Sir H. Boynton, Bart.; and the ancient mansion on it is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £1,065.* Patron, Sir H. Boynton, Bart. The church is perpendicular English, has a Norman porch-door, had once a chantry, and contains a circular font with cable moulding and a curious monument to Sir Martin de la Mare. Charities, £22.

BARNABY-ON-THE-MOOR. See **BARNBY-MOOR**.

BARNACK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Stamford; the village and the parish in Northampton, the sub-district variously in Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, and Rutland. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Uffington r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Stamford; and has a post-office under Stamford. Pop., 569. Houses, 137. The parish includes also the hamlets of Pilgate and Southorpe. Acres, 4,440. Real property, £8,699. Pop., 947. Houses, 202. The property is divided among a few. Building-stone is extensively quarried; and was furnished hence for Peterborough and Ely cathedrals, and for several other churches. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £1,025.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is partly early Norman, and in very good condition. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and a poor's estate yielding annually £73.—The sub-district contains sixteen parishes. Acres, 23,722. Pop., 5,692. Houses, 1,148.

BARNACLE, a hamlet in Bulkington parish, Warwick; near the Trent Valley railway, 4 miles SSE of Nuneaton.

BARNACRE-WITH-BONDS, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire; 2 miles NE of Garstang. Acres, 4,316. Real property, £5,809. Pop., 907. Houses, 162.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in the district of Teesdale, Durham. The town, the township, and the chapelry are in the parish of Gainford. The town stands on the left bank of the river Tees, on the line of railway from Darlington to Lancashire, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Darlington. Its site is the side of an eminence rising abruptly from the bank of the river. Its principal street is spacious, and nearly a mile long; and is intersected by smaller streets. The environs are remarkably pleasant, and present romantic scenery, especially along the Tees. A narrow bridge of two pointed arches, built in 1596, spans the river. The market-house is an octagonal freestone building, open at the sides. The church is ancient and cruciform. There are four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institution, national schools, a dispensary, a workhouse, an hospital for aged persons, and some minor charities. The hospital was founded in 1229 by John Baliol of Scotland; and is endowed with 180 acres of land. Remains of an ancient castle, comprising entrance gateway and two towers, stand on the brink of a steep rock, about 80 feet above the Tees; and

command a charming prospect. The castle was founded by Barnard Baliol, son of Guy, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland; and it took its name of Barnard from him, and gave its name of Barnard-Castle to the town. It ruled an extensive domain in Teesdale and Marwood, granted by William Rufus; but was transferred, along with that domain, by Edward I. to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. It remained for five generations with the Beauchamps; then went to the Crown; was inhabited and embellished by Richard III.; and eventually passed by sale to an ancestor of the Duke of Cleveland. The area which it occupied was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; but this is now partly sheep pasture, and partly disposed in orchards. The castle figures in Sir Walter Scott's poem of "Rokeby"; and it gives the titles of Baron and Viscount to the Duke of Cleveland. The town has a head post-office, a r. station with telegraph, three banks, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, a polling-place, and the head quarters of the county militia. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; a fortnightly one, for cattle, sheep, and horses, on every alternate Wednesday; and fairs, on Easter Monday, Whit-Wednesday, and Magdalene day. Manufactures of carpets, plaids, cloth, and shoe-thread are carried on. John Baliol and Hutchinson, the historian of the county, were natives. Pop., 4,178. Houses, 757.—The township comprises 4,007 acres. Real property, £13,337,—of which £1,352 are in mines. Pop., 4,477. Houses, 810.—The chapelry includes three other townships; and it is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £400.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.—The sub-district contains five parishes and parts of five others. Acres, 58,607. Pop., 8,555. Houses, 1,629.

BARNARDISTON, corruptedly **BERNISTON**, a parish in Risbridge district, Suffolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Clare r. station, and 12 SSE of Newmarket. Post-town, Clare, under Sudbury. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £1,489. Pop., 280. Houses, 51. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £191. Patron, the Rev. Val. Ellis. The church is good; and there is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

BARNARD-SAND, a shoal 3 miles long, extending parallel to the coast, off Lowestoft roads, Norfolk. Its breadth is about two furlongs; and its highest part has only two feet water.

BARNARD'S GREEN, a village 1 mile ESE of Great Malvern, Worcester. It has a post-office under Great Malvern; and is a curacy to that place.

BARNARD'S INN. See **LONDON**.

BARNBOW, a hamlet in the township and parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, W. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Leeds.

BARNBROUGH. See **BARNBOROUGH**.

BARNBY, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; near the river Waveney, and near Carlton-Colville r. station, 5 miles E by S of Beccles. Post-town, Mutford-Bridge, under Lowestoft. Acres, 1,099. Real property, £1,418. Pop., 270. Houses, 59. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Mutford, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is old but good. Charities, £9.

BARNBY, or **EAST BARNBY**, a township in Lythe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Whitby. Acres, 1,435; of which 35 are water. Real property, £2,133. Pop., 247. Houses, 50.

BARNBY-BASIN and **BARNBY-FURNACE**, two hamlets in Cawthorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Barnsley.

BARNBY-DUN. See **BARNBY-UPON-DON**.

BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a parish in Newark district, Notts; on the river Fesick, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Claypole r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Newark. Post-town, Claypole, under Newark. Acres, 1,703. Real property, £2,736. Pop., 302. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £184. Patron, Southwell Collegiate Church. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BARNBY-LE-WOLD. See **BARNETBY-LE WOLD**.

BARNBY-MOOR, anciently **BARNABY-ON-THE-MOOR**, a township in Blyth parish, Notts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of East Retford. It includes Bilby; and has a post-office, of the name of Barnby-Moor, under Retford. Real property, £3,602. Pop., 245. Houses, 49.

BARNBY-UPON-DON, or **BARNBY-DUN**, a township and a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Don, and on the Doncaster and Thorne railway, 5 miles NE by N of Doncaster; and it has a station, of the name of Barnby-Dun, on the railway. Acres, 2,230. Real property, £4,259. Pop., 537. Houses, 118. The parish includes also the township of Thorpe-in-Balne; and its post-town is Doncaster. Acres, 3,737. Real property, £5,698. Pop., 644. Houses, 141. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of York. Value, £115. Patron, J. H. Newson, Esq. The church was recently restored. There are two Methodist chapels, an endowed school, and charities £59.

BARNES, a parish in Richmond district, Surrey; on the Richmond railway and the river Thames, 7 miles WSW of Waterloo Bridge station, London. It has a station on the railway; and it contains the village of Barnes and the hamlet of Barnes-Elms or Barn-Elms, both of which have post-offices under Mortlake, London, S. W. Acres, 1,051; of which 115 are water. Real property, £18,738. Pop., 2,359. Houses, 414. The manor was given by King Athelstan to the canons of St. Paul's, London; and was then and afterwards called *Berna*. A tract in the N, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, is engirt by a semicircular sweep of the Thames. Barnes common, contiguous to this on the S, comprises about 500 acres, and lies lower than the level of the Thames' spring tide. Barnes terrace is a pleasant range of houses, chiefly let to summer sojourners. Barn-Elms House was the residence of Sir Francis Walsingham, visited by Queen Elizabeth; afterwards the residence of Heydegger, George II.'s master of the revels, visited by the king; afterwards the property of Sir R. C. Hoare, the antiquary; and now chiefly a modern mansion, belonging to the family of Chayman. A house in the vicinity, the "queen's dairy," was the residence of the celebrated bookseller Jacob Tonson, and the meeting place of the Kitcat club, adorned with portraits of the members, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. This house has gone to ruin; but the portraits have been preserved, and are now at Bayfordbury near Hertford. Cowley, the poet, Fielding, the novelist, and Handel, the composer, were residents of Barnes; Bishop Wilson was for some time rector; and Sir William Blizard, the surgeon, was a native. The duel between the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury, in January 1667-8, was fought near Barn-Elms; and the assassination of the count and the countess D'Antraigues, in 1812, was done in the parish. A suspension bridge, 750 feet long, takes a thoroughfare hence across the Thames to Hammersmith; and a three-arched iron bridge, each arch 100 feet in span, takes across a loop-line of railway from the Barnes station toward the Windsor railway near Hounslow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £375.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church was built in 1150, and looks to be mainly early English, but has been rendered uninteresting by numerous alterations. A recess, with rose-bushes on its S exterior, marks the grave of Edward Rose, a citizen of London, who died in 1653, leaving a bequest of £20 to the poor of the parish, on condition that his monumental tablet should be kept in repair, and have rose-bushes trained around it. A small chapel, of recent erection, stands at Castlenau, built and endowed by Major Boileau; and is served by a curate, with salary of £100. Charities, £43.

BARNES CHINE, a small wild ravine on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Brixton. The cliffs which flank it rise to a considerable height; and a dangerous reef, known as the Shipledge, is near its mouth.

BARNESLEY, a hamlet in Kingston-Lacy manor, Dorset; 2 miles N of Wimborne-Minster.

BARNESLEY, Yorkshire. See **BARNESLEY**.

BARNET, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a dis-

trict, in Herts and Middlesex. The town is called also Chipping-Barnet and High-Barnet. It is partly in the parish of Barnet, Herts, and partly in the parish of South Mimms, Middlesex; and it stands on the top of an eminence, on the great north road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of a station of its own name on the Great Northern railway, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of King's Cross, London. It consists principally of one street upwards of a mile long. St. John's church is an edifice of 1400, erected by John Moot, abbot of St. Albans; has a square embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Ravenscrofts and others. Christ church, on Barnet common, is a recent erection. There are a chapel for Independents, a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, two sets of almshouses, founded in the time of Charles II. and in 1729, charities altogether to the yearly value of £870, and a workhouse built at a cost of £3,757. The town has a head post-office, a telegraph office at the railway station, and two chief inns; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market on Monday used to be largely attended, but has become nearly extinct. Fairs are held on 8, 9, and 10 April, and on 4, 5, and 6 Sept.; and races are run, on Barnet Heath, after the fairs. Much business arose, in the ante-railway times, from the daily transit of nearly 150 public coaches; but this has perished. Several fine seats are in the vicinity; and the place has become a resort for summer residence by the merchants of London. A mineral spring on Barnet Common was discovered in 1652. At the twelfth milestone from London, N of the town, stands a stone column, commemorative of the battle of Barnet Field, fought there in 1471, between the army of the House of York, headed by Edward IV., and that of the House of Lancaster, headed by the Earl of Warwick.

The parish of Barnet bears also the name of Chipping-Barnet; and lies wholly in Herts. Acres, together with the parish of East Barnet, 3,185. Real property, £10,829. Pop., 2,989. Houses, 475. The manor belonged to the abbots of St. Albans. The living is a rectory, with Arkley chapelry, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £435. Patron, the Crown. Christ church is a separate p. curacy. The sub-district comprises the parish of Hadley in Middlesex, and the parishes of Barnet, East Barnet, and Totteridge in Herts. Acres, 7,312. Pop., 5,466. Houses, 929. The district comprehends also the sub-district of South Mimms, containing the parish of South Mimms, in Middlesex, and the parishes of Elstree, Shenley, and Ridge, in Herts; and the sub-district of Finchley, containing the parishes of Finchley and Fryern-Barnet, in Middlesex. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,392. Pop. in 1841, 13,759; in 1861, 19,128. Houses, 3,216. Marriages in 1866, 108; births, 552,—of which 14 were illegitimate; deaths, 570,—of which 127 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 596; births, 4,125; deaths, 4,179. The places of worship in 1851 were 16 of the Church of England, with 5,552 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,478 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 200 s.; 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 520 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 40 s. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 2,107 scholars; 32 private day schools, with 644 s.; 15 Sunday schools, with 1,292 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 58 s.

BARNET (EAST), a parish in Barnet district, Herts; on the Great Northern railway, near Barnet station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Barnet. Post-town, Barnet. Acres, with Barnet, 3,185. Real property, £7,690. Pop., 851. Houses, 167. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester; and till 1866 was united with Barnet. Value, £695.* Patron, the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, in good condition; and belonged to the abbey of St. Albans. There are a national school, and charities £5.

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD, a parish in Granford-Brigg district, Lincoln; on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Brigg. It has a station, of the name of Barnetby, on the railway, and a post-office, of the same name, under Ucleby. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £4,334. Pop., 828. Houses, 136. The liv-

ing is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £400.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is early English. There are three dissenting chapels.

BARNET-FRYERN, a parish in Barset district, Midsex; on the northern verge of the county, 14 mile W by N of Southgate and Colney-Hatch r. station, and 3 miles SSE of Barnet. It contains the hamlet of Colney-Hatch, and part of the village of Whetstone; both of which have post-offices under London N. Acres, 1,292. Real property, £6,552. Pop., 3,344. Houses, 241. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £255.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church was restored in 1853. There are national schools, seven almshouses, and some other charities. Walker, the author of "the Pronouncing Dictionary," was a native; and Judge Popham, a resident. See **COLNEY-HATCH**.

BARNWELL. See **BARNWELL**.

BARNEY, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 5 miles ENE of Fakenham r. station. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 1,389. Real property, £2,105. Pop., 283. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £129.* Patron, Lord Hastings. The church is an old building, with a tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

BARNFIELD (EAST), a hundred in the lathe of Scray, commensurate with the parish of Hawkhurst, Kent. See **HAWKHURST**.

BARN-GREEN, a hamlet in Yardley parish, Worcester; near the Birmingham and Bristol railway, 4 miles NE of Bromsgrove. It has a station on the railway. See **ALVECHURCH**.

BARN-GREEN, a hamlet in Hambleton parish, Hants; 6½ miles SE of Bishops-Waltham.

BARNHAM, a parish in the district of Thetford and county of Suffolk; on the Little Ouse river, 3 miles S of Thetford r. station. Post-town, Thetford. Acres, 5,184. Real property, £2,455. Pop., 475. Houses, 87. Some tumuli in the N are supposed to mark the scene of a conflict, in 870, between King Edward the Elder and the Danes. An ivy-clad square tower belonged to the church of the extinct or incorporated parish of Barnham-St.-Martin. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Euston, in the diocese of Ely. The church was restored and enlarged in 1864. There is a free school.

BARNHAM, a parish in Westhamphett district, Sussex; on the South Coast railway, with a station at the junction of the Bognor branch, 14 mile W of Yapton, and 4¼ SW of Arundel. Post-town, Yapton under Arundel. Acres, 730. Real property, £1,882. Pop., 125. Houses, 27. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £67. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church is very good.

BARNHAM-BROOM, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 3 miles E of Hardingham r. station, and 5 NNW of Wymondham. It has a post-office under Wymondham. Acres, 1,776. Real property, £3,748. Pop., 481. Houses, 110. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Kimberley. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bixton and the vicarage of Kimberley, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £604.* Patron, Earl of Kimberley. The church is a neat structure, with an embattled tower, and has a fine screen.

BARNHILL, a hamlet in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 10 miles SE of Chester. It is a seat of petty sessions.

BARNINGHAM, a parish in the district of Thetford and county of Suffolk; 2½ miles S of the Little Ouse river, and 9 SE of Thetford r. station. It has a post-office under Bury-St.-Edmunds. Acres, 1,586. Real property, £2,932. Pop., 489. Houses, 109. Barningham Park is the seat of R. Inat, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Coney-Weston, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £770.* Patron, R. Inat, Esq. The church is a brick building, with a stone tower, and has a brass of 1499. There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and charities £55.

BARNINGHAM, a township in the district of Tees-

dale, and a parish partly also in the district of Richmond, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on a tributary of the Tees, near Arkengarth forest, 5½ miles SE of Barnard-Castle r. station; and has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 3,451. Real property, £3,350. Pop., 307. Houses, 78. The parish includes also the townships of Seargill and Hope; and part of the township of Newsham. Acres, 10,771. Real property, with the rest of Newsham, £8,998. Pop., 526. Houses, 129. Much of the surface is upland moor. Barningham Park is the seat of the Milbanks. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £553.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £20.

BARNINGHAM (GREAT). See **BARNINGHAM-TOWN**.

BARNINGHAM (LITTLE), or **BARNINGHAM-PARVA**, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; 5½ miles NNW of Aylsham, and 13 E by N of Ryburgh r. station. Post-town, Ippinge, under Norwich. Acres, 1,224. Real property, £1,873. Pop., 273. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. A market and a fair were formerly held here, under charter of Edward I. to Walter de Berningham, lord of the manor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £180. Patrons, G. D. Graver, T. L. Graver, and G. B. Knight, Esqs. The church is old but good.

BARNINGHAM-MAGNA. See **BAESINGHAM-TOWN**.

BARNINGHAM-NORWOOD, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 4½ miles ESE of Holt, and 16 ENE of Ryburgh r. station. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Acres, 831. Real property, £1,065. Pop., 30. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £156. Patron, Trustees of late W. H. Wyndham, Esq. The church has an ancient brass, and is tolerable.

BARNINGHAM-PARVA. See **BARNINGHAM (LITTLE)**.

BARNINGHAM-TOWN, or **B. WINTER**, or **B. MAGNA**, or **B. GREAT**, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 5 miles SE of Holt, and 15 ENE of Ryburgh r. station. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Acres, 833. Real property, £1,036. Pop., 125. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. Barningham Hall, a fine Tudor mansion, is the seat of J. T. Mott, Esq. A market and a fair were formerly held in the parish, under grant of Edward II. to Roger le Curzam. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £135.* Patron, J. T. Mott, Esq. The church is partly a ruin.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 3 miles W of Waltham r. station, and 5 SW by S of Great Grimsby. Post-town, Waltham, under Grimsby. Acres, 1,460. Real property, £1,781. Pop., 242. Houses, 60. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £235. Patron, Southwell Church. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels.

BARNOLDSWICK, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Skipton, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 5 miles N of Colne; and has a post-office under Colne. A railway from it, 2 miles long, to the Leeds and Bradford, was authorised in 1867. Acres, 2,020. Pop., 2,810. Houses, 550. The parish is also called Gill-Kirk, from the situation of its church on the verge of a deep glen; and includes likewise the townships of Salterforth, Coates, and Brodgen-with-Admergill. Acres, 6,040. Real property, £12,515. Pop., 3,478. Houses, 687. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is hilly and high. An abbey was founded here in 1147; but, in consequence of local disputes, was removed to Kipstall. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £162.* Patron, R. Hodson, Esq. The church is Norman. There are four dissenting chapels and a national school.—The sub-district comprises four parishes. Acres, 17,463. Pop., 5,936. Houses, 1,191.

BARNSCAR, a ruined town on Birkby Fell, 3¼ mile E of Ravenglass, Cumberland. Traces of streets and houses occur throughout an area of about 300 yards by 100; and some silver coins have been found. But the history of the place has perplexed antiquaries.

BARNSDALE, a hamlet in the township and parish of Campsall, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Doncaster. Barnsdale forest adjacent was the haunt of Robin Hood, and is noted in old song as the scene of his curious adventure with the Bishop of Hereford.

"Then Robin he took the bishop by the hand,
And led him to merry Barnsdale;
He made him to stay and sup with him that night,
And to drink wine, beer, and ale."

BARNSHAW. See GOOSTREY-CUM-BARNSHAW.

BARNSIDE, a hamlet in Hepworth township, Kirkburton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Huddersfield.

BARNSELEY, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 2 miles E of Bridgnorth.

BARNSELEY, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; near the river Colne, 4 miles NE of Cirencester r. station. It has a post-office under Cirencester. Acres, 2,090. Real property, £1,852. Pop., 327. Houses, 64. The chief property belongs to Sir W. Musgrave, Bart. The manor belonged formerly to the Perrots and the Bourchiers; and the old mansion of the latter still stands. Barnsley Park, the seat of the present proprietor, is extensive; and the mansion is in the Italian style, and contains some frescoes and antiques. Freestone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £320.* Patron, Sir W. Musgrave, Bart. The church is transition Norman, and was recently restored. Charities, £15.

BARNSELEY, a town, a township, three chapelries, a sub-district, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands in a fertile tract, on the river Dearne, at a focus of railways and canals, 10 miles by road, and 11½ by railway, south of Wakefield. Railways go from it north-westward, south-westward, and south-eastward; and canals connect it northward with Wakefield, and eastward with the Don. It figures in Domesday as a manorial seat, under the name of Bernesley; and was known afterwards as Bleak Barnesley or Black Barnsley; but is now a busy and flourishing scene of manufacturing industry. It consists chiefly of narrow streets, and is straggling and plain, yet has two large market-places and some handsome houses, and is built principally of stone from quarries in the neighbourhood; and it is governed by a local board of health. Its chief objects are waterworks, enlarged in 1868; a handsome court-house, built in 1861, at a cost of about £4,000; a large corn-exchange, in the Grecian style; a public park presented to the town by Joseph Loeke, Esq., and containing a statue of him by Marochetti, erected in 1866; a church, rebuilt in 1821; two handsome churches, built in 1822 and 1858, the former at a cost of £5,918; a beautiful Independent chapel, built in 1851, at a cost of £5,000; a fine and very spacious Wesleyan chapel; eight other dissenting chapels; a Roman Catholic chapel; an ultra-mural cemetery with two mortuary chapels, formed at a cost of £7,000; a mechanics' institution; a Franklin institution; an endowed grammar-school; a workhouse; and charities £306 a year.

The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; and it is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and publishes four weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on the Wednesday before 28 Feb., 13 May, and 11 Oct. Wire-drawing was carried on from at least the time of James I., and had long the reputation of producing the best wire in the kingdom, but has now very greatly declined. The manufacture of linen cloth, damasks, diapers, ducks, checks, ticks, and similar fabrics, took the place of the wire-drawing, and is very prosperous. The yarn is partly spun in large mills on the spot, and partly brought from the mills of Leeds; and is woven principally by the weavers in their own houses. About 1,000 power-looms and about 3,500 hand-looms are employed. Bleaching, dyeing, wool-working, glass-making, and iron-working also are carried on. Extensive coal mines likewise are in the neighbourhood. An explosion, with loss of 72 lives, took place,

in 1847, at the Oaks colliery; and another, with similar loss, took place, in December 1862, at Worsbrough. The pop. in 1801 was little above 3,000; in 1861, was upwards of 17,000; in 1865, nearly 20,000.

The township includes also the hamlets of Old Barnsley, Measbrough, Kinston-place, and Old Mill; and is in the parish of Silkstone. Acres, 4,000. Real property, £69,154; of which £14,490 are in mines. Pop., 17,890. Houses, 3,565.—The chapelries are St. Mary, of old date; St. George, constituted in 1831; and St. John, in 1844. The three jointly comprise the township. The livings are St. M. a rectory, St. G. and St. J. vicarages, in the dio. of Ripon. Value of St. M., £400; of St. G., £300; of St. J., £300. Patron of St. M. and St. G., the Bishop of Ripon; of St. J., alternately the Crown and the Bishop.—The sub-district comprises parts of the parishes of Silkstone, Darton, Roystone, and Darfield. Acres, 10,628. Pop., 25,468. Houses, 5,125. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Darton, containing parts of the parishes of Darton and Roystone; the sub-district of Darfield, containing parts of the parishes of Darfield and Wath-upon-Deane; and the sub-district of Worsbrough, containing parts of the parishes of Darfield and Silkstone. Acres, 35,376. Poor-rates in 1866, £19,024. Pop. in 1861, 45,797. Houses, 9,094. Marriages in 1866, 448; births, 2,143,—of which 138 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,293,—of which 710 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 3,121; births, 16,907; deaths, 9,713. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 9,014 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 377 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 390 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 19 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,993 s.; 6 of New Connection Methodists, with 1,403 s.; 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,539 s.; 4 of the Wesleyan Association, with 870 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 130 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 500 s. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 2,875 scholars; 44 private day schools, with 1,217 s.; 54 Sunday schools, with 6,100 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 154 s.

BARNSELEY CANAL, a canal, 15 miles long, in W. R. Yorkshire. It goes from Corthorn in the vicinity of Barnsley, to the river Calder near Wakefield; joins the Dove and Dearne canal; crosses the Dearne by an aqueduct of 5 arches; passes Roystone and Sandall, both in the vicinity of the North Midland railway; and makes an aggregate descent of 153 feet, with 21 locks. It was opened in 1799.

BARNSELEY OLD, a hamlet in Barnsley township, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NW of Barnsley.

BARNSTAPLE, a town, a bay, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Devon. The town is a seaport, a borough, and the capital of North Devon. It stands on the right bank of the river Taw, about 6 miles from its mouth, at an elbow of the North Devon railway, 9 miles NE of Bideford, and 39½ NW of Exeter. Its site is a pleasant valley, bounded by a semicircular range of hills, to which the river forms a chord; and its environs abound in charming spots, and command brilliant views over land and sea. Two of the best views are from the road to Bideford, and from Codlun hill, 623 feet high. The town was known to the ancient Britons as Tunge Abertawe,—to the Saxons as Berdenestaple; and it is now popularly called Barum. It formed part of a domain of the Saxon kings; was for some time a residence of Athelstane; and received from him various liberties and rights. An ancient castle stood at it, built by Athelstane, and strengthened after the Conquest; but is now represented only by a mound. The town fitted out three ships, in 1583, for the fleet raised to repel the Spanish Armada; and it took part with the Parliaments in the time of Charles I., and underwent some sharp events in the wars which followed. Three monastic edifices were erected at it, a Clunian monastery, an Augustinian friary, and an hospital to the Holy Trinity; but are all extinct.

The town is well aligned, and one of the most agreeable in the county. A bridge of 16 arches, supposed to

have been built in the 13th century, spans the river, and was widened in 1834. Queen Anne's Walk, on the quay, west of the bridge, is a colonnade, upwards of 60 feet long, erected in the time of Queen Anne, adorned with a statue of that monarch, used originally as an exchange, and reconstructed by the corporation in 1798. The North Walk, further west, is a promenade, by the side of the river, planted with trees. The market-place in High-street was enlarged, and a new and elegant town-hall erected, in 1855, at a cost of upwards of £8,000. The corn-market is at the upper end; and a music hall is over it. The theatre, in Boutport-street, built in 1834, is small but very neat. The North Devon infirmary, at the foot of Litchdon-street, is a fine massive edifice. The borough jail is a substantial structure, with capacity for 10 male and 9 female prisoners. There are also a custom-house, a dispensary, a work-house, five suites of almshouses, a free grammar-school, a blue-coat school, a variety of day schools and benefactions, and a literary and scientific institution. The parish church, nearly in the centre of the town, is a spacious ancient structure, bearing many evidences of the hand of time; and has a curious timber spire, covered with lead, warped by the sun, and leaning to the south. Holy Trinity church, at the south end of the town, has a tower 133 feet high, and was built in 1843. St. Mary Magdalene church is a plain structure, erected in 1846. The independent chapel is a very fine building. The Wesleyan chapel was rebuilt in 1869, and is in the decorated English style. The Roman Catholic chapel is a recent erection in very chaste style. There are three Baptist chapels, and a chapel for Bible Christians.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station, three banking-offices, and two chief inns; and it is the head-quarters of the North Devon militia, and publishes three weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Friday; and a fair on the Wednesday after 19 Sept. The manufacture of woollens was formerly extensive, and is still carried on. Manufactures of bobbin-net, paper, pottery, leather, and malt also exist; and ship-building is prominent. The chief commerce is in exports of grain, wool, oak-bark, leather, and earthenware; and in imports of coal, fruit, wine, and foreign timber. The vessels belonged to the port and its sub-ports, at the beginning of 1868, were 62 small ones of aggregate 2,058 tons, and 31 large ones of aggregate 2,866 tons; and those which entered, in 1867, were 11 of aggregate 2,457 tons from the colonies and foreign countries, and 1,484 of aggregate 74,923 tons coastwise; and 236 of the latter were steamers. The customs, in 1867, were £7,447. The town was made a borough by Edward I.; sends two members to parliament; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Its limits as a borough, both parliamentary and municipal, include all the parish of Barnstaple and parts of the parishes of Pilton and Bishops-Tawton. Electors in 1868, 763. Direct taxation, £4,959. Real property, £29,490. Pop. in 1851, 11,371; in 1861, 10,743. Houses, 2,186. Bishops Jewel and Gay were educated at the grammar-school; and Dr. Parsons, the author of "Japhet," was a native.

The bay expands north and south at the mouth of the Taw; has there a dangerous bar; measures 15 miles across the entrance, from Morte point to Hartland point; lies much exposed to westerly winds; and includes, on the south side, Clovelly roadstead, with from 4 to 8 fathoms water. The navigation up from it to Barnstaple is through a narrow channel, with never more than 12 feet water.—The parish, though not containing all the borough, extends beyond the town. Acres, 1,102. Rated property, £18,826. Pop., 8,127. Houses, 1,624. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £245. Patron, Lord Wharncell. Holy Trinity is a p. curacy, St. Mary Magdalene a vicarage; the former of the value of £120, in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter; the latter of the value of £150, in the patronage of alternately the Crown and the Bishop of Exeter.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Barnstaple, Swim-

bridge, Landkey, and Goodleigh. Acres, 12,711. Pop., 10,652. Houses, 2,167. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Paracombe, containing the parishes of Paracombe, Highbray, Challacombe, Brendon, Countisbury, Lynton, Martinhoe, and Treutishoe, and part of the extra-parochial tract of Exmoor Forest; the sub-district of Combmartin, containing the parishes of Combmartin, Kentisbury, Arlington, Loxhore, Bratton-Fleming, Stoke-Rivers, and Sherwill; the sub-district of Ilfracombe, containing the parishes of Ilfracombe, Bittadon, Berryn-arbor, East Down, and West Down; the sub-district of Braunton, containing the parishes of Braunton, Morthoe, Georgeham, Henton-Punchardon, Marwood, Ashford, and Pilton; and the sub-district of Bishops-Tawton, containing the parishes of Bishops-Tawton, Frenington, Instow, Westleigh, Newton-Tracey, Horwood, Tavstock, and Atherington. Acres, 149,729. Poor-rates in 1866, £15,117. Pop. in 1861, 36,293. Houses, 7,550. Marriages in 1866, 246; births, 1,128,—of which 88 were illegitimate; deaths, 639,—of which 182 were at ages under 5 years, and 39 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,621; births, 10,413; deaths, 6,563. The places of worship in 1851 were 40 of the Church of England, with 11,563 sittings; 13 of Independents, with 2,761 s.; 15 of Baptists, with 2,334 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 45 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,753 s.; 10 of Bible Christians, with 1,554 s.; 3 of Brethren, with 180 s.; 4 undefined, with 1,120 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, s. not reported. The schools in 1851 were 44 public day schools, with 2,620 scholars; 82 private day schools, with 1,692 s.; and 64 Sunday schools, with 4,489 s.

BARNSTON, a township in Woodchurch parish, Cheshire; 4 miles N of Great Neston. It has a post-office under Birkenhead. There is a tunnel of the Grand Trunk canal here, 550 yards long. Acres, 1,063. Real property, £1,325. Pop., 252. Houses, 52.

BARNSTON, or BIRNSTON, a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; on the river Chelmer, 2 miles SE of Dunmow r. station, and 7½ WSW of Braintree. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,442. Real property, £2,415. Pop., 192. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. Barnston Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £335. Patron, the Rev. W. Tuke. The church is Norman.

BARNSTONE, a chapelry in Langar parish, Notts; 3½ miles S of Elton r. station, and 5 SE of Bingham. Post-town, Elton, under Nottingham. Pop., 169. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Langar, in the diocese of Lincoln.

BARNT-GREEN. See BARN-GREEN, Worcester.

BARTON, a township and a chapelry in Great Eudworth parish, Cheshire. The township lies near the Northwestern railway, 2 miles NW of Northwich; and has a post-office under that town. Acres, 751. Real property, £3,052. Pop., 1,219. Houses, 264. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1843. Pop., 1,431. Houses, 310. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120. Patron, the Bishop. The church is good; and there are three Methodist chapels.

BARNWELL. See BARNWELL-ST.-ANDREW.

BARNWELL, or ST. ANDREW-THE-LESS. See CAMBRIDGE.

BARNWELL-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; on the Peterborough railway, ¼ a mile S of Barnwell station, and 3 miles SSE of Oundle. Post-town, Barnwell-St.-Andrew, under Oundle. Acres, 1,680. Real property, £1,938. Pop., 115. Houses, 29. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Barnwell-St.-Andrew, in the diocese of Peterborough.

BARNWELL-ST.-ANDREW, a village and a parish in Oundle district, Northampton. The village stands adjacent to the Peterborough railway, 2¼ miles SSE of Oundle; and has a station, of the name of Barnwell, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Barnwell-St.-Andrew, under Oundle. Its name is alleged to be a corruption of "Bairn's well;" and is said to have arisen

from an old superstitious belief, that some wells in the neighbourhood had a miraculous efficacy to cure the diseases of children. The parish comprises 1,740 acres. Real property, £2,339. Pop., 240. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. A castle was erected here, in 1152, by Reginald le Moine, and passed to the family of Montague; and the ruin of it, comprising a quadrangular court, with massive circular towers at the corners, and a grand gateway on the south side, is an interesting specimen of early Norman castellated architecture. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Barnwell-All-Saints, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £203. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is early English, and has a tower and spire. An hospital for the poor, founded in the time of James I., has an income of £316; and other charities have £125.

BARNWOOD, a parish in the district and county of Gloucester; on the Fosse-way and Cheltenham railway, 2 miles ESE of Gloucester. Post-town, Gloucester. Acres, 1,471. Real property, £5,133. Pop., 507. Houses, 110. The property is much subdivided. Barnwood Court and Barnwood House are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £195. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church is tolerable.

BAROQ, a township in Llanfairtalhaiarn parish, Denbighshire; 9 miles WNW of Denbigh. Pop., 197.

BARON-HILL, the seat of Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart., in Anglesey; on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Beaumaris. The mansion comprises part of a structure of 1618 by Sir Richard Bulkeley; but consists chiefly of a fine edifice, built by the last Lord Bulkeley, after designs by Mr. S. Wyatt. The grounds are beautiful, and are liberally open to the public; and they contain, a short distance from the house, under a monumental recess, the stone coffin of Joan, daughter of King John of England, and wife of Llewelyn-ap-Iorwerth, prince of North Wales, originally placed in the neighbouring priory of Llanvaes, and brought hither in 1803 by Lord Bulkeley.

BARON'S PARK. See **BARRON'S PARK**.

BARONY, a township in St. Andrew-Auckland parish, Durham; on the river Gaunless, and on the Northern Counties Union railway, at Evenwood station, 7 miles SW of Bishop-Auckland. It includes the hamlet of Evenwood; contains extensive coal-mines; and belongs to the Bishop of Durham. Acres, 5,336. Real property, £10,247,—of which £4,820 are in mines. Pop., 2,674. Houses, 515.

BARRAS, a railway station in Westmoreland; on the South Durham and Lancashire Union railway, between Bowes and Kirby-Stephen.

BARR (GREAT), a village, a township, and a chapelry in Aldridge parish, Stafford. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Walsall r. station; has a post-office under Birmingham; and is a seat of petty sessions. The township comprises 4,960 acres. Real property, £8,405. Pop., 1,075. Houses, 220. Barr Hall is the seat of Sir E. D. Scott, Bart.; and stands amid charming grounds, in a beautiful valley. An urn, near the flower-garden, is monumental of Miss Mary Dolman, the cousin of Shenstone. Barr Beacon, 653 feet high, is said to have been the seat of the Archdruid; and was used by the Saxons and the Danes as a place of alarm-fires.—The chapelry is conterminous with the township; and is a vicarage in the dio. of Lichfield. Value, £405. Patron, Sir E. D. Scott, Bart. The church stands at the village; and is a handsome recent structure, with an eastern painted window by Egginton. A school has an endowed income of £67, and other charities have £35.

BAER (PERRY). See **PERRY-BAER**.

BARRASFORD, a township in Chollerton parish, Northumberland; on the North Tyne river, and on the Border Counties railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Hexham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hexham. The right of a weekly market for it was obtained by Robert de Umfraville from Edward I.; but has long been in abeyance. Acres, 1,394. Pop., 215. Houses, 47.

BARRAWAY, or **BARWAY**, a hamlet in Soham parish, Cambridge; near the river Ouse, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by E of Ely. Pop., 71. It is a chapelry to the vicarage of Soham.

BARRICANE, a creek on the N coast of Devon; between Morte point and Woolacombe sands, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Ilfracombe. It is notable for great profusion and variety of ocean-flowers, sea-weeds, and shells.

BARRINGTON, a parish in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge; on the river Cam, 6 miles W by S of Shelford r. station, and 7 SSW of Cambridge. It has a post-office under Royston. Acres, 2,129. Real property, £3,792. Pop., 563. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £107.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is old but good; and there are a neat Independent chapel, and charities £43.

BARRINGTON, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Ilminster, and 5 SW of Langport r. station. It includes the hamlet of Barrington Hill, and part of the hamlet of Westport; and its post-town is Ilminster. Acres, 1,656. Real property, £3,557. Pop., 501. Houses, 104. The property is much subdivided. Barrington Court was a seat of the Pheleips and the Strodes, visited in the time of the latter by the Duke of Monmouth. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Bath and Wells. Value, £84. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is ancient. There are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school.

BARRINGTON (GREAT), a parish in the district of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucester; on the verge of the county, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Burford, and 7 SW of Shipton r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Barrington, under Faringdon. Acres, 2,933. Real property, £3,517. Pop., 496. Houses, 107. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, prior to the Conquest, to Earl Harold; and belongs now to Lord Dynevor. The present mansion on it is an elegant modern edifice, within a park about 3 miles in circuit; and a previous mansion was built in 1734 by Lord Chancellor Talbot, and soon afterwards destroyed by fire. Quarries of excellent freestone are worked; and supplied the material for Blenheim House and for the restoration of Westminster Abbey. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £221. Patron, Lord Dynevor. The church is a handsome building, with pinnacled tower; was erected in the time of Henry VII.; and has monuments of Captain Edward Bray and Lord Chancellor Talbot. Charities, £17.

BARRINGTON HILL. See **BARRINGTON**, Somerset.

BARRINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in Northleach district, Gloucester; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Burford, and 7 SW of Shipton r. station. Post-town, Barrington, under Faringdon. Acres, 925. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 151. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £100.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good; and there are charities £66.

BARRON'S PARK, a hamlet in Desford parish, Leicester; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Market-Bosworth. Pop., 13.

BARROW (THE), a stream of Westmoreland; falling into the Durbeck, near Howeshouse.

BARROW (THE), a rivulet of Cumberland; falling into Derwent water, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Keswick. A cascade of two falls occurs on it, altogether 122 feet; and is approached through the beautiful grounds of Barrow House, the seat of S. Z. Langton, Esq.

BARROW, a parish in Great Boughton district, Cheshire; on a stream which goes northward to the Mersey, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Dunham r. station, and 5 ENE of Chester. It includes the townships of Great Barrow and Little Barrow; and has fairs on 22 June and 22 Dec.; and its post-town is Tarvin, under Chester. Acres, 2,916. Real property, £4,951. Pop., 623. Houses, 113. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £263.* Patron, Lord H. Cholmondeley. The church is early English. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school built in 1865, and charities £9.

BARROW, a township in Boddington parish, Glou-

oester; 4 miles NW of Cheltenham. A hill here commands an extensive view, including 36 churches.

BARROW, a township in Holystone parish, Northumberland; 10 miles WNW of Rothbury. Pop., 14.

BARROW, a parish in Madely district, Salop; on the Much-Wenlock railway, 3 miles E of Much-Wenlock. Post-town, Much-Wenlock, under Wellington. Acres, 3,013. Real property, £3,780. Pop., 365. Houses, 65. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to Willey, in the diocese of Hereford. The church was restored in 1850. There is an endowed school, with £34 a-year.

BARROW, a parish, with a village, in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 1½ mile S of Higham r. station, and 6 W of Bury-St.-Edmunds. It has a post-office under Bury-St.-Edmunds, and a fair on 1 May. Acres, 2,665. Real property, £4,693. Pop., 1,030. Houses, 216. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £690.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church was restored in 1852. There is an Independent chapel. A school has an endowed income of £20, and other charities £60. Francis, the translator of Horace, was rector.

BARROW, a hamlet in Wath-upon-Dearne parish, W. Yorkshire; 3½ miles N of Rotherham.

BARROW, Leicester. See **BARROW-UPON-SOAR**.

BARROW, or **BERK**, a hamlet in Cottesmore parish, Rutland; 5½ miles NNE of Oakham.

BARROW, or **BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, a seaport town and two chapels in Dalton-in-Furness parish, Lancashire. The town stands at the terminus of a branch of the Furness railway, opposite Walney Island, 8 miles SW of Ulverston; was only a village, with a pop. of 325, so late as 1847; rose to a pop. of about 2,000 in 1847, and to a pop. of more than 12,000 in 1868; owed its rise mainly to rapid development of mineral wealth in its vicinity; began, in 1867, to acquire a grand artificial harbour, with docks and wharves, estimated to cost about £300,000; imports large quantities of timber and coal; has a long range of blast furnaces, extensive foundries, and steel-works, large timber-yards, ship-building yards, and saw-mills; draws from neighbouring mines about 400,000 tons of iron ore a-year; produces about 4,000 tons of pig-iron weekly; converts about one-fifth of that quantity into steel by the Bessemer process; exports, in addition to its iron produce, about 3,000 tons of copper ore and about 20,000 tons of slate a-year; is built on a regular plan, chiefly with streets crossing at right angles; and has a head post-office, a fine new r. station with telegraph, a spacious town-hall and market-house built in 1865, an assembly-room, a temperance hall, a subscription news-room and library, a mechanics' institute, a police office, a custom-house, a church in the geometric style built in 1859, another church built in 1867, an Independent chapel in the early English style, a Wesleyan chapel of 1863, a Welsh chapel of 1864, a Roman Catholic chapel of 1866, and a national school.—The chapels are St. George and St. James, and were constituted, the former in 1863, the latter in 1867. The livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Carlisle. Value of St. G., £149.* of St. J., £150. Patron of St. G., the Duke of Devonshire; of St. J., Trustees.

BARROWBY, a parish, with three hamlets, in Grantham district, Lincoln; on the Grantham and Nottingham railway, 1½ mile W of Grantham. It has a post-office under Grantham. Acres, 4,462. Real property, £7,969. Pop., 862. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £1,200.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good.

BARROWBY, W. R. Yorkshire. See **AUSTHORPE**, and **BARWICK-IN-ELMET**.

BARROWBY, N. R. Yorkshire. See **BORROWBY**.

BARROW-COMMON. See **ASHTON (LONG)**.

BARROWDEN, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Uppingham, Rutland. The parish lies on the river Welland, 3 miles NE of Seaton r. station, and 6 E of Uppingham. Post-town, Morcott, under Uppingham. Acres, 2,073. Real property, £2,866. Pop., 653.

Houses, 147. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £433.* Patron, the Marquis of Exeter. The church is good. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities 247.—The sub-d. contains ten parishes. Pop., 3,887.

BARROW (EAST and WEST), a shoal, partly dry at low water, about 12 miles E of Foulness, Essex. It extends from NE to SW; is 15 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles broad; and has from 1 to 4 fathoms water. A floating light is near the inner end. A navigable channel, called Barrow Deep, with from 5 to 10 fathoms water, is on the one side; and another, called the Swin Deep, more used by ships, is on the other.

BARROWFORD, a township and a chapel in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the East Lancashire railway, 2 miles W of Colne; and has a post-office under Burnley. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £7,754. Pop., 2,880. Houses, 612. The property is much subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton manufactories.—The chapel was constituted in 1843; and bears the name of Barrowford-Colne, or Colne-Barrowford. Pop., 2,796. Houses, 591. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church is recent; and there are four dissenting chapels.

BARROW (GREAT). See **BARROW**, Cheshire.

BARROW GREEN. See **OXSTEAD**.

BARROW-GURNEY, a parish in Bedminster district, Somerset; 1½ mile SSE of Burton r. station, and 5 WSW of Bristol. Post-town, Long-Ashton, under Bristol. Acres, 2,026. Real property, £3,360. Pop., 321. House, 61. The property is divided among four. Barrow Court, near Barrow Hill, is a fine Tudor mansion, the seat of J. H. Blagrove, Esq., and occupies the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded by the Fitzhardinges. The living is a donative in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £66.* Patron, J. H. Blagrove, Esq.

BARROW-HAVEN. See **BARROW-UPON-HUMBER**.

BARROW-HILL, an eminence adjacent to Englishcombe village, Somerset; 3 miles SW of Bath. It surmounts an elevated ridge; is about 100 feet high; figures conspicuously in the view from Bath; and, if artificial, is one of the largest barrows in England.

BARROW-HILL, a quondam Roman station on Watling-street, near Davenport, Northamptonshire.

BARROW-HILL, an eminence on Akeman-street, in Wychood forest, Oxford; 5½ NE of Burford.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS. See **BARROW**, Lancashire.

BARROW (LITTLE). See **BARROW**, Cheshire.

BARROW-MINCHIN, a hamlet in Barrow-Gurney parish, Somerset.

BARROW (NORTH), a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Wilts and Somerset railway, 3 miles SW of Castle-Cary. Post-town, Castle-Cary, under Bath. Acres, 751. Real property, with South Barrow, £2,481. Pop., 114. Houses, 24. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £148.* Patron, Lord Portman. The church is good.

BARROW (SOUTH), a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Wilts and Somerset railway, 4 miles SW of Castle-Cary. Post-town, Castle-Cary, under Bath. Acres, 752. Real property, with North Barrow, £2,481. Pop., 140. Houses, 29. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £80. Patron, Mrs. Toogood. The church is good.

BARROW-UPON-HUMBER, a village and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands 2½ miles E of Barton; and has a post-office under Uleby. The parish includes also New Holland; lies on the Humber, nearly opposite Hull; has a ferry there, at Barrow-Haven, to Hull; and is traversed, along the coast, by the Barton branch railway, with a regular station at New Holland, and a road-side one at Barrow-Haven. Acres, 5,990; of which 1,370 are water. Real property, £10,107. Pop., 2,443. Houses, 543. The property is much subdivided. An ancient monastery, founded by Wulphar, king of Mercia, stood at a place called Al Barwe. An extensive entrenchment, called the Castle, and supposed to have been an ancient British camp, exists about a mile

NW of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £260. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good. An endowment for an afternoon preacher yields £160 a-year; and charities yield £41. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

BARROW-UPON-SOAR, a village, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Leicester. The village stands on the river Soar, and on the Midland railway, 3 miles SE of Loughborough; and it has a station, of the name of Barrow, on the railway, and a post-office, of the same name, under Loughborough. It is inhabited principally by gentry, farmers, labourers, and quarrymen, together with workers in lace and hosiery; and it has long been noted for a hard blue limestone which contains interesting fossils, and makes an esteemed cement under water.—The township includes the village, and comprises 2,510 acres. Pop., 1,800. Houses, 404.—The parish includes also the townships of Mountsorrel-North-End and Quorndon, the liberty of Beaumanor, the chapelry of Woodhouse, and the hamlets of Woodhouse-Eaves and Maplewell. Acres, 9,160. Real property, £3,182. Pop., 5,621. Houses, 1,231. The manor was known to the Saxons as Barwe, and belonged to Hugh Lupus. The property is now much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £326.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is partly old,—was partly rebuilt in 1862. The vicarages of Mountsorrel-North-End, Quorndon, and Woodhouse are separate charges. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. Perkins' grammar-school has an endowed income of £110; Babington's alms-houses, £475; Beveridge's benefactions, for certain religious ends, £224; and other charities £170. Bishop Beveridge, who died in 1703, was a native.

The sub-district comprises Barrow-upon-Soar township, and the parishes of Walton-on-the-Wolds, Seagrave, Thrusington, Ratchliffe-on-the-Wreak, Cossington, and Sibley. Acres, 13,521. Pop., 5,144. Houses, 1,169. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Quorndon, containing the parish of Swithland, the extra-parochial tract of Ulverscroft, and parts of the parishes of Rothley and Barrow-upon-Soar; the sub-district of Rothley, containing the parishes of Wanlip, Threaston, and Newton-Linford, the extra-parochial tracts of Rothley-Temple, Broadgate, Anstey-Pastures, Beaumont-Leys, Sherman's-Grounds, Gilroes, and Leicester-Abbey, and parts of the parishes of Rothley and Belgrave; and the sub-district of Syston, containing the parishes of Syston, Rearsby, Queeniborough, South Croxton, Beely, and Barkby, and part of the parish of Belgrave. Acres, 47,863. Poor rates in 1866, £11,830. Pop. in 1861, 19,773. Houses, 4,460. Marriages in 1866, 127; births, 712,—of which 49 were illegitimate; deaths, 398,—of which 150 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,428; births, 6,494; deaths, 4,316. The places of worship in 1851 were 27 of the Church of England, with 7,364 sittings; 14 of Baptists, with 2,209 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,551 s.; 14 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,121 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 405 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 120 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 204 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,774 scholars; 44 private day schools, with 927 s.; 53 Sunday schools, with 3,963 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 131 s. The workhouse is in Rothley township, and was built at a cost of £6,400.

BARROW-UPON-TRENT, a township and a parish in Derbyshire. The township is in Shardlow district; and lies on the river Trent, adjacent to the Grand Trunk canal, 3½ miles E by N of Willington r. station, and 6 S of Derby. Real property, £2,345. Pop., 260. Houses, 61. The parish is partly also in Borton-upon-Trent district; and includes likewise the liberty of Arleston and Sinfen, and the township of Twyford and Stenson. Post-town, Chellaston, under Derby. Acres, 5,810. Real property, £3,303. Pop., 526. Houses, 111. The property

is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Twyford, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £105. Patron, A. Moore, Esq. The church is old but good; and there are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and charities £30.

BARRULE (NORTH and SOUTH), two eminences at the ends of the mountain ridge across the centre of the Isle of Man. The former is 2 miles SSW of Ramsey, and 1,840 feet high; and the latter is 5 miles SSE of Peel, and 1,545 feet high.

BARRY, a village, an island, and a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan. The village stands on the coast, opposite the island, 9 miles SE of Cowbridge; is a suburb to Cardiff; and has acquired importance by a harbour act of 1866, and by acts of 1865–6 for railways to the South Wales line at Peterston, to Sully, and to Penarth.—The island comprises about 300 acres; and is separated from the mainland only by a narrow channel, passable for carriages at low water.—The parish contains 570 acres of land and 265 of water; and its post-town is Barry under Cardiff. Real property, £634. Pop., 87. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. There are ruins of an ancient castle and an ancient chapel. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Porthkerry, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good.

BARSBY a chapelry in Ashby-Folville parish, Leicestershire; 6 miles E of Syston r. station, and 10 NE of Leicester. Post-town, Gaddesby under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £2,219. Pop., 299. Houses, 63. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BARSHAM, a parish in Wangford district, Suffolk; near the river Waveney, 2 miles W by S of Beccles r. station. Post-town, Beccles. Acres, 1,871. Real property, £2,976. Pop., 239. Houses, 49. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £531.* Patron, Mrs. Anna M. Suckling. The church has a remarkable east front of 1617–37, and a round west tower; and contains a round decorated font, a brass of 1390, and a brick altar-tomb of 1599. Echard, the ecclesiastical historian and early gazetteer writer, who died in 1730, and Catherine, the mother of Lord Nelson, were natives.

BARSHAM (EAST), a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Norfolk railway, 2½ miles N of Fakenham. Post-town, Fakenham. Acres, 1,167. Real property, £1,932. Pop., 221. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Little Snoring, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £645.* Patron, Lord Hastings. The church is old but good. Henry VIII. walked barefooted from East Barsham to Walsingham, in 1510, to make a votive offering of a necklace.

BARSHAM (NORTH), a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Norfolk railway, 2 miles SW of New Walsingham. Post-town, New Walsingham under Fakenham. Acres, 1,015. Real property, £1,609. Pop., 57. Houses, 14. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £244.* Patron, the Earl of Orford. The church is good.

BARSHAM (WEST), a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; adjacent to the Norfolk railway, 3 miles NNW of Fakenham. Post-town, Fakenham. Acres, 1,571. Real property, £1,925. Pop., 92. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £155. Patron, General Balders. The church is good.

BARSTABLE, a hundred in Essex. It touches the Thames, 12 miles above and below Gravesend; extends from 7½ to 15 miles inland; and includes 33 parishes. Acres, 77,400. Pop. in 1851, 15,216; in 1861, 15,230. Houses, 3,038.

BARSTON, a parish in Solihull district, Warwick; 1½ mile ENE of Knowle r. station, and 9 W of Coventry. Post-town, Knowle, under Birmingham. Acres, 1,866. Real property, £4,507. Pop., 336. Houses, 79. The property is much subdivided. Barston Park is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the

rectory of Berkeswell, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is excellent. Charities, £8.

BARTON, Kent. See BARFRESTON.

BARTESTREE, a chapelry in Dornington parish, Herefordshire; on the Worcester and Hereford railway, near the Wottingham station, the Roman road, and the river Wye, 4 miles E of Hereford. It has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 250. Rated property, £533. Pop., 61. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Dornington, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is good.

BARTHERTON. See BATHERTON.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), a tract contiguous to Sudbury, Suffolk; held by some to be extra-parochial, by others to be within Sudbury borough.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), Sussex. See CRICHESTER.

BARTHOLOMEW (ST.), Middlesex. See LONDON.

BARTHOLOMEW-HOSPITAL, (ST.), an extra-parochial tract in Fastry district, Kent; adjacent to the south side of Sandwich. Acres, 6. Pop., 51. Houses, 16. An hospital was founded here, about 1190, by Thomas Cromphorn, and re-endowed in 1244 by Sir Henry de Sandwich; and still exists, as an almshouse, with income of £766.

BARTHOLOMEW-HYDE (ST.). See WINCHESTER.

BARTHOMLEY, a township in Nantwich district, Cheshire, and a parish in Nantwich and Congleton districts, Cheshire, and in Newcastle-under-Lyne district, Stafford. The township lies adjacent to the North Stafford railway, 1 mile S by W of Radway-Green station, and 5 SE of Crewe; and has a post-office under Crewe. Acres, 1,982. Real property, £3,164. Pop., 416. Houses, 78. The parish includes also the townships of Crewe, Haslington, and Alsager in Cheshire, and the township of Batterley in Staffordshire. Acres, 11,035. Real property, £19,825. Pop., 3,002. Houses, 572. The property is not much divided. Barthomley Hall, on Alsager Heath, is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £824.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Lord Crewe. The church is an ancient edifice, with Norman porch and richly carved roof, the latter put up in 1589; and it was the scene of a tragical onslaught, in 1643, by a troop of Lord Byron. A school has an endowed income of £10, and other charities £41. The chapelries of Alsager, Crewe-Green, and Haslington, are separate benefices.

BARTHORPE. See ACKLAM.

BARTINGTON, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; 4 miles NW of Northwich. Acres, 306. Real property, £756. Pop., 63. Houses, 15.

BARTINNEY, a hill in the vicinity of Land's End, Cornwall. It has an altitude of 689 feet; and commands a fine view. Its name signifies "the hill of fires."

BARTLEY, two tythings in Eling parish, Hants; near the Southampton and Dorchester railway, 7½ miles W of Southampton. The one bears the name of Bartley-Regis; the other is united with Bistern, under the name of Bistern and Bartley; and they have a post-office, of the name of Bartley, under Southampton. Bartley House is the seat of Lord Vivian; and Bartley Lodge, the seat of the Blaquieres.

BARTLEY, or BARTLEY GREEN, a subdivision of Northfield parish, Worcester; near the Birmingham and Worcester railway, 6 miles SSW of Birmingham. It has a post-office, of the name of Bartley Green, under Birmingham; and it forms a curacy with Northfield.

BARTLOW, or GREAT BARTLOW, a parish, with a r. station, in Linton district, Cambridgeshire; on the Cambridge and Haverhill railway, 2½ miles SE of Linton. Post-town, Linton, under Cambridge. Acres, 370. Real property, £677. Pop., 120. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. Bartlow House and Bartlow Cottage are chief residences. Four barrows, popularly called Bartlow Hills, command an extensive view; and are generally, but erroneously, regarded as graves of the slain in the battle of 1016 between Edmund Ironside and Canute. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £250.* Patron, R. Watkins,

Esq. The church has a round Saxon tower, and is very good.

BARTLOW-END, STEVENTON-END, or LITTLE BARTLOW, a hamlet in Ashdon parish, Essex; contiguous to Great Bartlow, 3 miles SE of Linton. Pop., 216.

BARTON, a chapelry in Whippingham parish, Isle of Wight; 2 miles NE of Newport. Pop., 1,314. The living is a vicarage. Value, £190.* See OSBORNE HOUSE.

BARTON, a parish in Cherterton district, Cambridgeshire; on a tributary of the Cam river, and on the Hitchin and Cambridge railway, 3 miles SW of Cambridge. It has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 1,812. Real property, £3,803. Pop., 324. Houses, 70. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £156. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church has a brass of 1593, and is good. The rectorial tithes were given to Merton priory.

BARTON, a township in Farndon parish, Cheshire; 8½ miles S by E of Chester. Acres, 511. Real property, £964. Pop., 131. Houses, 23. Here is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

BARTON, a township in Preston parish, and a chapelry in Preston, Kirkham, Lancaster, and Garstang parishes, Lancashire. The township has a station on the Northwestern railway, 5½ miles N of Preston. Acres, 2,536. Real property, £3,782. Pop., 343. Houses, 67. Barton Hall and Barton Lodge are within the limits.—The chapelry was constituted in 1850; and its post-town is Preston. Pop., 886. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £120.* Patron, R. Jackson, Esq., and G. Marton, Esq.

BARTON, a sub-district in the district of Glanford-Brigg, Lincoln; containing Barton St. Peter, Barton St. Mary, and eleven other parishes. Acres, 57,077. Pop., 12,593. Houses, 2,793.

BARTON, a parish in West Ward district, Westmoreland; on the river Emont, 3½ miles W by S of Clifton r. station, and 4 SW of Penrith. It extends along Ulles water to its head at Patterdale; includes the townships of High Barton, Low Winder, Stockbridge and Tirril, Yanwath and Eament-Bridge, and the chapelries of Martindale and Patterdale-with-Hartop; and contains the post-offices of Pooley-Bridge and Patterdale under Penrith. Acres, 35,312; of which 1,622 are water. Real property, £19,825. Pop., 1,808. Houses, 345. The property throughout the townships is not much divided; and the greater part of it belonged to the Lancasters, and has descended from them to the Earl of Lonsdale; while that of the two chapelries is subdivided. The scenery includes many of the most admired features of the Lake country; and will be noticed in our article on Ulles-water, and in other articles. Various minerals are found in the hills; particularly a variety of spars and petrifications, on Barton-fell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £170.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is a low large building, with a heavy tower between the nave and the chancel; was recently repaired and improved; and contains the tomb of one of the Lancasters, and monumental memorials of several other families. The chapelries of Martindale and Patterdale are separate benefices. A grammar-school has an endowed income of £91; and other charities £23. Dr. Langbaine, the historian and antiquary, who died in 1657, was a native.

BARTON, a township and a parish in Darlington district and N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on a tributary of the river Tees, 4½ miles W of Croft r. station, and 5 SW of Darlington; and has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 2,177. Real property, £4,546. Pop., 507. Houses, 117. The parish includes also the township of Newton-Morrel and part of the township of Stapleton. Acres, 2,790. Real property, with the rest of Stapleton, £7,012. Pop., 584. Houses, 132. Limestone occurs. The parish is a meet for the Raby houses. The living is a double vicarage of Barton-St. Cuthbert and Barton-St. Mary, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £110.* Patrons, the vicar of Stanwick and the vicar of Gilling.

BARTON, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorset; 5½ miles NE of Dorchester.

BARTON, a hamlet in Guiting-Temple parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles E of Winchcomb.

BARTON, a tything in Cirencester parish and borough, Gloucester.

BARTON, a hamlet in Bidford parish, Warwick; 6½ miles SW of Stratford. Pop., 147.

BARTON, South Lancashire. See BARTON-UFON-IREWELL.

BARTON, Notts. See BARTON-IN-FABIS.

BARTON, Suffolk. See BARTON (GREAT).

BARTON, N. R. Yorkshire. See BARDEN.

BARTON, BRADNOR, AND RUSHOCK, a township in Kington parish, Hereford; 1 mile N of Kington. Pop., 423. A Benedictine monastery anciently stood in the neighbourhood.

BARTON AND EASTLEY, a tything in South Stoneham parish, Hants; on the Southwestern railway, 5½ miles NNE of Southampton. Pop., 57.

BARTON AND WALTON, a station on the Derby and Birmingham railway; adjacent to the river Trent, 1 mile E of Barton-under-Needwood, and 15 SW of Derby.

BARTON-BENDISH, a village and a parish in Downham district, Norfolk. The village stands 5½ miles SSW of Narborough r. station, and 7½ ENE of Downham; and has a post-office under Brandon. It took its distinctive name from a dyke, called Bendish, which the Saxons erected to mark the boundary of the hundred. The parish includes also the hamlet of Eastmore. Acres, 4,390. Real property, £4,849. Pop., 454. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. Barton-Bendish Hall is the seat of Sir H. Bernery, Bart. The living consists of the rectory of St. Mary-with-All Saints, and the rectory of St. Andrew; and is in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £569. Patrons, Sir H. Bernery, Bart. and the Lord Chancellor. The church of St. Mary-with-All Saints is good; and that of St. Andrew has a fine screen, with hagiological figures, and was repaired in 1859. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £36.

BARTON-BLOUNT, a parish in the district of Burton-upon-Trent and county of Derby; on a tributary of the river Dove, 4 miles NNE of Tutbury r. station, and 10 W of Derby. Post-town, Church-Broughton, under Derby. Acres, 1,150. Real property, £2,301. Pop., 73. Houses, 7. The property is not much divided. Barton Hall is the seat of F. Bradshaw, Esq. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £69. Patron, F. Bradshaw, Esq. The church is excellent.

BARTON-EARLS, a parish and a sub-district in Wellingborough district, Northampton. The parish lies on the river Nen, adjacent to the Peterborough railway, 1½ mile NE of Castle-Asby r. station, and 3½ SSW of Wellingborough; and has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 1,750. Real property, £6,251. Pop., 1,557. Houses, 315. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £195. Patron, E. Thornton, Esq. The church stands on the substructions of an ancient fort; is partly Saxon or nearly Norman, but exhibits other styles; has a curious tower, striped with stone-work, and faced by long and short quoins. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, national and British schools, alms-houses, and other charities £30.—The sub-district comprises nine parishes. Acres, 19,234. Pop., 6,220. Houses, 1,329.

BARTON (EAST). See BARTON (GREAT).

BARTON-END, a hamlet in Horsley parish, Gloucester; 3 miles WSW of Minchinhampton.

BARTON-FARM, a tract in Abingdon-St. Helen parish, ¼ mile E of Abingdon. Pop., 8. Barton Court and Barton Lodge are adjacent.

BARTON (GREAT), a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; near the Bury St. Edmunds railway, 2½ miles NE of Bury St. Edmunds. It contains the villages of Great Barton and East Barton; and has a post-office, of the name of Barton. under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 4,030. Real property, £4,794. Pop., 848. Houses, 200. Barton Hall is the seat of Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, not reported.* Patron, Sir C. J. T. Bunbury, Bart. The church contains several old monuments, and is good. There are a free school, and four alms-houses.

BARTON-HARTSHORN, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; on the verge of the county, 24 miles S of the Buckinghamshire railway, and 4 WSW of Buckingham. Post-town, Buckingham. Acres, 870. Real property, £1,341. Pop., 126. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Chetwode, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £102.* Patron, Mrs. Bracebridge. The church is good.

BARTON (HIGH), a township in Barton parish, Westmoreland; on the river Eamont, 4 miles SW of Penrith. It extends beyond the source of the Eamont in Ullas water; and includes the hamlet of Pooley; and it once had the right of a weekly market. Acres, 5,633; of which 278 are water. Real property, £3,134. Pop., 303. Houses, 60.

BARTON-HILL, a station on the York and Scarborough railway; adjacent to the river Derwent, at the boundary between the E. and N. ridings of Yorkshire, 12 miles NE of York.

BARTON-IN-FABIS, a parish in Basford district, Notts; on the river Trent, 2½ miles E of Long Eaton r. station, and 5½ SW of Nottingham. It has a post-office, of the name of Barton, under Nottingham. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £2,632. Pop., 295. Houses, 73. The property is all in one estate. A British camp occurs, and coins have been found on Barton-moor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £360.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is good.

BARTON-IN-THE-BEANS, a township in Market-Bosworth district, Leicester; chiefly in Nailstone parish, but partly also in Market-Bosworth and Shackerstone parishes, 2 miles N of Market-Bosworth. Acres, 820. Real property, £1,712. Pop., 159. Houses, 39.

BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a parish in Luton district, Beds; on the verge of the county, 7 miles N of Luton r. station. It has a post-office under Amptill. Acres, 2,270. Real property, £3,400. Pop., 956. Houses, 210. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £400.* Patron, the Crown. The church is ancient and good. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school with £50, and other charities with £33.

BARTON-LE-STREET, a township and a parish in Malton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Thirsk and Driffield railway, and on the line of a Roman road, under the Cleveland Moors, 6 miles WNW of Malton; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Malton. Acres, 1,644. Real property, £1,419. Pop., 134. Houses, 37. The parish includes also the townships of Butterwick and Coneythorpe. Acres, 3,476. Real property, £3,395. Pop., 454. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Butterwick, in the diocese of York. Value, £450.* Patron, H. C. Meynell Ingram, Esq. The church has two elaborately sculptured Norman doorways, and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BARTON-LE-WILLOWS, a township in Crambe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent and on the York and Scarborough railway, adjacent to Barton-Hill station, 10 miles SW of Malton. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 950. Pop., 225. Houses, 43.

BARTON (MIDDLE), a township in Barton-Steeple parish, Oxford.

BARTON-MILLS, or LITTLE BARTON, a parish in Mildenhall district, Suffolk; adjacent to the river Lark, 1 mile SSE of Mildenhall, and 5 N of Kennet r. station. Post-town, Mildenhall, under Soham. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £3,547. Pop., 531. Houses, 131. The property is subdivided. Barton Place is the principal residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £550.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old; was restored in 1840; and contains an ancient

font and a carved oak pulpit. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £14.

BARTON-MOSS, a station on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, on the border of Chat Moss, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Manchester.

BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH, a parish in the district of Chipping-Norton and county of Warwick; on the verge of the county, near the Four-shire-stone, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Moreton r. station, and 6 S of Shipton-on-Stour. It has a post-office under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £2,408. Pop., 184. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from the time of Henry III., to the Marshalls; and passed, in the time of Elizabeth, to the Overburys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £364.* Patron, Trinity College, Oxford. The church is old and plain, but good. Dover, the lawyer, who instituted the Cotswold games, so famous in the times of James I. and II., was a resident.

BARTON-REGIS, a hundred in Gloucester. It adjoins Bristol, includes Clifton and other parishes, and measures 6 miles by 4. Acres, 6,976. Pop., 19,853. Houses, 3,838.

BARTON-ST.-CUTHBERT. See **BARTON**, N. R. Yorkshire.

BARTON-ST.-DAVID, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; on the river Brue, 4 miles NE of Somerton, and 6 SE of Glastonbury r. station. Post-town, Somerton, under Taunton. Acres, 945. Real property, £2,002. Pop., 404. Houses, 88. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £60.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Garrett. The church was restored in 1853. There is an Independent chapel.

BARTON-ST.-LAWRENCE. See **BARTON**, Lancashire.

BARTON-ST.-MARY, a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary-de-Lode, in the suburbs of Gloucester city, and within the boundaries of Gloucester borough. Acres, with Tuffley hamlet, 1,470. Pop., 4,335. Houses, 823.

BARTON-ST.-MARY, Lincoln. See **BARTON-UPON-HUMBER**.

BARTON-ST.-MARY, Yorkshire. See **BARTON**, N. R. Yorkshire.

BARTON-ST.-MICHAEL, a hamlet in St. Michael parish, in the suburbs of the city of Gloucester. It has a post-office under Gloucester. Acres, 500. Pop., 2,315. Houses, 423.

BARTON-ST.-PETER. See **BARTON-UPON-HUMBER**.

BARTON-SEAGRAVE, a parish in Kettering district, Northampton; on the Leicester and Bedford railway, 2 miles SE of Kettering. It has a post-office under Kettering. Acres, 1,782. Real property, £3,556. Pop., 199. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to the Seagraves, who had a castle on it in the time of Edward II., and one of whom was marshal of England in the time of Edward IV. The principal landowner now is Viscountess Hood. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £492.* Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is ancient but good; has a tower; and contains monuments of the Bridges. Bishop Henchman, born in 1592, and the two Bridges, father and son, the former of whom was the first grower of sainfoin in these parts, while the latter made extensive collections for a history of the county, and died in 1724, were natives.

BARTON-SESSELLS, a township in Barton-Steeple parish, Oxford.

BARTON-STACEY, a tithing, a parish, and a hundred in Hants. The tithing lies on a headstream of the Anton river, and on the line of the Roman road to Winchester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the Andover railway, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Andover; and has a post-office under Winchester, and a fair on 31 July. The parish includes also the townships of Bransbury, Drayton, and Newton-Stacey. Acres, 4,943. Real property, £5,923. Pop., 517. Houses, 108. The property is divided among a few. A strong ancient entrenchment occurs at Bransbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £266.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The

church is early English and cruciform; and has a fine perpendicular tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £44. The hundred is conteminate with the parish.

BARTON-STEEPLE, a township and a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford. The township lies on a tributary of the Cherwell river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Heyford r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Deiddington. The parish includes also the townships of Middle-Barton and Sossells-Barton; and its post-town is Lower Heyford, under Oxford. Acres, 2,710. Real property, £3,981. Pop., 859. Houses, 204. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged for centuries to the Dormers, passed in 1750 to Sir Clement Cottrell, and belongs now to H. Hall, Esq.; and the mansion on it is a picturesque structure of 1524, enlarged tastefully by the present proprietor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £123.* Patrons, the Duke of Marlborough and H. Hall, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, recently restored. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

BARTON-TURF, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of North Walsham r. station, and 11 NE of Norwich. Post-town, Smallburgh, under Norwich. Acres, 1,599. Real property, £2,643. Pop., 379. Houses, 88. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Irstead, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £360.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is good, and has a lofty tower.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, a village and a chapelry in Burton-upon-Trent district, Stafford. The village stands near Icknield-street, the Grand Trunk canal, the river Trent, and the Birmingham and Derby railway, 1 mile W of Barton and Walton station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Burton-upon-Trent. It has a post-office; under Burton-upon-Trent; is in the honour of Tutbury, and a seat of courts; and has fairs on 3 May and 23 Nov. Several fine villas are in the neighbourhood. The chapelry includes the village, and is in the parish of Tatenhill. Acres, 3,520. Real property, £12,051. Pop., 1,589. Houses, 359. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £135.* Patron, the Dean of Lichfield. The church is later English; and was built, in the time of Henry VIII., by Dr. John Taylor, a native of the village. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists. Two endowed schools have £60, and other charities £39.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a town and two parishes in Gleanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The town stands on a rising-ground, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the Humber, at the terminus of a branch of the Lincolnshire railway, 5 miles westward from New Holland, and 6 WSW of Hull. It occupies the site of a Roman station; and was a place of considerable commerce in the time of the Conqueror; but suffered much when Edward I. made Hull a free borough. It consists principally of spacious but irregularly built streets, and contains some good modern houses. St. Peter's church is a large edifice, of nave, aisles, and chancel, chiefly in decorated English, with a tower partly Saxon, partly early Norman; and was renovated in 1859 at a cost of about £1,400. St. Mary's church is a structure of probably the 14th century. There are three dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, charities £250, a newspaper, a head post-office, a banking-office, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Monday; and a fair on Trinity Thursday. A good trade exists in corn and flour; manufactures are carried on in ropes, sacking, bricks, tiles, pottery, and malt; and quarrying is done in chalk and oolite. The town is a coast-guard station, a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. The two parishes are St. Peter and St. Mary. They are regarded politically as conteminate with the town, yet comprise 6,710 acres of land and 1,430 of water. Real property, £16,799. Pop. of St. Peter, 1,672. Houses, 384. Pop. of St. Mary, 2,185. Houses, 504. The property in both is much subdivided. The manor belonged at one time to Lord Beaumont, and afterwards to the Crown. Re-

mains of ramparts and other works, raised for defence in the Saxon times, occur at Castle Dykes. The livings are jointly a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £250.* Patron, G. C. Uppley, Esq.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL, a village, a chapelry, a township, a sub-district, and a district in Lancashire. The village stands on the river Irwell, adjacent to the Manchester and Liverpool railway, in the vicinity of Patricroft station, 5 miles W of Manchester. It has a post-office, of the name of Barton, under Manchester; and it finds employment for many of its inhabitants in a silk-mill and three spinning-mills at Patricroft. An aqueduct here, across the Irwell, with three arches, in the line of the Bridgewater canal, was the earliest structure of its kind in England. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1843. Pop. in 1851, 3,294. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patrons, the Bishop of Manchester, the Vicar of Eccles, and others. The church is modern. There are a fine Roman Catholic chapel of 1863, two Methodist chapels, and two public schools. The township includes two hamlets, and is in the parish of Eccles. Acres, 10,530. Real property, £47,264. Pop. in 1851, 12,687; in 1861, 14,216. Houses, 2,788. The sub-district bears the name of Barton; and is conteminate with the township. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Worsley, containing the townships of Worsley and Clifton in the parish of Eccles; and the sub-district of Stretford, containing the township of Stretford in the parish of Manchester, and the townships of Flixton and Urnstone in the parish of Plixton. Acres, 23,279. Poor-rates in 1866, £11,144. Pop. in 1861, 39,093. Houses, 7,462. Marriages in 1866, 318; births, 1,459,—of which 86 were illegitimate; deaths, 994,—of which 590 were at ages under 5 years, and 14 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 3,546; births, 11,780; deaths, 7,725. The places of worship in 1851 were 10 of the Church of England, with 6,626 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,562 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 339 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,863 sittings; 1 of New Connexion Methodists with 200 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 476 s.; 5 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,239 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 212 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 117 s.; and 2 undefined, with 397 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 2,960 scholars; 40 private day schools, with 1,396 a.; 43 Sunday schools, with 6,475 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 136 s.

BARTON-WESTCOT, a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; on a tributary of the Cherwell river, 2½ miles W of Heyford r. station, and 4½ SSW of Deddington. Post-town, Sandford, under Oxford. Acres, 650. Real property, £1,579. Pop., 302. Houses, 70. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £230.* Patron, Mrs. Seagrave. The church has some Norman features, and was restored in 1856.

BARUGH, a hamlet in Orton parish, Westmoreland; near Orton and the Lune.

BARUGH, a township in Darton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NW of Barnsley. It includes the hamlets of Garber and Higham. Acres, 1,419. Real property, £4,353. Pop., 1,771. Houses, 355.

BARUGHS-AMBO, a township in Kirkby-Misperton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles SW of Pickering. It consists of the hamlets of Great and Little Barugh. Acres, 1,433. Real property, £2,094. Pop., 318. Houses, 60. A well-preserved Roman camp is at Great Barugh.

BARUM. See **BARNSTAPLE**.

BARWAY. See **BARRAWAY**.

BARWE. See **BARROW-UPON-HUMBER** and **BARROW-UPON-SCAR**.

BARWELL, a township in Blaby district, and a parish in Blaby, Hinckley, and Market-Bosworth districts, Leicester. The township lies 2 miles NNE of Hinckley r. station, and 6½ NE of Nuneaton; and has a post-office under Hinckley. Acres, 2,290. Real property, £6,539.

Pop., 1,353. Houses, 304. The parish includes also the hamlet of Potters-Marston and the chapelry of Stapleton. Acres, 3,950. Real property, £10,069. Pop., 1,613. Houses, 361. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Marston and Stapleton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £865.* Patron, Rev. R. Titley. The church is ancient, and was recently restored. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities £22.

BARWICK, a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; on the verge of the county, 2 miles S of Yeovil r. station. It includes the hamlet of Stoford; and its post-town is Yeovil. Acres, 784. Real property, £2,064. Pop., 453. Houses, 89. Barwick House is the seat of J. Newman, Esq. There are two flax mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100. Patron, J. Newman, Esq. The church is early English.

BARWICK, or **BERWICK-IN-THE-BRAKES**, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 4 miles SSW of Burnham-Westgate r. station, and 9 WNW of Fakenham. Post-town, Burnham, under Lynn. Acres, 1,278. Real property, £1,321. Pop., 26. Houses, 5. Barwick House is the seat of D. Hoste, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Stanhoe, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is in ruins.

BARWICK-HALL, a hamlet in Rothing-Abbots parish, Essex; 8½ miles SW of Dunmow. Pop., 97.

BARWICK-IN-ELMETT, a township in Tadcaster district, and a parish in Tadcaster and Hunslet districts, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 2½ miles N of Garforth r. station, and 8 ENE of Leeds; includes the hamlets of Barrowby, Crosgates, Barnbow, Middle, Morwick, Potterton, Scholes, and Stanks, and part of Winmoor; and has a post-office under South Milford. Acres, 6,400. Real property, £9,721. Pop., 1,804. Houses, 386. The parish includes also the township of Roundhay. Acres, 8,030. Real property, £15,432. Pop., 2,374. Houses, 496. The property is not much divided. Traces of a castle, said to have been the residence of Edwin, King of Northumbria, occur on Hall-Tower-hill. A monastery, founded about 730, stood somewhere in the parish. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £770.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is good; and there are charities £32. The chapels of Manston and Roundhay are separate benefices. The work-house of Tadcaster district is in Barwick township.

BARWISE, a hamlet in Hloffe and Row township, Appleby-St. Lawrence parish, Westmoreland.

BASCHURCH, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Ellesmere, Salop. The township lies on the river Perry, near the Ellesmere canal and the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 8 miles NW of Shrewsbury; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office, under Shrewsbury. The parish includes also the townships of Little Ness, Birch, Boreatton or Bratton, Eyton, Fennemere, Mercheuse, or Murhouse, Newtown, Prescott, Stanwardine-in-the-Wood, Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, Walford, Weston-Lullingfield, and Yeaton. Acres, 8,273. Real property, £15,791. Pop., 1,559. Houses, 320. The property is subdivided. There are traces of a Roman camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £203.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient. The vicarage of Weston-Lullingfield is a separate benefice. Harris's school has an endowed income of £324, and other charities have £17.—The sub-district comprises four parishes. Acres, 21,233. Pop., 3,435. Houses, 712.

BASCOTE, a hamlet in Long Itlingdon parish, Warwick; 2 miles NNW of Southampton.

BASFORD, a township in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire; on the Northwestern railway, 2½ miles SSE of Crewe. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 642. Real property, £820. Pop., 60. Houses, 12.

BASFORD, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Notts. The village is called also Old Basford. It stands on the river Leen, adjacent to the Nottingham and Mansfield railway, in a luxuriant valley, 3 miles NNW of Nottingham; and has a station of the name

of Basford, on the railway, and a post-office,† of the name of Old Basford, under Nottingham. It has undergone great recent increase; is a chief seat of the cotton-hose and lace manufactures; has cotton and corn mills, bleaching and dyeing works; is the seat of the court of the honour of Peverel; and contains a jail for the honour, with attached bowling-green, which is much frequented by persons from Nottingham. The parish includes also New Basford, Bagthorpe, Carrington, Sherwood, Mapperley, Two-mile House, Bagnall, White-Moor-Place, and part of the hamlet of Daybrook. Acres, 2,720. Real property, £27,795. Pop., 12,185. Houses, 2,489. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Cinderhill, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £260. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English; was renovated in 1860, at a cost of about £3,000; and has a new lofty tower in three storeys. The p. curacies of New Basford, Cinderhill, and Carrington are separate benefices. There are fourteen dissenting chapels, and a free school.

The sub-district comprises the parishes of Basford, Beeston, and Wollaton. Acres, 6,500. Pop., 15,935. Houses, 3,303.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bulwell, containing the parishes of Bulwell, Bilborough, Strelley, Nuthall, and Hucknall-Torkard; the sub-district of Arnold, containing the parishes of Arnold, Lambley, Linby, Papplewick, Calverton, and Woodborough, and the extra-parochial liberty of Newstead-Priory; the sub-district of Carlton, containing the parishes of Gedling, Colwick, and West Bridgford, and part of the parish of Burton-Joyce; the sub-district of Wilford, containing the parishes of Wilford, Ruddington, Bradmore, Bunny, Gotham, Thrumpton, Barton-in-Fabis, and Clifton-with-Clapton; the sub-district of Greasley, containing the parishes of Greasley, Eastwood, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Selston, and Annesley, the extra-parochial tract of Felley, the extra-parochial tract of Codnor-Park, and part of the parish of Heanor,—the two last electorally in Derby; and the sub-district of Ilkeston, containing the parishes of Cossall, Trowell, and Ilkeston, and part of the parish of Heanor,—the two last electorally in Derby. Acres, 88,039. Poor-rates in 1866, £28,560. Pop. in 1861, 73,235. Houses, 15,276. Marriages in 1866, 566; births, 2,971,—of which 256 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,703,—of which 807 were at ages under 5 years, and 37 were at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 5,781; births, 27,183; deaths, 15,848. The places of worship in 1851 were 43 of the Church of England, with 14,585 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,371 s.; 23 of Baptists, with 5,353 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 100 s.; 29 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,946 s.; 7 of New Connexion Methodists, with 2,023 s.; 19 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,816 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 782 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,095 s.; 6 of Latter Day Saints, with 562 s.; and two undefined, with 84 s. The schools were 43 public day schools, with 3,305 scholars; 115 private day schools, with 3,330 s.; 117 Sunday schools, with 13,449 s.; and 14 evening schools for adults, with 342 s. The workhouse is in Basford.

BASFORD, a township in Cheddleton parish, Stafford; 3 miles S of Leek. Real property, £3,123. Pop., 428. Houses, 76. Charles Cotton, the comic poet, born in 1630, was a native.

BASFORD (New), a village and a chapelry in Basford parish, Notts. The village stands 1 mile SSE of Old Basford, and 2 NNW of Nottingham; and has a post-office under Nottingham. The chapelry was constituted in 1847. Rated property, £4,590. Pop., 3,241. Houses, 699. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £130. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1860; is of brick, with stone dressings; and has windows of stained glass.

BASFORD (Old). See BASFORD, Notts.

BASHALI-LEAVES, or BREKSHALCH, a township in Mitten parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the western verge of the county, 2½ miles WNW of Clitheroe. It includes

the hamlet of Pagefold; and was a seat of the Talbotts and the Lacey. Pop., 259.

BASILDEN, or BASILDON, a parish in Bradfield district, Berks; on the river Thames, and on the Great Western railway, 1 mile SSE of Goring station, and 7½ WNW of Reading. Post-town, Pangbourne, under Reading. Acres, 3,033. Real property, £4,875. Pop., 712. Houses, 148. The property is divided among a few. Basilden Park was the seat of the Viscounts Fane from 1718 till 1766; passed then to the baronet family of Sykes; and was recently purchased by T. Morrison, Esq. The house contains a fine collection of works of art. The railway crosses the Thames a short distance above the church. The parish had two churches at Domesday, and afterwards the right of a weekly market. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. W. Sykes. The church is ancient. There is a dissenting chapel.

BASILDON, a chapelry in Laindon parish, Essex; 2 miles NNW of Pitsea r. station, and 4 SE of Billericay. Post-town, Laindon, under Billericay. Acres, 1,627. Real property, £1,927. Pop., 180. Houses, 25. The living is annexed to Laindon rectory in the diocese of Rochester.

BASING, or OLD BASING, a village and a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants. The village stands adjacent to the Basingstoke canal and the Southwestern railway, 2 miles NW of Basingstoke; and has a post-office, of the name of Old Basing, under Basingstoke. The parish includes also Water-End. Acres, 5,104. Real property, £5,974. Pop., 1,193. Houses, 232. The property is all in one estate. Ethelred I. was defeated here, in 871, by the Danes. A very early castle, adjacent to the village, was held by the family of De Port from the Conquest till the time of Richard II.; passed then, by marriage, to the Poyning; and went, in the time of Henry VI., to the Paulets. Sir William Paulet, created Marquis of Winchester by Edward VI., rebuilt the castle in a style of great magnificence; and gave sumptuous entertainment in it to Queen Elizabeth. John, the fifth marquis, garrisoned it in defence of Charles I.; maintained it against a siege, by successive parliamentary leaders, during two years; and was eventually beaten by storm, under Cromwell's own leading, with results which made the place a ruin, and gave the victors about £200,000 worth of plunder. Only an ivy-clad gateway, and a few walls and mounds of the castle now remain; and even a subsequent but smaller mansion built near it, has passed away. Many balls, skeletons, and other relics of the conflict have been found; and a neighbouring field bears the name of Slaughter-close. Many ancient entrenchments are in the vicinity; and one, called Winklesbury Circle, about 1,100 feet in diameter, with a flint-formed vallum, was used by Cromwell as a surveying post preparatory to his attack. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Up-Nately, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported. Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is late perpendicular; was repaired, in 1519, by Sir John Paulet; and contains tombs of the Paulets, including the six Dukes of Bolton, descendants of the fifth Marquis of Winchester. Charities, £51.

BASINGFIELD. See BASSINGFIELD.

BASINGSTOKE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, a hundred, and a division in Hants. The town stands on a headstream of the river Loddon, and on the Southwestern railway, 15½ miles SSW of Reading, and 45½ SW by W of London. A canal goes from it to the Thames; five roads from the S and the W meet at it to proceed to London; and two branch railways go off from its vicinity, the one to Reading, the other to Andover and Salisbury. The town dates from the Saxon times; and was a royal possession and a market-town at Domesday. It consists of several streets; and contains neat well-built houses. The town-hall is a handsome edifice of 1832, and cost £9,695. The corn exchange was built in 1865, at a cost of upwards of £3,000. The parish church is late perpendicular, large, and handsome; consists of nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a square

lower; was built chiefly in the reign of Henry VIII., by Bishop Fox; was recently repaired and new-seated; and contains a parochial library and the monument of Thomas Warton. An hospital for aged priests, founded in 1261 by Walter de Merton, adjoined the churchyard, but has disappeared. A picturesque ruin, known as the Holy Ghost chapel, founded, in the time of Henry VIII., by the first Lord Sandys, stands adjacent to the railway station; shows characters of very late perpendicular, with debased and Italian details; and is believed to occupy the site of some previous religious edifice or edifices, dating back to the times of the Saxons. A burying-ground around it, now disposed as a new cemetery, contains two funeral chapels in decorated Gothic, each with tower and spire about 70 feet high, founded in 1357; and contains also some interesting ancient monuments. The town has four dissenting chapels, a grammar-school with endowed income of £153, a blue-coat school with £170, other charities with £807, a mechanics' institute, a head post-office, 3 banking-offices, and 5 chief inns; and it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Wednesday, the last Thursday of May, 23 Sept., 11 Oct., and the last Thursday of Nov. The manufacture of druggets and shalloons was once extensive; but malting and the corn trade are now the chief employments. The town sent members to parliament in the times of Edward I. and II.; was chartered by James I. and Charles I.; and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. John de Basingstoke, a celebrated Greek scholar of the 13th century; Sir James Lancaster, the eminent navigator in the time of Elizabeth; Richard White, the author of a History of Britain, in the time of James I.; and the brothers Joseph and Thomas Warton, the former head-master of Winchester, the latter the well-known poet, were natives of Basingstoke; and Thomas Warton, the father of these Wartons, and Sir George Wheeler the Eastern traveller, were vicars.—The parish is politically conteminate with the town; and comprises 4,036 acres. Real property, £17,663. Pop., 4,654. Houses, 945. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester; and, till 1864, was united with Basing and Up-Nately. Value, £572.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford.

The sub-district comprises the parishes of Basingstoke, Worting, Eastrop, Basing, Tunworth, Weston-Patrick, Upton-Gray, Maplederwell, Up-Nately, Nately-Scures, and Newnham, and the extra-parochial tracts of Andwell and Weston-Corbett. Acres, 19,584. Pop., 7,784. Houses, 1,577. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bramley, containing the parishes of Bramley, Sherborne-St. John, Sheffield-upon-Loddon, Hartley-Westpall, Stratfield-Turgis, Silchester, Pamber, West Sherborne, and Stratfieldsaye,—the last partly in Berks; and the sub-district of Dummer, containing the parishes of Dummer, Nutley, Woodmancott, Popham, North Waltham, Church-Oakley, Steventon, Deane, Wootton-St. Lawrence, Cliddesden, Farleigh-Wallop, Ellisfield, Winslade-with-Kempshot, Herriard, Bradley, and Preston-Candover. Acres, 73,552. Poor-rates in 1866, £13,979. Pop. in 1861, 17,429. Houses, 3,546. Marriages in 1866, 120; births, 530,—of which 32 were illegitimate; deaths, 293,—of which 89 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,001; births, 5,139; deaths, 3,284. The places of worship in 1851 were 37 of the Church of England, with 6,943 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 1,000 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 100 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 150 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 927 s.; and 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 325 s. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 1,953 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 373 s.; 26 Sunday schools, with 1,515 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 26 s. The workhouse is in Basing; was erected at a cost of £7,500; and has capacity for 400 inmates.—The hundred comprises seventeen parishes; and is cut into the two parts of Lower Half and Upper Half. Acres, 18,964 and 14,108. Pop. in 1851, 4,211 and 2,969. Houses, 819 and 551.—The division comprehends the hundreds

of Basingstoke, Lower and Upper, Bermondspit, Lower and Upper, and Holkissott, Lower. Acres, 70,906. Pop. in 1851, 13,560; in 1861, 12,790. Houses, 2,616.

BASINGSTOKE CANAL, a canal from Basingstoke in Hants to the Wey and Arundel canal in Surrey. It goes eastward, past Odiham and across the river Blackwater, to the border of Surrey in the vicinity of Ash; then goes 3½ miles northward to the Chobhara hills, near Farnborough; then proceeds east-north-eastward, in the route of the Southwestern railway, to the Wey and Arundel canal about 3 miles from the latter's junction with the Thames. Its length is 37 miles; and it makes a total descent of 195 feet, with 29 locks, and passes, near Odiham, through a tunnel of ¾ of a mile. It was completed in 1796, at a cost of £180,000; and it is navigable by vessels of nearly 50 tons burden.

BASINGTHORPE. See **BASSINGTHORPE**.

BASINGWERE, a ruined Cistercian abbey in Holywell parish, Flint; on the coast of the estuary of the Dee, 1 mile NE of Holywell. The abbey was founded in 1131, by Ranulph, Earl of Chester; and was a beautiful structure in early English. The ruin comprises only the south transept of the church, with parts of the out-buildings; and it stands on a gentle eminence, with very pleasing view; but is marred both by a neglected state of its own interior, and by the neighbourhood of smelting-works and mean houses. A castle stood near it, on the margin of Watt's dyke, wielding command over a wide country; but has all disappeared excepting mere vestiges. The abbey is called also Dinas-Basing and Greenfield.

BASLOW, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Bakewell parish, Derby. The village stands on the river Derwent, in the northern vicinity of Chatsworth, 3½ miles NE of Bakewell, a good station. It has a post-office under Chesterfield, and a good inn; and it forms a pleasant centre to tourists for visiting Chatsworth and some of the most picturesque parts of the Peak district. A neat small Italian villa is at its east end.—The township is united to Bunnell, under the name of Baslow-with-Bunnell. Acres, 2,360. Real property, £4,004. Pop., 903. Houses, 191.—The chapelry includes the township, but is more extensive. Rated property, £6,129. Pop., 2,400. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £115.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church stands at the village; and is neat and commodious. The churchyard contains some interesting slabs and stone coffins. There is a Unitarian chapel, two public schools, and charities £13.

BASON-BRIDGE, a station on the Glastonbury branch of the Bristol and Exeter railway; the first of two between Highbridge and Glastonbury, in the valley of the Brue, Somersetshire.

BASSALEG, or **BASSALLEG**, a village and a parish in Newport district, Monmouth. The village stands in the vale of the Ebbw, at the junction of the Western Valleys and the Sirhowy railways, adjacent to Tredegar Park, 3 miles WNW of Newport; and it has a station at the railway junction, and a post-office under Newport. A priory of Black monks, a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury, was founded here about 1110, by Robert de Haya; but went into decay before the general dissolution. The parish includes also the hamlets of Duffryn, Craig, and Rogerstone. Acres, 6,955. Real property, £10,811. Pop., 2,169. Houses, 435. The property is all in one estate. Traces of a Saxon camp, called Craig-y-Saesson, occur on the brow of a hill about a mile from the village; and traces of a British one, called Pen-y-Park-Newydd, occur about a mile further. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £318. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is an ancient structure, with an embattled tower. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, and charities £23.

BASSENTHWAITE, a village, a parish, and a lake in Cockermouth district, Cumberland. The village stands on the E side of the lake, opposite Bassenethwaite L. r. station, 5 miles NNW of Keswick; and has a post-office under Windermere. The parish is divided.

into two constabewicks, High-side around the village and Low-side or Hawes. Acres, 6,930. Real property, £1,563. Pop., 570. Houses, 120. The property is much subdivided. The surface is highly diversified and picturesque, ranging from the summit of Skiddaw to the meadows on the lake. Lead ore has been found; and a mine of antimony worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £150. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is old but good; and there are charities £14 and some land.—The lake is in the basin of the Derwent river; commences 3 miles NW of the foot of Derwent water; extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward, with a mean breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; and has a surface elevation of 210 feet above the level of the sea. Its bosom is not gemmed with any island; its head is flat and open, but looks away to the mountains round Derwent water; its W side is flanked by a range of wooded fells, mostly rising from the water's edge; its foot is screened by vale and slope, going up at 3 miles distance to Binsey hill; and its E side is flanked by the grand skirts and shoulders of Skiddaw, crowned, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles' distance, by that mountain's summit. Pike and perch abound in the lake; and salmon pass through it to the Upper Derwent.

BASSETLAW, a wapentake in the N of Notts. It includes East Retford borough and fifty-four parishes; and is cut into the divisions of Hatfield, North Clay, and South Clay. Acres of Hatfield div., 116,806. Pop. in 1851, 24,621; in 1861, 26,093. Houses, 5,655. Acres of North Clay div., 45,714. Pop. in 1851, 10,367; in 1861, 10,183. Houses, 2,290. Acres of South Clay div., 40,314. Pop. in 1851, 8,806; in 1861, 8,072. Houses, 1,766.

BASSETT HOUSE AND THE KNOLL, an extra-parochial tract in Blaby district, Leicestershire; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Leicester. Pop., 14. Houses, 3.

BASSETT-STREET, a hamlet in South Stoneham parish, Hants; 3 miles N of Southampton.

BASSETT-WOOTTON. See WOOTTON-BASSETT.

BASSILDON. See BASILDON.

BASSINGBOURNE, a village and a parish in the district of Royston and county of Cambridge. The village stands 3 miles NNW of Royston r. station, has a post-office under Royston, and was formerly a market town. The parish includes also the hamlet of Kneesworth. Acres, 4,223. Real property, £10,396. Pop., 2,213. Houses, 415. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £224.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is of the 14th century. There are an Independent chapel, a British school, and charities £21.

BASSINGFIELD, a hamlet in the parishes of Holme-Pierrepont and West Bridgford, Notts; 4 miles SE of Nottingham. It has a post-office under Nottingham. Pop., 53.

BASSINGHAM, a parish and a sub-district, in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln. The parish lies on the river Witham, 3 miles S of Swinderby r. station, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Newark; and has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 1,940. Real property, £6,395. Pop., 928. Houses, 191. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £483.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church was restored in 1861. There are two Methodist chapels, a national school, and charities £29.—The sub-district contains nine parishes. Pop., 3,852.

BASSINGHAM, Norfolk. See BESSINGHAM.

BASSINGTHORPE, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; on the Great Northern railway; 2 miles SSE of Great Ponton station, and 3 NNW of Corby. It includes the hamlet of Westby; and its post-town is Corby, under Grantham. Acres, 1,790. Real property, £2,017. Pop., 154. Houses, 31. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £230. Patron, the Earl of Dysart.

BASSINGTON, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; on the river Alne, 3 miles NW of Alnwick. Acres, 234. Pop., 9. Houses, 2.

BASTEAD, a hamlet in Wrotham parish, Kent; 11 miles WNW of Maidstone.

BASTON, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Market-Deeping, and 3 E by S of Braceborough r. station. It has a post-office under Market-Deeping. Acres, 3,520. Real property, £5,897. Pop., 737. Houses, 183. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £231. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £14.

BASTWICK, a hamlet in Repps parish, Norfolk; on the North river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Acle. It was formerly a parish, and has a ruined church; and it occasions Repps to be called Repps-with-Bastwick.

BASWICK, or **BERKS WICK**, a township in Stafford district, and a parish in Stafford and Penkridge districts, Staffordshire. The township is united to two other tracts, under the name of Baswick, Milford, and Walton; it lies on the Worcester canal, near the Northwestern and the Trent Valley railways, 2 miles SE of Stafford; and it contains the post-office of Walton under Stafford. Real property, £4,015. Pop., 660. Houses, 123. The parish contains also the township of Brockton and that of Acton-Trussell and Bednall. Acres, 6,603. Real property, £10,497. Pop., 1,555. Houses, 302. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. Thomas, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £235.* Patrons, J. N. Lane, Esq., and the Rev. C. Inge. The church is good; and the p. curacy of Acton-Trussell and Bednall is a separate benefice. Charities, £15.

BATCHACRE, a hamlet in Adbaston parish, Stafford; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Eccleshall.

BATCHCOTT, a township in Richard's Castle parish, Salop; on the verge of the county, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ludlow.

BATCHPOOL, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 2 miles NE of Bridgnorth.

BATCHWORTH, or **BATCHWORTH-HEATH**, a hamlet in Rickmansworth parish, Herts; on the verge of the county, 2 miles SSE of Rickmansworth. It has a post-office, of the name of Batchworth-Heath, under Watford.

BATCOMBE, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; 2 miles ESE of Evershot r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Cerne-Abbas. It includes Newland tithing; and its post-town is Cerne under Dorchester. Acres, 1,102. Rated property, £1,035. Pop., 134. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Frome-Vauchurch, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is old and small.

BATCOMBE, a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; near the East Somerset railway, 3 miles N of Bruton. It has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 3,229. Real property, £4,006. Pop., 713. Houses, 172. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Upton-Noble, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Rev. J. Brown. The church was restored in 1844. There are two Wesleyan chapels.

BATCOMBE, a tithing in Nyland parish, Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Wells. Pop., 11.

BATE'S ISLAND, a small island in Earsdon parish, Northumberland; nearly opposite Hartley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Blyth. Here are remains of a chapel and a hermitage. Here also is a small harbour, made by Lord Delaval, for sheltering fishermen in storms.

BATH, a city and a district in Somerset. The city stands on the river Avon, the Fosse way, Akeman-street, and the Great Western railway, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Bristol, and $106\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of London. Its site is partly the bottom of a valley, partly the slopes and shoulders of encircling hills. The Avon is navigable to it from the sea; the Kennet and Avon canal goes from it into the navigation of the Thames; and the Great Western railway, in its main line, its branches, and its connexions, gives it communication with all parts of the kingdom.

History.—The city owes its origin and its name to famous thermal springs. An old tradition says that the springs were discovered, and the city founded, by Bladud, son of Lud, king of Britain, about the year 863 B. C.; and a statue of Bladud, with an inscription embodying the tradition, was erected in the Pump-room so

late as 1629. But the first appreciators of the springs, and the real founders of the city, were most probably the Romans. These made the place one of their most important stations; called it *Aquæ Solis* or *Calidæ*; surrounded it with walls, nearly on the lines of the streets now called Lower Boroughwalls, Westgate Buildings, Sawclose, and Upper Boroughwalls; built at it a temple to the goddess *Minerva*, and a manufactory of weapons for the legions; and constructed, around its springs, a magnificent suite of baths, with sudatories, tessellated floors, and ornamental columns. The substruction of the station-walls have frequently been laid open; fragments of the temple were found, during excavations, in 1863; and the remains of the baths, in remarkable preservation, at a depth of from 11 to 20 feet below the present surface, were discovered, at the razing of the old abbey-house, in 1755. The Romans dedicated the springs to *Apollo Medicus*, and erected a statue in honour of him, early in the third century; and they probably maintained the baths in high fame till the end of their times.

After their expulsion, the place remained several years in comparative tranquillity; but during the protracted wars between the Southern Britons and the Saxons, it was the scene of many obstinate contests. Prince Arthur defended it for a time against successive armies; but at length was overcome in its neighbourhood, and compelled to abandon it. The Saxons made it their own; and called it *Hat-Bathum* or "hot baths," and *Ace-mannes-cestre*, or "the sick man's city." Christianity was introduced in the sixth century; and led to the erection of religious houses by the Saxon kings. A nunnery, on the site of the temple of *Minerva*, was founded, in 676, by King *Osric*; destroyed by the Danes; rebuilt, about 775, by King *Offa*; and changed into a Benedictine abbey, in 973, by King *Edgar*. That monarch was crowned, by Archbishop *Dunstan*, in the church; and a number of the kings, from *Athelstane* downward, occasionally resided here, and struck coins. The partisans of *Robert, Duke of Normandy*, fighting against *William Rufus*, assaulted the city, and burned it to the ground. *John de Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, bought it from *Henry I.*, re-erected the abbey church, and made it the seat of his diocese. The troubles in the time of King *Stephen* broke heavily upon it; and the whole city is said to have then been destroyed by fire. It passed back, in 1193, to the Crown; and was then made a free borough, and began to rise in wealth and importance. The abbey became very rich; and the monks did good service by introducing woollen manufacture. *Leland*, who visited Bath in the reign of *Henry VIII.*, says that it then had four gates, and that the walls which surrounded it contained many Roman antiquities, which he supposed to have been collected and set up by Norman architects. *Queen Elizabeth* visited it in 1591, and granted then a charter to the burgesses, with powers for the improvement of the town. In the early stages of the dissensions under *Charles I.*, the city was fortified for the King, at an expense of 27,000; but on the retreat of the *Marquis of Hertford* into Wales, it was seized by the parliamentary forces under *Sir William Waller*. The royalist army returned to the adjacent *Lansdown hill*, erected breast-works there, and drew the parliamentarians into a battle, which ended in their defeat. The city was now recovered by the royalists; and it remained in their possession two years, till June, 1645; but was then, through treachery, surrendered to the parliamentarians. *Charles II.*, under advice of his physician, and attended by a numerous court, visited the place in 1663; and is thought to have then given rise, by his example, to the drinking of the water. In the reign of *James II.*, the inhabitants closed their gates against the *Duke of Monmouth*, putting a stop to his career, and obliging him to fall back on his fate at *Sedgemoor*.

The city as yet was comparatively insignificant; its buildings covered little more than fifty acres of ground; and the accommodations and attractions for visitors to its medicinal waters were few and mean. Some organization was given to it, as a watering-place, in consequence of two visits of *Queen Anne*, before and after her accession

to the throne; and a great and permanent one was effected by *Beau Nash*, the "King of Bath," who appeared here about 1703, and died in 1761. The first pump-room was erected in 1706, and an officer appointed in charge of it. Amusements were multiplied and regulated; the roads leading to the city were repaired; the streets were better paved, cleansed, and lighted; pleasure-grounds and gardens were laid out; and spacious streets and places, with large, ornate houses, were constructed. An architect, of the name of *Wood*, even formed the grand design of rebuilding the entire city on a uniform plan; and, though defeated in this, was so encouraged by the proprietors of the soil, as to make magnificent additions. He first planned several streets; then in 1729 began *Queen-square*, in 1740 the *North-parade*, and in 1754 the *Circus*; and in 1763 his son designed the *Royal-crescent*. Bath now was the summer rendezvous of persons of all classes, and even the occasional resort of members of the Royal family. *Fielding* and *Smollett* linked it with the stories of their heroes; *Lord Chesterfield* was often at it; the great *Chatham* took to it for the healing of his gout; and *Anstey*, in his famous sarcastic "New Bath Guide," satirised its follies.

Structure.—Bath is strikingly beautiful. Its site, in the hollow and up the sides of a sort of amphitheatre, is grandly conducive to picturesque effect. Its building material, the white oolite, so well known as Bath stone, and found in great abundance in neighbouring quarries, gives fine scope for architectural details. Its street arrangement, compact in the old parts at the centre, outspread at the suburbs, and presenting a mixture of garden and grove, crescent and terrace, up the ascents of the encircling hills, tier above tier, to a commanding height over the valley, is unique and charming. Good views of the city are obtained from *Camden* and *Lansdown-crescents*, which can be reached by an easy walk from the railway station; and the best is obtained from *Beechencliff*, a steep eminence of upwards of 300 feet above the *Avon*, overhanging the railway, and accessible by a walk of ten minutes from the station, up *Holloway*, the *Roman Fosse* way, and taking the path to the left. *Camden-crescent*, on the elevated acclivity of *Beacon-hill*, is an elliptical range, of uniform design, with *Corinthian* columns and central portico. *Lansdown-crescent*, *Somerset-place*, *Cavendish-crescent*, *Cavendish-place*, and *St. James's-square*, are situated in the northern portion of the city, and form a splendid group. The *Royal-crescent* and *Marlborough-buildings*, a little lower, also command noble views; and the former is a fine semicircle of thirty houses, all uniform, with *Ionian* columns and surmounting cornice. The *Circus*, still lower, has fronts, with *Doric*, *Ionian*, and *Corinthian* columns, double and in successive order, crowned by a decorated battlement. *Queen-square*, further down, but still on high ground, measures 316 feet by 306, and has four façades, all uniform and ornamental, each after a different design. The *North* and *South parades*, east of the *Abbey church*, are elegant ranges of buildings, with terraces nearly 1,800 feet long and 52 feet broad. *Pulteney bridge*, leading eastward from *High-street* to *Bathwick*, is a fine structure of three arches, crowned on each side with houses; and *Pulteney-street*, on a line with it, built about 1770 by the *Hon. William Pulteney*, is in some respects the finest street in the city. *Green Park-buildings* and *Norfolk-crescent*, in the SW, also are elegant. *Milsum-street* contains the finest shops, and may be called the *Regent-street* of Bath.

Public Buildings.—The Railway station stands on the right bank of the *Avon*, and is a handsome edifice in the *Tudor* style. An elegant viaduct takes the railway diagonally across *Pulteney-road*; and a stone bridge and an ingeniously constructed skew one take it twice across the *Avon*, above and below the station. Nine other bridges, two of them stone, two iron, three suspension, and two pedestrian, beset the *Avon*. The guild-hall, in *High-street*, was built in 1763-75; has a tetrastyle composite portico; includes court-rooms, public offices, and a spacious banquetting-room; and contains portraits of *Frederick Prince of Wales* and his consort *George III.*

and Queen Charlotte, the Earl of Chatham and Earl Camden. The markets adjoin the guild-hall, were reconstructed in 1863, in a manner of much elegance and convenience, and have a central dome, 40 feet in diameter. The new gaol, at Twerton, was built in 1842, at a cost of about £23,000; and has capacity for 93 male and 24 female prisoners. Beckford's tower, on the summit of Lansdown hill, was built by William Beckford, the author of "Vathek," who died in 1844; is 130 feet high; and commands an extensive view. A walled garden was originally around it; and this is now a public cemetery, with Byzantine gateway. Lansdown tower, 2½ miles beyond Beckford's tower, is on the battlefield of Lansdown, and was erected in 1720 by Lord Lansdown, the poet, to the memory of his grandfather, Sir Bevil Granville, who fell in the battle. A handsome drinking-fountain, contiguous to the Abbey and the markets, facing the High-street, with sculptural representation of Rebecca at the Well, was constructed in 1861. Other buildings will be noticed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Baths.—The baths are situated near the centre of the city. The pump-room was rebuilt in 1797; bears on its front a Greek motto, signifying "Water the best of elements;" and is a handsome erection, 85 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 34 feet high, adorned with Corinthian portico and colonnade, and lighted by a double range of windows. At the west end is an orchestra gallery; and at the east end, a handsome marble statue of Beau Nash. The King's or principal bath adjoins the pump-room; measures 66 feet by 41; is open to the sky, except a colonnade on one side; contains about 364 tons of water; and is filled daily, to a height of 4 feet 7 inches, with water rising directly from the spring in its centre, and bearing in temperature throughout the bath from 114° to 100°. The Queen's bath is attached to the King's; derives its waters from it, slightly lessened in temperature; and measures 25 feet by 25. Private baths, in Stall-street, draw supplies from a cooling reservoir connected with the King's bath; and contain excellent arrangements for baths of various kinds, and various temperatures. The Cross bath, so called from an ancient cross which stood in it till 1745, is situated about 150 yards from the King's bath, yields 12 gallons per minute at 109°, and is used as a swimming bath by the less affluent classes. The tepid swimming bath is in a neat building, from a design by Desimus Burton; measures 65 feet by 25; and is supplied from the King's at a temperature of 88°. The hot bath, 40 yards SW of the King's, was built at the time of the finest extensions of the city; is an elegant structure; and has a spring of its own, giving constant supply at about 117°. The royal private baths adjoin the hot bath; are remarkable for comfort and convenience; and comprise seven large baths, lined with steps for descending into them. The Kingston baths, in Church-street, occupy the site of the Roman baths; have sudatories and various other conveniences; and are the property of Earl Manvers. All the other baths belong to the borough, and are under the management of the town-council. The waters contain carbonic acid, sulphate and muriate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime, and minute quantities of silica and oxide of iron. They act as a stimulant; and are regarded as beneficial against gout, rheumatism, paralysis, biliary obstructions, and cutaneous disorders; but may be injurious where there are inflammatory symptoms.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The benefices within the city are the rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul, or the Abbey; the r. of St. Michael; the r. of Walcot, with Margaret c., the c. of St. Thomas, and the c. of St. Stephen; the r. of St. Saviour's; the r. of Trinity, with the c. of Avon Street chapel; the r. of Bathwick, with the c. of Wooley; the v. of Widcombe, with the c. of St. Matthew's; the v. of Lyncombe; the v. of St. James, with the c. of Corn-street chapel; the c. of St. John Baptist; the c. of St. John's chapel; the c. of St. Mary Magdalene; the c. of Octagon chapel; the c. of the Penitentiary chapel; the c. of Christ Church; the c. of Portland chapel; the c. of All Saints; the c. of Queen Square chapel; and the c.

of Laura chapel. All are in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The value of St. Peter and St. Paul is £750; of Walcot, £600; of St. Saviour's, £390; of Trinity, £350; of Bathwick, £209; of Widcombe, £300; of Lyncombe, £235; of St. James, £155; of the Penitentiary chapel, £200; and of the rest, not reported. The patrons of St. Peter and St. Paul, of St. Michael, of Widcombe, of Lyncombe, and of St. James, are Simeon's Trustees; of Walcot, also now Simeon's Trustees; of St. Saviour's, the Rev. Dr. Stamer; of Trinity, the Rev. S. H. Widdrington; of Bathwick, Lord W. Powlett; of St. John's chapel, Trustees; of St. Mary Magdalene, the Lord Chancellor; of Octagon chapel, the Proprietor; of the Penitentiary chapel, the Committee; of Portland chapel, the Rev. T. L. Hill; and of Christ church and All Saints, the Rector of Walcot.

The places of worship within the borough, in 1851, were 25 of the Church of England, with 20,575 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 1,430 s.; 5 of Particular Baptists, with 2,304 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 300 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 300 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,436 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 432 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 180 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 891 s.; 3 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 1,070 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 300 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 40 s.; 3 of isolated congregations, with 1,220 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, with 230 s.; 3 of Roman Catholics, with 270 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 40 s.

The Abbey church was cleared and remodelled in 1834, at a cost of nearly £11,000; and again was much renovated in 1869. It is one of the latest specimens of perpendicular English. It was built on the site, and partly with the materials, of the previous pile; was commenced in 1499, stopped in 1539, and completed in 1616; yet is of uniform character. It is cruciform; has a central tower, 162 feet high; and measures 210 feet in length, 72 in breadth, 73 in height, and 126 along the transepts. Its west front has a splendid window of seven lights, flanked by decorated turrets; its tower is well composed, and has octagonal, panelled, surmounting turrets at the corners; and its interior is remarkably light and elegant, in uniform perpendicular, but much crowded with tasteless monuments. Traces of either an old Norman apse or a Roman temple can be observed on the outside of the east end. The most interesting of the monuments are, in the nave, those of Bishop Montague, Beau Nash, the Hon. William Bingham, James Quin, Hermon Katen-camp, Col. Champion, John Malthus, and Sarah Fielding; in the south transept, that of Lady Waller; in the north transept, those of Fletcher Priest, Sir R. H. Bickerton, Dr. Sibthorp, James Tamesz Grieve, and Mary Frampton; and in the chancel, those of Lady Miller, Mrs. Frazer, Col. Walsh, and the artist Hoare.—St. James's church is a neat structure, rebuilt in 1763; and has a new tower in the Italian style, surmounted by an elegant lantern. St. Michael's church was preceded, on the same site, by three other churches; and is an elegant edifice, with a pierced spire 182 feet high. St. Saviour's church was built in 1832; is an elegant edifice, in the decorated English style, with graduated and pinnacled buttresses; and has a tower of three stages, embattled, and 120 feet high. Trinity church was built in 1822; is in florid Gothic; and has a beautiful memorial window to William West Jones, Esq., put up in 1859. St. Mark's or Lyncombe church was built in 1832; is in the perpendicular style; and has a tower. Widcombe church is the oldest in the city; has been partially restored; and has an ivy-clad tower. St. Matthew's church was built in 1847; is a large edifice, in the decorated English style; and has a fine tower 155 feet high. St. Mary Magdalene's chapel was renovated from a state of ruin about 1820; and preserves the character of ancient early English, with embattled tower. Christ church was built in 1793; is in the later English style; and has a handsome altar-piece. Queen Square chapel was built in 1735; and is externally Doric, internally Ionic. Margaret chapel, in Brock Street, is a commodious structure, in the early English style. All Saints' chapel, near Lansdown Crescent,

was erected in 1794; and is a good specimen of the decorated style. St. Stephen's church was built in 1845; and is in the decorated style, with a tower of three stages. St. John Baptist's church was opened in 1864, and completed in 1868; and has a tower and spire 200 feet high. Several of the dissenting places of worship are very handsome structures. The Argyle Independent chapel is in the Roman style, and was enlarged in 1862; the Percy Independent chapel is in the Byzantine style, and was built in 1854; the New King-street Wesleyan chapel, decorated Gothic, 1847; the Moravian chapel, Roman, 1345; the New Jerusalem church, Roman-Ionic, 1844; the South Parade Roman Catholic church, florid Gothic, 1563. The Abbey new cemetery was opened in 1844; the Lansdown new cemetery, in 1848; the Bathwick, in 1856; the Lower Bristol road and the upper Bristol road, in 1862; the Roman Catholic, in 1859.

Schools and Institutions.—The schools within the borough, in 1851, were 46 public day schools, with 5,564 scholars; 113 private day schools, with 1,959 s.; and 34 Sunday schools, with 5,095 s. The free grammar school was founded and endowed with lands by Edward VI.; and it numbers amongst its pupils Prynne, the two Lysons, Sir S. Smith, and other distinguished men. The Blue coat school, for 60 boys and 60 girls, is a new edifice in Upper Borough Walls. The Walcot parochial school is a building in the Italian style, erected in 1841 at a cost of £1,700. The Art school, at Helting House, was established in 1854. The Lansdown Proprietary college, on the ascent of Lansdown hill, was changed in the latter part of 1863, into a college for the daughters of military officers; was built in 1858; is in the Gothic style of the geometric period; contains one school of 3,500 square feet, lighted by tracery windows, and another school of 2,100 feet; and has a lofty central tower. The Wesleyan college, on the same ascent higher up, was erected in 1850; is in the Tudor style; and has a tower 90 feet high. Grosvenor college, in Grosvenor place, was established in 1837, for the sons of noblemen and gentlemen. The Bath Proprietary college occupies the building at the end of Pulteney-street, formerly the Sydney hotel. The Somersetshire college is in the Circus.

The royal, literary, and scientific institution, a little east of the Abbey, occupies the site of the old assembly rooms; retains their portico; and has a large library, and a rich museum, the last antiquarian and scientific, and free to the public. The Athenæum, in Orange-grove, was originally a mechanics' institution. The Bath and West of England society for the encouragement of agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, was established in 1777. The Commercial and Literary institution occupies a part of the post-office building. The city contains a greater number of booksellers and circulating libraries, in proportion to its population, than any other town in the kingdom. It may be regarded also as the cradle of English geology; and it boasts a remarkable number of eminent literary men as natives or as residents. Among the natives have been Gildas the historian, John Hales the professor of Greek, B. Robins the mathematician, R. L. Edgeworth, Terry the comedian, and Hoare the author of the "Every-day Book;" and among the residents have been physicians, chemists, naturalists, historians, divines, artists, and popular writers, too numerous to be named. The house, No. 13, New King street, was the residence of Herschel, at the time of his making the observations which led to the discovery of the planet Uranus.

Charities.—The Bath general hospital was founded in 1742, for the use of the diseased poor from all parts of the kingdom who may be benefited by the Bath waters; it comprises a suite of new buildings erected in 1861 at a cost of £18,000, together with an older adjoining suite; it contains accommodation for 86 male and 43 female patients; and it is supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription. The patients within it are accommodated with baths upon the premises supplied from the springs. The united hospital was founded in 1826 by the amalgamation of the city infirmary and

the casualty hospital; is a spacious building with sick-wards, lecture-room, anatomical museum, and library, near the Cross bath; and, besides receiving in-patients, gives relief to vast numbers of out-patients. St. John's hospital was founded in 1180 by Bishop Fitz-Jocelyne; escaped the dissolution under Henry VIII.; was given by Queen Elizabeth to the mayor and community of the city; rebuilt in 1728 by Wood; and has an income returned at £214, but valued at £8,828. St. Catherine's hospital, or the Bimberies, was founded in the reign of Edward VI. Bellott's hospital, for poor persons using the waters, has an income of £76; and St. Mary Magdalene's hospital for idiots, founded before 1332, has £118. Partis College, on New-bridge hill, for 30 reduced gentlewomen, was founded by Mrs. Partis, and completed in 1827; and is a capacious range of building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. There are also an eye infirmary, a penitentiary, lying-in hospitals, almshouses, and other benevolent institutions, either liberally supported or well endowed.

Amusements.—Bath was at one time the gayest place in England; and it continues to possess the means of splendid and numerous amusements. The assembly rooms, in the vicinity of the Circus, were erected in 1791, at a cost of £20,000; and contain a lofty vaulted octagon reception-room, and a ball-room 105 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 42 feet high. The theatre, in Beaufort square, is an elegant edifice of 1863, on the site of a previous one, built in 1805 and burnt in 1862, reputed one of the best out of London. The race-course, on Lansdown, is an oval $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile round; and the grand stand on it was improved in 1859. The Victoria Park, immediately west of the Royal crescent and the Circus, is an ornate enclosure of about 22 acres; was thrown open to the public in 1830, at a cost of £4,000 raised by subscription; contains horticultural and botanic gardens; and has at the entrance an obelisk in honour of the Queen, and higher up a colossal bust of Jupiter by the self-taught artist Osborne. The Sydney gardens, at the end of Pulteney-street, comprise 16 acres, were laid out in 1795, and used to be called the "Vauxhall" of Bath. The walks and drives around the city may be endlessly varied, and abound with interesting objects, charming close views, and brilliant prospects.

Trade.—Bath is a favourite residence of annuitants, and a fashionable resort of wealthy strangers. Hence arises its principal trade. Rents are moderate; coal is abundant; the markets are well supplied; all the wants of taste and society are readily ministered to; and in a full season, from Christmas till the end of May, about 14,000 persons, in addition to the permanent population, are present. A manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called Bath-coating, was at one time carried on, but has long been extinct. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on 14 Feb. and 10 July. The city has a telegraph station, a head post-office, five banking-offices, a savings' bank, and nine chief hotels; and it publishes four weekly newspapers. The savings' bank, originally founded in 1815, now occupies a handsome edifice in the Italian style, built in 1842. Paper and carpet making is carried on in the neighbourhood.

The Borough.—The city formerly consisted of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, the parish of St. James, the parish of St. Michael, and the part of the parish of Walcot south of Charlcombe; but it now comprises also the parish of Bathwick, the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe, and all the rest of the parish of Walcot except Soper's farm. The extent from N to S is about 3 miles; from E to W, about 2 miles; in area, 3,534 acres. The city is divided into 7 wards; is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; has a corporate income of about £23,000; is a seat of courts, a polling-place, and the head-quarters of militia; and has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I. Direct taxation in 1857, £45,527. Electors in 1868, 3,236. Pop. in 1841, 50,800; in 1861, 52,528. Houses, 8,017. Real property in the three parishes St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, and St. Michael, in 1860, £69,886.

The District.—The district of Bath comprehends the sub-district of Abbey, containing the parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, and St. Michael, all within the city; the sub-district of Lycombe, containing the parish of Lycombe and Widcombe, also within the city; the sub-districts of Walcot and Lansdown, embracing, in nearly equal portions, Walcot within the city; the sub-district of Bathwick, containing Bathwick parish within the city, and the parishes of Bathampton, Claverton, and Monckton-Combe; the sub-district of Batheaston, containing the small part of Walcot without the city, and the parishes of Batheaston, Bathford, St. Catherine, Swainswick, Langridge, Woolley, Charlcombe, and Weston; and the sub-district of Twerton, containing the parishes of Twerton, Dunkerton, Comblay, Wellow, Charterhouse-Hinton, South Stoke, and Englishcombe. Acres, 30,321. Poor-rates in 1866, £30,950. Pop. in 1861, 68,336. Houses, 11,223. Marriages in 1866, 654; births, 1,699,—of which 123 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,523,—of which 433 were at ages under 5 years, and 53 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 6,314; births, 17,614; deaths, 16,224. The places of worship in 1851 were 50 of the Church of England, with 26,332 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,710 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 3,473 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 300 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 300 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,228 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 808 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 180 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,780 s.; 4 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 1,160 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 300 s.; 2 of the New Church, with 440 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 140 s.; 4 undefined, with 1,268 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 230 s.; 3 of Roman Catholics, with 270 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 40 s. The schools were 62 public day schools, with 6,856 scholars; 136 private day schools, with 2,630 s.; 59 Sunday schools, with 6,972 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 2 s. The workhouse is on Old Down in the parish of Lycombe and Widcombe.

BATH AND WELLS, a diocese comprehending all Somerset except Bedminster. Acres, 1,043,059. Pop., 422,527. Houses, 83,600. The see sprang from a college at Wells, founded in 704 by King Ina; was constituted there, in 905, by Edward the Elder; was removed to Bath, in the time of William Rufus, by John de Villula; was for some time designated of Bath only, and altogether administered there; but in the 13th century, after long contention, was reconstituted of both Bath and Wells, with cathedral at each. It numbers among its bishops, Lord Chancellor Burnell, Lord Treasurer De la March, Viceroy Drogheda, Lord Keeper Beckington, Lord Chancellor Stillington, Cardinals De Castello and Wolsey, Henry VIII.'s confidant Clerk, President Bourne, Montague, Laud, Ken, and Baron Auckland. The bishop's palace is at Wells. The dignitaries and officials are a dean, four canons, three archdeacons, a sub-dean, a chancellor of the diocese, a chancellor of the church, a treasurer, forty-four prebendaries, and three minor canons. The income of the bishop is £5,000; of the dean, £1,000; of one of the canons, £30; of two of the archdeacons, £65 and £250; of the chancellor of the church, £31; of the treasurer, £65; and of six of the prebendaries, aggregately £86.

The diocese is divided into the archdeaconries of Wells, Bath, and Taunton. The archdeaconry of Wells comprises seven deaneries; that of Bath comprises two deaneries, each in two districts; and that of Taunton comprises four deaneries. Many of the livings in the several deaneries have recently been raised in status,—chiefly p. curacies raised to vicarages; and they are named according to their present rank in the separate articles on them in the Gazetteer; but all will be named here as they ranked in 1861.

The deanery of Wells contains the rectories of Binegar, Dinder, and Litton; the vicarages of Wells, Wookey, Pilton, Westbury, and East Harptree; and the p. curacies of Coxley, Easton, Heuton, Horrington, North Wootton, and Theale. The deanery of Axbridge con-

tains the rectories of Axbridge, Allerton, Badgworth, Biddisham, Blagdon, Bleadon, Breane, Christon, Ilton, Locking, Loxton, Lyntonham, Rowberrow, Rodney-Stoke, Shipham, Uphill, and Weston-super-Mare; the vicarages of Banwell, Berrow, East Brent, South Brent, Burnham, Cheddar, Bishop-Compton, Congresbury, Kewstoke, Weare, Wedmore, Winscombe, and Worle; and the p. curacies of Churchill, Highbridge, Mark, Fuxton, Blackford-Wedmore, Christ Church-Weston, Trinity-Weston, and Emmanuel-Weston. The deanery of Carey contains the rectories of Alford-with-Hornblotton, Ansford, Babcary, North Barrow, Batcombe, Blackford, Bratton, North Cadbury, South Cadbury, Charlton-Mugrove, Compton-Pannecroft, Croscombe, Cucklington-with-Stoke-Trister, Ditchet, Holton, Keinton-Mansfield, Kilmington, Kingweston, Lamyatt, East Lydford, West Lydford, Maperston, Milton-Clevedon, Penselwood, Pyle, Shepton-Mallett, Sparkford, Sutton-Montague, Weston-Bamfylde, Wheathill, and Yarlinton; the vicarages of Barton-St. David, Castle-Carey, Douling, Everecreech, and East Pennard; and the p. curacies of South Barrow, North Brewham, South Brewham, Bruton, Lovington, Pitcombe, Redlynch, Shepton-Montague, Stoke-Lane, Wincanton, and Wyke-Chamflower. The deanery of Frome contains the rectories of Babington, Beckington-with-Standewick, Berkley, Cameley, Camerton, Combe-Hay, Dunkerton, Elm, Farley-Hungerford, Foxcot, Hemington-with-Hardington, Laverton, Mells, Merston-Bigot, Holcombe, Nunney, Orchardleigh, Radstock, Road-with-Wolverton, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Tellisford, Wanstrow, Whately, and Writhlington; the vicarages of Buckland-Dinham, Chewton-Mendip, Cloford, Frome, Wellow, Kilmersdon, Midsomer-Norton, and Norton-St. Philip; and the p. curacies of Ashwick, Chilcompton, Christ Church-Frome, Trinity Church-Frome, Hinton-Charterhouse, Coleford, Lullington, Vobster, Cladown, Downside, Paulton, Rodden, Chantry, Embsborough, Stone-Easton, Farrington, and Wilham-Friary. The deanery of Ilchester contains the rectories of Ilchester, Aller, Brimpton, Charlton-Mackrell, East Chinnock, Middle Chinnock, Chiselborough, High Ham, Hardington, Kingsdon, Lufton, Limington, Norton-sub-Hamden, Odcombe, Pendomer, North Perrot, Pitney, Podimore-Milton, Thorne-Coffin, and Yeovilton; the vicarages of Charlton-Adam, Chilthorne-Domer, Compton, Dundon, Haslebury-Plucknett, Huish-Episcopi-with-Langport, Martock, Montacute, Northover, Somerton, and Long Sutton; and the p. curacies of Nether Ham, Ash, Muchelney, West Chinnock, Stoke-sub-Hamden, and Tintinhull. The deanery of Merston contains the rectories of Abbas-Combe, Ashington, Barwick, West Camel, North Cheriton, Chilton-Cantelow, Clossworth, East Coker, West Coker, Corton-Denham, Gouthill, Horsington, Kingston or Pitney, Pointington, Rimpton, Sandford-Orcas, Stowell, Sutton-Bingham, and Trent; the sinecure rectory of Socke; the vicarages of Charlton-Canfield, Henstridge, Merston-Magna, Milborne-Port, Mudford, and Queen-Camel; and the p. curacy of Hendford. The deanery of Pawlet contains the rectories of Bawdrip, Cossington, Greinton, and Huntspill; the vicarages of Pawlet and Woollavington-with-Furiton; and the p. curacy of All Saints-Huntspill. The deanery of Glastonbury contains the rectory of Street; the vicarages of Butleigh, Middlezoy, Meare, Moorlinch, Othry, Shapwick, and Weston-Zoyland; and the p. curacies of Burtle, Glastonbury-St. John, Glastonbury-St. Benedict, Godney, Chilton-on-Polden-with-Edington, Catcott, and West Pennard.

The deanery of Bath, in its Bath district, contains the rectories of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, St. Michael, Walcot, St. Saviour, Trinity, Bathwick, Claverton, Farmborough, Freshford, Marksbury, Friston, Stanton-Prior, and Timsbury; the vicarages of Lycombe, Widcombe, Bathampton, Englishcombe, and Weston; and the p. curacies within the city. The deanery of Bath, in its Keynsham district, contains the rectories of Burnett, Charlcombe, Kelston, Langridge, Newton-St. Loe, North Stoke, Salford, and Swainswick; the vicarages

of Batheaston, Bathford, Corston, Keynsham, South Stoke, and Twerton; and the p. curacies of Brislington, Combe-Down, Monkton-Coombe, Queeque-Charlton, and Woolley. The deanery of Chew, in its Chew-Magna district, contains the rectories of Butcombe, Chelwood, Chew-Stoke, Clutton, Compton-Martin, Hinton-Bluet, Norton-Malward, Ubley, and Winford; the vicarages of Chew-Magna, Compton-Dando, High Littleton, Stoway, Station-Drew, and West Harptree; the p. curacies of Dundry, Nempnett, and Whitechurch; and the donatives of Barrow-Gurney and Pablow. The deanery of Chew, in its Portishead district, contains the rectories of Portishead, Brockley, Chelvey, Clapton, Kingston-Seymour, Nailsea, Walton-in-Gordano-with-Weston-in-Gordano, Wraxall, and Wrington; the sinecure rectory of Backwell; the vicarages of Backwell, Clevedon, Easton-in-Gordano, Long Ashton, Portbury, Tickenham, and Yatton; and the p. curacies of Burrington, Cleve-in-Yatton, Christ Church-Clevedon, East Clevedon, Flax Bourton, Kenn-in-Yatton, Christ Church-Nailsea, and Redhill-Wrington.

The deanery of Taunton contains the rectories of Angersleigh, Ashbrittle, Batheaston, West Bagborough, Cheldon-Fitzpaine, Combe-Florey, Heathfield, Kittisford, Lydeard-St. Lawrence, West Monkton, Norton-Fitzwarren, Oake, Orchard-Portman, Runnington, Staple-Grove, Stawley, and Thorn-Falcon; the vicarages of Bradford, Creech-St. Michael, North Curry, Halse, Kingston, Bishops-Lydeard, Milverton, Nynehed, Pitminster, Sampford-Arundell, St. Mary Magdalene-Taunton, and Wellington; and the p. curacies of Ash-Priors, Bishops-Hill, Corfe, Colthelstone, Hillfarsney, Otterford, Reishon, St. Gregory-Stoke, St. Mary-Stoke, St. James-Taunton, Trinity-Taunton, St. Margaret-Thorn, Thurlbere, Trull, and Wilton. The deanery of Bridgewater contains the rectories of Aisholt, Chilton, Charlmych, Chelzey, Crowcombe, Doddington, Eamore, Fiddington, Gouatrust, Holford, Kilve, Otterhampton, East Quantoxhead, Saxton, and Thirloxton; the vicarages of Bridgewater, Canaington, Kilton, Strington, Lyng, Over-Stowey, North Petherton, Stockland-Gaunts, Storsley, Nether-Stowey, and Wembdon; the p. curacies of Eastover-Bridgewater, Trinity-Bridgewater, Broomfield, Burrow-Bridge, Michaelchurch, North-Newton, and Northmoor-Green; and the donatives of Durlaigh and Durston. The deanery of Crewkerne contains the rectories of Beecroome, Buckland-St. Mary, Chaffcombe, Cricket-Maherby, Cricket-St. Thomas, Curry-Millet, Donyatt, Dowlish-Wake-with-Dowlish-West, Drayton, Earshill, Eastham, Hatch-Beauchamp, Hinton-St. George, East Lambrook-in-Kingsbury-Episcopi, Packington, Seaborough, Scavington-St. Michael, Shepton-Beauchamp, Staple-Fitzpaine-with-Bickenhall, Stocklinch-Magdalene, Stocklinch-Ottersea, South Brynton, Wayford, White-Staunton, and Winsham; the vicarages of Ashill, Chard, Combe-St. Nicholas, Curry-Rivell, Fivehead, Ilminster, Ilton, Isle-Abbots, Isle-Brewers, Kingsbury-Episcopi, White-Lackington, Merriott, Misterton, South Petherton, and Swell; and the p. curacies of Burrington, Broadway, Tatworth, Chillington, Crewkerne, Cudworth, Courland, Dinnington, Hambridge, Kingstone, Knowle, Lopen, and Seavington-St. Mary. The deanery of Dunster contains the rectories of Brompton-Ralph, Brushford, Chipstable, Clatworthy, Elworthy, Exford, Exton, Hawkridge, Huish-Champflower, Kilton, Lackham, Monksilver, Nettlecombe, Oare, Porlock, West Quantoxhead, Raddington, Sampford-Brett, Selworthy, Skilgate, Stoke-Petro, Tolland, Treborough, Withcombe, and Wootton-Courtney; the vicarages of Brompton-Regis, Carhampton, Old Cleeve, Outcombe, St. Decuman's, Dulverton, Minehead, Stogumber, Timberscombe, Winsford, and Wiveliscombe; and the p. curacies of Bicknoller, Dunster, Fitzhead, Leighton-in-Old Cleeve, Upton, Williton-in-St. Decuman's, Withypool, and Withiel-Florey.

BATHAMPTON, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the river Avon and the Great Western railway, 1½ mile NE of Bath. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Bath. Acres, 931. Real property,

£3,526. Pop., 382. Houses, 71. The property is not much divided. A series of suburban villas extends on-wards to Bath. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value and patron, not reported. The church is perpendicular English; has a fine west door; contains effigies of a knight and his lady of the time of Edward III.; and was repaired in 1855.

BATHAMPTON, Devon. See BAMPON.

BATHAMPTON (GREAT and LITTLE), two tythings in Steeple-Langford parish, Wiltshire; 5½ miles NW of Wilton.

BATHEALTON, a parish in Wellington district, Somerset; near the Western canal, 4½ miles WNW of Wellington r. station, and 5½ from Wellington. It has a post-office under Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 941. Real property, £1,481. Pop., 135. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £226.* Patron, the Rev. E. Welber. The church is good.

BATHEASTON, a parish and a sub-district in Bath district, Somerset. The parish lies on the river Avon, near the Fossé way, 1½ mile N by E of Bathampton r. station, and 2½ NE of Bath. It has a ferry to Bathampton, and a post-office under Bath. Acres, 1,863. Real property, £11,106. Pop., 1,638. Houses, 353. The property is much subdivided. Lines of houses and numerous villas make the south-western part suburban to Bath. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings, and the church was early appropriated to Bath abbey. Solsbury hill, 600 feet high, has traces of a circular camp supposed to have been used by the Saxons in their siege of Bath. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. Catherine, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £298.* Patron, Christ Church college, Oxford. The church is perpendicular English; was partly rebuilt in 1860; and contains a tablet to the Rev. J. Conybeare, the Anglo-Saxon scholar, who was several years vicar. There are a church at St. Catherine's, Wesleyan and Meravian chapels, a national school, and charities £35.—The sub-district comprises Soper's farm and eight parishes. Acres, exclusive of Soper's farm, 9,819. Pop., 6,989. Houses, 1,374.

BATHERM (THE), a stream of Devon, 8 miles long, falling into the Exe a little below Bampton.

BATHERTON, or BARTERTON, a township in Wyburnary parish, Cheshire; 2 miles S of Nantwich. Acres, 404. Real property, £690. Pop., 24. Houses, 4.

BATHFORD, a village and a parish in Bath district, Somerset. The village stands adjacent to the river Avon and to the Great Western railway, 2 miles E by N of Bathampton station, and 3½ ENE of Bath; and it has a post-office under Bath. The parish includes also the hamlets of Shockerwick and Warley. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £5,329. Pop., 892. Houses, 186. The property is divided among a few. An old ford on the Avon at the village gave rise to the name Bathford; and an elegant viaduct, of one flat arch, takes across the railway a little below. Hampton cliffs, in the vicinity, are picturesque, and command remarkably fine views. Some interesting Roman remains have been found in the parish. Bathford House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £395.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is very good.

BATH-FORUM, a hundred in Somerset. It lies round Bath, and includes fourteen parishes. Acres, 11,562. Pop., 9,213. Houses, 1,874.

BATHLLY, a township in North Muskhamp parish, Notts; 3½ miles NW by N of Newark. Pop., 234. Houses, 54. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BATHLEY, Norfolk. See BAILE.

BATHURMPTON. See HAMPTON, Devon.

BATHURST, a manor in Warbleton parish, Sussex; 5 miles NNE of Hailsham. It belonged to the family of Bathurst, who were expelled from it in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; and it retains vestiges of their castle, which was demolished at the time of their expulsion.

BATHWICK, a parish and a sub-district in Somerset.

The parish lies on the left bank of the Avon, within the borough of Bath; and is intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal, and by the Great Western railway. Acres, 573. Real property, £43,868. Pop., 5,266. Houses, 836. At the beginning of last century, the parish contained only a few scattered houses, and was marshy; but now it contains some of the finest streets and decorations of Bath, including Great Pulteney-street, Laura-place, and the Sydney gardens. The living is a rectory, united with the curacy of Woolley, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £209. Patron, Lord W. Powlett. The church is in the decorated English style, with a tower 120 feet high; was built in 1829; and contains a monument to Mackinnon, who figured at Culloden. Laura chapel is a separate charge. There is a proprietary college, with about 100 pupils.—The sub-district includes also other parishes beyond the borough. Acres, 3,452. Pop., 7,132. Houses, 1,201.

BATLEY, a town, a township, and a sub-district in the district of Dewsbury, and a parish in the districts of Dewsbury and Hunslet, W. R. Yorkshire. The town adjoins the Leeds and Manchester railway, 1½ mile N by E of Dewsbury; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds. It is remarkable only as a seat of manufacture; but evinces much public spirit, and has a lecture-hall, with mechanics' institution, erected in 1853. Pop., 7,206. Houses, 1,480. The township includes also the hamlets of Brownhill, Brookroyd, Carlinghow, Clark-Green, Havercroft, Chapel-Fold, Healey, Staincliffe, White See, Kelpin-Hill, Capas-Height, Purlwell, and New Roadside, and part of the hamlet of Batley-Carr. Acres, 2,140. Real property, £38,795. Pop., 14,173. Houses, 2,956. The sub-district is conterminous with the township. The parish includes also the townships of Morley, Gildersome, and Churwell. Acres, 6,446. Real property, £69,308. Pop., 25,273. Houses, 5,260. The property is subdivided. The manufacture of cloths, carpets, and other fabrics from "shoddy," or the reduced substance of old woollen rags, is here carried on to a great extent; and there are upwards of twenty-two factories. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patrons, Earl Cardigan and Earl Wilton. The church is later English. The p. curacy of St. Thomas is a separate charge, constituted in 1863. The vicarages of Morley and Gildersome, and the p. curacy of Staincliffe, also are separate. There are a handsome Independent chapel of 1856, an elegant Wesleyan chapel of 1861, four other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed grammar-school, a workhouse, and charities £237.

BATLEY-CARR, a hamlet and a chapelry in Batley and Dewsbury parishes, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet stands ¾ of a mile S of Batley, and has a post-office under Dewsbury. The chapelry was constituted in 1842. Rated property, £6,505. Pop., 3,859. Houses, 796. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Dewsbury. The church is good.

BATSFORD, or BATTISFORD, a parish in the district of Shipston-on-Stour, and county of Gloucester; near the Stratford railway and the Fosse way, 2 miles NW of Moreton. Post-town, Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 932. Real property, £2,075. Pop., 130. Houses, 22. The property is not much divided. Batsford Park is the seat of Lord Redesdale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £370.* Patron, Lord Redesdale. The church was rebuilt in 1862.

BATSON, a hamlet in Malborough parish, Devon; 4½ miles SSW of Kingsbridge.

BATTEL. See BATTLE.

BATTERLEY. See BALTERLEY.

BATTERSLEY, a township in Ingleby-Greenhoe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; under the Moors, 5 miles E by S of Stokesley. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £575. Pop., 119. Houses, 20.

BATTERSEA, a parish in the districts of Wandsworth and Croydon, Surrey. The main body of it, or Battersea-proper, is a sub-district of Wandsworth, suburban to London, on the river Thames and on the West-End and

Southwestern railway, opposite Chelsea; and the rest, consisting of Penge hamlet, lies in Croydon district, detached from the main body, 8 miles distant. Acres of the main body, 2,177 of land and 166 of water; of the entire parish, 3,183. Real property, £158,897. Pop. of the main body in 1841, 6,616; in 1861, 19,600. Houses, 3,125. Pop. of the entire parish in 1841, 6,857; in 1861, 24,615. Houses, 3,793. The manor was known to the Saxons as Putesey, signifying Peter's Island; belonged to the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster; was granted, in 1627, to the family of St. John; and passed, in 1763, to the Spencers. The old mansion on it was the residence of the famous Viscount Bolingbroke, and a haunt of the poet Pope; but has been entirely demolished; yet is commemorated in the neighbouring localities of Bolingbroke Terrace and Bolingbroke garden. Battersea Fields, within the manor, along the Thames, were long notable as a marshy tract, producing a great variety of indigenous plants; and were the scene, in 1829, of the duel between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea; but are now partly disposed in a fine new public park, and partly covered with streets and buildings. The park comprises 185 acres; lies almost all below the level of high water; was purchased at a cost of £246,517, and laid out, in 1852-53, at a further cost of £66,373; and is disposed in walks, drives, ornamental plantations, and a fine sheet of water. A suspension bridge, across the Thames, at the upper end of the park, measures 347 feet between the towers and 705 between the abutments; is remarkably light and elegant; and was erected, in 1857, after designs by Mr. T. Page, at a cost of £35,319. The West End railway to Sydenham is carried across, in the vicinity, on a substantial, tasteful, segment-arched bridge, constructed by Mr. Fowler, and opened in 1860, to the Victoria station in Pimlico; goes ½ of a mile south-south-eastward to Battersea station; then runs 2½ miles west-south-westward, parallel to the Southwestern railway, and past Battersea-Rise, to New Wandsworth station. Battersea New Town adjoins the two railways where they mutually approach: Battersea Old Town stands on the Thames below the park; and Battersea-Rise is a hill covered with villas. Both Battersea and Battersea-Rise have post-offices; under London S.W. The living of Battersea is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £982.* Patron, Earl Spencer. The parish church is a commodious but inelegant structure, built in 1777. The vicarages of Christchurch, St. George, and St. John-with-St. Paul, are separate benefices. Value of C., not reported; of St. G., £290; * of St. J., £430.* Patron of all, the Vicar of B. C. church was built in 1819, at a cost of £5,556; and is in the decorated English style; St. G.'s church was built some years later; St. J.'s, in 1863; St. P.'s, in 1869. The vicarages of Penge and Upper Penge also are separate benefices. A handsome Independent chapel, in the Lombardic style, was built in 1867, at a cost of £4,458. There are several other dissenting chapels, the training national school, a free school with £160 a-year, and charities £121. See LONDON.

BATTESFORD. See BATSFORD.

BATTISFORD, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 2 miles W by S of Needham r. station. Post-town, Needham. Acres, 1,542. Real property, £2,662. Pop., 504. Houses, 103. The property is subdivided. An hospital of knights of St. John of Jerusalem was erected here in the reign of Henry II., and given, at the dissolution, to Sir Richard Gresham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400. Patron, the Rev. E. Paske. The church is good.

BATTLE, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on the river Yscar, 3 miles NW of Brecon r. station. Post-town, Brecon. Acres, 1,544. Real property, £1,393. Pop., 118. Houses, 30. The surface is diversified, and commands fine views. The manor belonged to the priory of Brecon. Here was the scene either of the battle between Robert Fitzhamon and Rhys ap Tudor, or the battle at the invasion of Brecknockshire by Bernard Newmarch. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David. Value, £73. Patron, Col. L. V. Watkins. The church is a low building, situated on an eminence.

BATTLE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Sussex. The town was called by the Saxons Epiton, signifying "heath land;" and took its present name from the great battle of the Conquest, in 1066, commonly called the battle of Hastings. It stands in a fine valley, three-fourths encircled by wooded hills, in the vicinity of the Tunbridge-Wells and Hastings railway, 7 miles NW of Hastings; and it has a station on the railway, a head post-office, two banking-offices, and two chief inns. The principal street runs up a rising ground; and is confronted, at a brief distance, by Battle Abbey, standing on the site of King Harold's camp, and on the spot where his standard was taken. This edifice was founded by the Conqueror, in commemoration of his victory; it contained his sword, his coronation-robe, and the roll-call of the knights who followed him from Normandy; and it was very richly endowed, and gave its abbots a seat in parliament. It passed, at the dissolution, to Sir Anthony Browne; continued with his descendants, the Lords Montacute, till the time of the fourth Lord; and was sold then to Sir Thomas Webster, and in 1857 to Lord Harry Vane. The buildings were converted into a mansion by Sir Anthony Browne; and, though still retaining a number of the original apartments, are so greatly changed as to present outwardly very little of their ancient character. The grand gateway still stands, and is chiefly late decorated English, of very beautiful workmanship; and a long range to the right of it was used till 1794 as the town-hall, but has been allowed to go to ruin. A spot about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile distant, on the road to Hastings, commands the best view of the abbey, and at the same time affords a good comprehensive notion of the battle-field of the Conquest. The petty-sessions court-house and county police station are a handsome edifice of 1861. The parish church is partly Norman, and was restored in 1869. There are three dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a school with endowed income of £63, other charities with £80, and a workhouse built at a cost of £5,000. Extensive powder mills, of great note, are situated to the SW; and the walk to them, and the walks generally through the environs, are charming. A weekly market is held in the town on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Whit-Monday, 6 Sept., and 22 Nov.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Netherfield. Acres, 7,830. Real property, £14,313. Pop., 3,293. Houses, 583. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £500. Patron, Lord H. Vane. The vicarage of Netherfield is separate.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Battle, Brightling, Dallington, Penhurst, and Ashburnham. Acres, 20,476. Pop., 5,494. Houses, 1,001.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Ewhurst, containing the parishes of Ewhurst, Sedlescomb, Whatlington, and Mountfield; and the sub-district of Bexhill, containing the parishes of Bexhill, Hollington, Catsfield, Crowhurst, and Westfield. Acres, 54,000. Poor-rates in 1866, £1,118. Pop. in 1861, 12,680. Houses, 2,394. Marriages in 1866, 103; births, 421,—of which 35 were illegitimate; deaths, 204,—of which 60 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 962; births, 4,216; deaths, 2,292. The places of worship in 1851 were 15 of the Church of England, with 3,799 sittings; 3 of Baptists, with 590 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 350 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,195 s.; and 1 of Free-thinking Christians, with 25 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 1,046 scholars; 15 private day schools, with 303 s.; and 16 Sunday schools, with 1,140 s. The hundred of Battle is in the rape of Hastings, and consists of the parishes of Battle and Whatlington. Acres, 9,135. Pop., 3,636. Houses, 652.

BATTLE-BARROW, a village in Bognate township, Westmoreland; 1 mile NE of Appleby.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, a village in Retendon parish, Essex; 6½ miles E of Billericay. It has a post-office under Chelmsford.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, a chapelry in Islington parish, London; near the Regent's canal, and the terminus of

the Great Northern railway. It was constituted in 1839. Pop., 17,489. Houses, 1,886. The living is a vicarage, united with p. curacy of St. Matthias, in the diocese of London. Value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Trinity.

BATTLEBURN, a hamlet in Kirkburn parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SW of Great Driffield.

BATTLEDEEN. See **BATTLESDEN**.

BATTLEFIELD, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Atcham, Salop. The parish lies adjacent to the Crewe and Shrewsbury railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by E of Hadnall station, and 3 NNE of Shrewsbury. Post-town, Hadnall under Shrewsbury. Acres, 850. Rated property, £939. Pop., 81. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. Here was fought the battle in 403, in which Harry Hotspur was slain, and Douglas captured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £233. Patron, A. W. Corbet, Esq. The church was erected by Henry IV. to commemorate his victory over Hotspur; is chiefly perpendicular English; and was restored in 1861. A fair is held on 2 Aug.—The sub-district comprises five parishes, two chapelries, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 11,554. Pop., 1,881. Houses, 395.

BATTLE HALL. See **NASH**, Kent.

BATTLESBURY, an ancient British camp, 2 miles E of Warminster, Wilts. It crowns an abrupt eminence, almost inaccessible on two sides; has ramparts rising 60 feet; occupies fully 23 acres; and commands a very extensive view.

BATTLEDEN, a parish in Woburn district, Beds; on Watling-street, 3 miles SSE of Woburn, and 4½ NE of Leighton-Buzzard r. station. Post-town, Woburn. Acres, 1,123. Real property, £1,981. Pop., 143. Houses, 31. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward III., to the Firmabands; passed, in the time of Elizabeth, to the Duncombes; was purchased, in 1706, by the Bathursts,—to whom it gives the title of Baron; and is now the property of the Turners. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Potsgrove, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £509.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Sir G. P. Turner, Bart. The church is good.

BATRAMSLEY, a tything in Boldre parish, Hants; in the New Forest, 6½ miles NE of Ringwood. Real property, £1,883. Pop., 302.

BATRIXX, a hamlet in Bowland-Forest township, Slaidburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 11 miles SW of Settle.

BATTYEFORD, a chapelry, with a village, in Mirfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles WSW of Dewsbury r. station. It was constituted in 1841; and its post-town is Dewsbury. Rated property, £8,000. Pop., 3,115. Houses, 704. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Mirfield. The church is good; and there is an Independent chapel.

BAUDOC. See **BAUDOCK**.

BAUGHCOIT, a hamlet in Tugford parish, Salop; 6½ miles SE of Church-Stretton.

BAUGHURST, a village and a parish in Kingsclere district, Hants. The village stands near the Roman Port way to Silchester, 5½ miles S of Aldermaston r. station, and 7 NNW of Basingstoke; and has a post-office under Basingstoke. The parish includes also the tythings of Ham and Inbursht. Acres, 1,675. Real property, £1,210. Pop., 563. Houses, 98. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £183.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is a recent erection of brick and stone, with a lofty spire. There are two dissenting chapels.

BAULDOXFEE, a tything in Eling parish, Hants; 3 miles W of Southampton. Real property, £2,619. Pop., 931.

BAULKING. See **BALKING**.

BAUMBER, or **BANDEBERG**, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 4 miles NW by N of Horncastle r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Baumber, under Horncastle. Acres, 3,200. Real

property, £4,052. Pop., 393. Houses, 85. Sturton Hall is the seat of the Liveseys. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Sturton-Magna. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BAUNTON, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucestershire, on the Churn river and the Posse way, 2 miles N of Cirencester r. station. Post-town, Cirencester. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £1,596. Pop., 122. Houses, 29. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £67. Patron, Miss Masters. The church is very good.

BAUNTON, Devon. See **BAMPTON**.

BAUSELEY, or **BALASLEY**, a township in Alberbury parish, Montgomery; 10 miles NE of Welshpool. Pop., 404. Houses, 83.

BAVANT-FIFIELD. See **FIFIELD-BAVANT**.

BAVERSTOCK, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on the river Nadder and on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway, near Dinton station, 4 miles W of Wilton. It includes the hamlet of Hurdcott; and its post-town is Barford-St. Martin, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,168. Real property, with Barford-St. Martin, £5,984. Pop., 168. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £296.* Patron, Exeter college, Oxford. The church is good.

BAVINGTON (GREAT), a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland; 4 miles E of Watling-street, and 10½ N of Corbridge. Acres, 1,565. Pop., 61. Houses, 15. Bavington Hall is the seat of C. C. Shafto, Esq. There is an English Presbyterian church.

BAVINGTON (LITTLE), a township in Thockington parish, Northumberland; 1½ mile S of Great Bavington, and 9 N of Corbridge. Acres, 1,702. Pop., 67. Houses, 15. Limestone, freestone, and whinstone are quarried.

BAWBURGH, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 5½ miles W of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Colney, under Norwich. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £3,604. Pop., 433. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £120. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church has a round tower, an old font, and a brass of 1531; and is good. St. Walstan was a native.

BAWCOMBE, a hamlet in West Alvington parish, Devon; 6½ miles SE of Modbury.

BAWDER, a stream of N. R. Yorkshire; running 10 miles eastward to the Tees, 3½ miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

BAWDESWELL, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Mitford, Norfolk. The parish lies a little N of the Wensum river, 3 miles E by S of Elmham r. station, and 3½ W by S of Reepham; and has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 1,196. Real property, £2,740. Pop., 515. Houses, 127. The property is much subdivided. Bawdeswell Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £208. Patron, Rev. H. Lombe. The church is recent; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and an endowed school with £20.—The sub-district comprises eight parishes. Pop., 3,333.

BAWDRIPE, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; 3 miles NE of Bridgewater r. station. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Acres, 1,889. Real property, £5,001. Pop., 472. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £360.* Patron, E. Page, Esq. The church is ancient and cruciform. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, and charities £6.

BAWDSEY, a village and a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk. The village stands near the mouth of the Deben river, 9 miles SSE of Woodbridge r. station; has a post-office under Woodbridge; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 1,744 acres of land, and 325 of water. Real property, £3,099. Pop., 426. Houses, 101. The coast is defended by Martello towers. Bawdsey Haven, in the mouth of the Deben, gives shel-

ter to small craft. Bawdsey Hall is on the coast. Bawdsey Sand is a shoal, about 5 miles distant, 4 miles long, and ¼ of a mile broad, with 10 feet and upwards of water. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £193.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a small, neat, recent structure; and was preceded by a fine early Saxon edifice, the reduced tower of which, now 60 feet high, still stands. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and national schools.

BAWSEY, a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; 1½ mile NNW of Middleton r. station, and 3 ENE of King's-Lynn. Post-town, Lynn. Acres, 1,090. Real property, £549. Pop., 32. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £55. Patron, A. Hammond, Esq. The church is in ruins.

BAWTRY, a small town, a chapelry, and a sub-district in the district of Doncaster, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the verge of the county, on the river Idle, and on the Great Northern railway, 8 miles SE of Doncaster. Part of it is low, and used to be subject to inundation; but part is high, and contains a market-place. It has a station on the railway, a head post-office, a banking-office, a hotel, a good supply of water, a church, and two dissenting chapels, Independent and Wesleyan. The church is later English; consists of Roche abbey limestone; was built in 1350; and has a tower, added in 1712. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on Holy Thursday and 22 Nov. An hospital for a priest and certain poor was founded in the neighbourhood about 1316. A farm-house, a mile distant, occupies the site, and was formed of the materials of a palace of the Archbishops of York, inhabited by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Sandis. Bawtry-Hall is a seat of Lord Houghton. Acres of the town, 244. Real property, £3,514. Pop., 1,011. Houses, 229.—The chapelry includes also the township of Austerfield. Pop., 1,400. Houses, 313. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £500. Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge.—The sub-district comprises six parishes, and part of three others. Acres, 31,765. Pop., 5,623. Houses, 1,202.

BAXBY. See **THORNTON-ON-THE-HILL**.

BAXENDEN, a large village in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the East Lancashire railway, 1½ mile N of Haslingden. It has a post-office under Accrington, a r. station, two cotton mills, and a colliery.

BAXTERLEY, a parish in Atherstone district, Warwick; 2 miles ENE of Kingsbury r. station, and 3½ W by S of Atherstone. Post-town, Kingsbury, under Tamworth. Acres, 874. Real property, £2,115. Pop., 273. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. Baxterley Hall is the seat of Apsley Smith, Esq. Coal is largely worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £262. Patrons, the Lord Chancellor and another. The church is not good.

BAXTON-MOOR, a hamlet in Whitwell parish, Derby; 11 miles ENE of Chesterfield.

BAYARD LEAP, an extraparochial tract in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 5½ miles NW of Sleaford. Pop., 18. Houses, 3.

BAYCLIFF, a hamlet in Hill-Deverill parish, Wilts; 5 miles W by S of Heytesbury.

BAYDEN, a chapelry in Llangonoed parish, Glamorgan; 5½ miles NW by N of Bridgend r. station. Post-town, Bridgend. Pop., 339. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llangonoed, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is in ruins.

BAYDON, a parish in the district of Hungerford and county of Wilts; on the verge of the county, 3½ miles WSW of Lambourne, and 7 SSE of Shrivensham r. station. It has a post-office under Hungerford. Acres, 3,060. Real property, £2,892. Pop., 350. Houses, 81. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £110. Patron, the Rev. A. Meyrick. The church was repaired in 1860. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BAYFIELD, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 2 miles W of Holt, and 7 E by N of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Acres, 799.

Real property, with Glandford, £1,663. Pop., 30. Houses, 4. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150. Patron, Major E. Jodrell. There is no church.

BAYFORD, a parish in the district and county of Hertford; on the river Lea, near the Hatfield and Hartford railway, 3 miles SSW of Hertford. It has a post-office under Hertford. Acres, 1,632. Real property, £2,138. Pop., 297. Houses, 61. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to Earl Tosti, the Dane; and passed afterwards to the Knights, the Fanshaws, and the Bakers. Bayfordbury, the present seat of the Bakers, contains the portraits of the Kit-Cat club, brought hither from Barnes-Elms. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester; and till 1867 was annexed to Essendon. Value, £150. Patron, W. R. Baker, Esq. The church was built in 1802. There is a national school.

BAYFORD, a hamlet in Stoke-Trister parish, Somerset; 1 mile E of Wincanton. It has a post-office under Bath; and it forms a curacy with Cucklington rectory.

BAYFORD, a farm-house, originally a castle, near Sittingbourne, Kent. The castle is said to have been erected by King Alfred, as a counter-fortress to Castle-Rough, about a mile distant; and it became the seat of successively the Nottinghams, the Cheneys, and the Lovelaces. The moat and a piece of wall still exist.

BAYHAM, a hamlet in Frant parish, Sussex; on the verge of the county, on the river Tn, 4 miles ESE of Tunbridge-Wells. A Premonstratensian abbey was removed hither, in 1200, from Otcham or Otham, and largely endowed by Robert de Thurnham and Ela de Sackville; was given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey; passed afterwards to the Montagues; and was purchased, in 1714, by the ancestor of Marquis Camden. The Marquis has now a villa here, amid beautiful grounds; and takes from the place the title of Viscount. The ruins of the abbey, comprising the church and some contiguous buildings, in a state of tolerable preservation, stand in the grounds, and show interesting features of decorated early English and some decorated additions.

BAY HORSE, a station on the Preston and Lancaster railway, 5½ miles N by W of Garstang, Lancashire.

BAYLHAM, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; on the river Gipping and the Eastern Union railway, 1 mile NNW of Claydon station, and 7 NW by W of Ipswich. Post-town, Claydon, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,332. Real property, £2,276. Pop., 327. Houses, 65. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £256. Patron, W. Downes, Esq. The church is old but good.

BAYNARDS, a r. station in Surrey; on the Guildford and Horsham railway, 6½ miles NW of Horsham.

BAY-NESS, a hamlet in Fylkingdale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles S of Whitby.

BAYNTON, a tything in Edington parish, Wilts.

BAYONS-MANOR, the seat of the D'Eyncourts in Tealby parish, Lincoln; 4½ miles E of Market-Rasen.

BAYSTON-HILL, a chapelry in the parishes of Condever and St. Julian, Salop; on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 1 mile N of Condever station, and 3½ S of Shrewsbury. It was constituted in 1844; and it has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Pop., 605. Houses, 134. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £110. Patron, the Vicar of St. Julian.

BAYSWATER, a suburb of London, and a chapelry in Paddington parish and Marylebone borough, Middlesex. The suburb adjoins Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and the Great Western railway, 3½ miles W of St. Paul's; and has a post-office under London W, and a r. station. It was called originally Baynard's water; and it took the first part of its name from Baynard, an associate of William the Conqueror, who held it of Westminster abbey, and the second part from copious springs which long supplied the greater part of the metropolis with water. The same Baynard gave his name to Baynard Castle, now extinct, and to the ward of Castle-Baynard. The suburb is now a fashionable, richly-built part of London; and contains some fine streets, terraces, crescents, and

squares, of recent erection. The extensive tea-gardens, belonging to the famous herbalist, Sir John Hill, satirized by Garrick, were here. St. George's burial-ground, fronting Hyde Park, contains the graves of Lawrence Sterne, Sir Thomas Picton, and Mrs. Radcliffe.—The chapelry bears the name of St. Matthews Bayswater, and was constituted in 1858. Pop., 5,513. Houses, 783. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. C. Smalley. A United Presbyterian church was built at Westbourne-grove, in 1862, after designs by W. G. Habershow, and consists of nave, aisles, and transept, in the decorated English style, with tower and spire. A lecture-hall was built in the same locality, in 1861, after designs by A. Billing, and exhibits a highly embellished façade of four stories in the Venetian renaissance style. The hall itself is in the rear; measures 70 feet in length, 30 in width, and 27 in height; and is lighted from above.

BAYTHORNE-END, a locality on the N verge of Essex; on the river Stour, adjacent to Baythorne Park, 4 miles SE of Haverhill. It has a post-office under Halstead.

BAYTON, a parish in the district of Cleobury-Mortimer and county of Worcester; on the verge of the county, 6 miles W by S of Bewdley r. station. It has a post-office under Bewdley. Acres, 1,960. Real property, £2,587. Pop., 447. Houses, 100. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Mable, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is good.

BAYVIL, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; on the river Nevrn, 3¼ miles ENE of Newport, and 6½ SW of Cardigan r. station. Post-town, Newport, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,344. Real property, £1,195. Pop., 118. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Moylgrove, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £224. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

BAYWORTH, a hamlet in Sunningwell parish, Berks; 3 miles N of Abingdon. Here was formerly a church in which many private marriages were celebrated before the marriage act.

BEACHAMPTON, a parish in the district and county of Buckingham; on the river Ouse, 2¼ miles SW of Stoney-Stratford, and 4½ SW by W of Wolverton r. station. Post-town, Stoney-Stratford. Acres, 1,492. Real property, £2,592. Pop., 272. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Bennets; one of whom was made a baronet in 1627, and figured as a great friend to University college, Oxford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £379. Patron, Caius college, Cambridge. The church is a plain structure; and contains monuments of the Bennets. A school has an endowed income of £48, and other charities £178.

BEACHAMWELL. See BEACHAMWELL.

BEACHBOROUGH, the seat of the Brockman family, on the SE coast of Kent; 2¼ miles NNE of Hythe. A hill adjacent to the mansion commands very extensive views, inasmuch that a bonfire on it can be seen from the coast of France; and is crowned by a summer-house, which overlooks the views, and is accessible to strangers.

BEACHINGSTOKE. See BECHINGSTOKE.

BEACHLEY, a chapelry in Tidenham parish, Gloucester; at the influx of the river Wye to the Severn, adjacent to the South Wales railway, 2 miles SE of Chepstow. Post-town, Chepstow. Rated property, £953. Pop., 229. The property is divided among a few. Beachley Lodge is a fine seat. Here is the Aust ferry across the Severn, which was considered an important military pass in all times of war; and here was the termination of Olla's Dyke, which can still be traced. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £16. Patron, the Vicar of Tidenham. The church is very good.

BEACHY HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex; at the end of the South Downs, 2¼ miles SSE of Eastbourne. Its summit has an altitude of 375 feet

above sea-level; and commands a view from Hastings to the Isle of Wight, and across the channel to France. Its front and sea-skirts are precipitous, and pierced with caverns, the resort of multitudes of sea-fowl. Shipwrecks here and in the vicinity used to be frequent and dreadful; but have been less numerous since the erection of the Belle Tout lighthouse in 1831. This stands on a projecting skirt of the promontory; and shows a revolving light, at the height of 285 feet above the sea, flashing every 2 minutes, and visible at the distance of 22 miles. On the 30th of June, 1690, the combined English and Dutch fleets of 56 sail, under Lord Torrington, were defeated within sight of Beachy Head, by the French fleet of 82 sail, under the Count de Jourville.

BEACON, a locality 1 mile from Camborne, Cornwall; with a post-office under that place.

BEACON-HILL, any eminence, with conspicuous summit, formerly used for a beacon-fire or a signal-post, and still retaining its ancient name. Eminences, called Beacon-Hills, occur in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, Notts, Oxford, Cumberland, and other counties; and nearly all of them command extensive views.

BEACONSFIELD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Amersham, Bucks. The town stands on an eminence anciently used for beacon-fires, 3 miles NE of Woburn-Green r. station, and 5½ S by W of Amersham. It has a post-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ -B. Bucks; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. It consists of four streets, which meet at the centre in a spacious market-place; and it contains the parish church and three dissenting chapels. The church is built of flint and squared stones; comprises nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a western tower; belonged to an Augustinian monastery, founded at Burnham, in 1165, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; and contains the remains of Edmund Burke, whose seat was in the neighbourhood; and a marble monument to the poet Waller, who owned the manor, is in the churchyard. A weekly market recently ceased; but fairs are held on 13 Feb. and 10 May.—The parish includes also part of Coleshill hamlet. Acres, 4,541. Real property, with the rest of Coleshill, £9,619. Pop., 1,662. Houses, 342. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £545. Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. Charities, £114.—The sub-district comprises two parishes and a chapelry. Acres, 9,401. Pop., 3,092. Houses, 656.

BEACONSTHORPE. See BACONSTHORPE.

BEACON-WALKS. See EXMOUTH.

BEADLAM, a township in Helmsley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles E of Helmsley. Acres, 1,405. Real property, £1,200. Pop., 145. Houses, 30.

BEADNELL, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Bambrugh parish, Northumberland. The village stands on the coast, 3¼ miles ENE of Chathill r. station, and 5¼ SE of Bambrugh; and has a post-office under Chathill, and a small harbour. The township comprises 743 acres. Pop., 311. Houses, 66. The chapelry includes the township, but is more extensive; and was constituted in 1854. Rated property, £1,371. Pop., 577. Houses, 115. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £79.* Patron, the Vicar of Bambrugh. The church is a handsome Gothic edifice.

BEADONWELL, a hamlet in Erith parish, Kent; 4½ miles E of Woolwich.

BEAFORD, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; on the river Torridge, 5 miles SE of Torrington, and 6½ WSW of Umberleigh r. station. It has a head post-office, designated Beaford, North Devon. Acres, 3,203. Real property, £2,702. Pop., 639. Houses, 133. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £315.* Patron, the Rev. C. Wood. The church is an old-fashioned edifice with a low tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians.

BEAGHALL, or BEAT, a township in Kellington parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles E of Poutefract. It in-

cludes Kellingley hamlet. Acres, 1,757. Real property, £3,977. Pop., 488. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BEAKSBOURNE, or BEKESBOURNE, a parish in Bridge district, Kent; on the Canterbury and Dover railway, 2½ miles SE of Canterbury. It is a member of the cinque port liberty of Hastings; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Canterbury. Acres, 1,115. Real property, £2,393. Pop., 475. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. Beaksbourne House is the seat of Dr. C. T. Beke. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £187.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is perpendicular English; was restored in 1843; and contains the monument of Hooker, who became vicar in 1595. The parsonage has been much modernized; yet contains features which were in it in Hooker's time.

BEAL, a township in Kylee chapelry, Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, opposite Holy Island, 7 miles SE of Tweedmouth. It includes Lowlin; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office; under Berwick. It was the residence of the famous Irish female saint, Begogh.

BEAL, Yorkshire. See BEAGHALL.

BEALBY. See BIELBY.

BEALE, or BEULT (THE), a river of Kent. It rises near Ticehurst, on the border of Sussex; and runs 15 miles northward to the Medway, in the vicinity of Yalding.

BEALINGS, a station on the East Suffolk railway, 3 miles WSW of Woodbridge.

BEALINGS (GREAT), a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on a branch of the Deben river, and on the East Suffolk railway, near Bealings station, 2¼ miles W by S of Woodbridge. Post-town, Little Bealings, under Woodbridge. Acres, 1,029. Real property, £2,091. Pop., 338. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few; and much of it belongs to Lord Henniker. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250.* Patron, Lord Henniker. The church is good.

BEALINGS (LITTLE), a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on a branch of the Deben river, and on the East Suffolk railway, at Bealings station, 3 miles WSW of Woodbridge. It has a post-office under Woodbridge. Acres, 764. Real property, £1,142. Pop., 278. Houses, 62. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £140.* Patron, F. Smythies, Esq. The church is tolerable.

BEALTHANIG. See BARDNEY.

BEAMDUNE. See BAMPTON, Devon.

BEAM-HEATH, a tract in Nantwich and Alvaston townships, in the vicinity of Nantwich, Cheshire. It consists of enclosed waste lands, managed by trustees under a private act of parliament.

BEAMHURST, a village in Checkley parish, Stafford; 3¼ miles NW of Uttoxeter.

BEAMINSTER,—pronounced Bemminster—a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Dorset. The town stands on the river Birt, near the confluence of its headstreams, among high enviroing hills, 4½ miles NW of Powerstock r. station, and 6 NNE of Bridport. It is a place of considerable antiquity; but it was burnt to the ground by the troops of Prince Maurice in 1644, and again much destroyed by fire in 1634 and in 1781; and it now presents a modern and neat appearance. It has a post-office; under Bridport, a banking-office, a hotel, a townhall, a church, a chapel of ease, an independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and almshouses with £173, and other charities with £99; and is a polling-place for the county. The church is later English and large; contains tombs of the Strodes of Parham; has a tower nearly 100 feet high, with curious sculpture on the western side; and was restored in 1862. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and a fair on 19 Sept. A good trade exists in double Dorset or moult cheese; and the manufacture of sail-cloth, sacking, and pottery is carried on. The Rev. T. Hood, father of Lords Hood and Bridport, was

master of the free school; and Bishop Spratt the poet, and Russell who defended Warton's History, were natives.

The parish includes also the tithing of Laugdon, and the hamlets of Axknoll, Marsh, Meerhay, North Mapperton, Parnham, and Wansley. Acres, 5,118. Real property, £13,632. Pop., 2,614. Houses, 500. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the prebends of Beaminster Prima and Beaminster Secunda in the cathedral of Salisbury. Parnham House, formerly the seat of the Strodes, now the seat of Sir Henry Oglander, Bart., is an old Tudor edifice, and contains a fine hall, with gallery of portraits. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £246. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Beaminster, Mapperton, Hook, North Poor-ton, and Poorstock. Acres, 11,901. Pop., 4,112. Houses, 912. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Netherbury, containing the parishes of Netherbury, Stoke-Abbott, Broadwindsor, Burstock, Bettiscombe, Pilsdon, and Marshwood; the sub-district of Evershot, containing the parishes of Evershot, Melbury-Osmond, Melbury-Sanipford, Waxall, Rampisham, East Chel-borough, West Chelborough, Halstock, and Corscombe; and the sub-district of Misterton, containing the parishes of Cheddington, South Perrot, Mosterton, Misterton, and Seaborough,—the two last electorally in Somerset. Acres, 53,764. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,116. Pop. in 1861, 13,587. Houses, 2,913. Marriages in 1866, 72; births, 420,—of which 20 were illegitimate; deaths, 219,—of which 71 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,020; births, 4,465; deaths, 2,821. The places of worship in 1851 were 31 of the Church of England, with 6,893 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,482 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 194 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 758 s.; and 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 65 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,286 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 523 s.; 35 Sunday schools, with 2,127 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 25 s. The workhouse is in Stoke-Abbott.

BEAMINSTER-FORUM AND REDHONE, a hundred in Bridport division, Dorset. It contains nine parishes of Beaminster district, three other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 31,922. Pop. in 1851, 9,956. Houses, 2,032.

BEAMISH, a township in Tanfield chapelry, Chester-le-Street parish, Durham; on the river Ureth, near Stanhope railway, 6 miles SW of Gateshead. Acres, 4,120. Real property, £6,757; of which £2,900 are in coal mines. Pop., 2,074.

BEAMSLEY, a township in Addingham and Skipton parishes, W. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles E by N of Skipton. Acres, 1,586. Real property, £2,733. Pop., 261. Houses, 55. Here is an hospital, founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, for 13 poor women; the income of which is £375.

BEANACRE, a tithing in Melksham parish, Wilts. Pop., 257.

BEANE (THE), a river of Herts. It rises in the vicinity of Bushead; and runs about 13 miles southward, past Yardley, Aston, Great Watton, and Stapleford, to the Lea at Hertford.

BEANLEY, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; on the river Breamish, 7 miles NW of Alnwick. Acres, 2,311. Pop., 116. Houses, 23. The earls of Dunbar anciently held it on the tenure of maintaining a road into Scotland. A cross stands on Hedgeley-moor, at a short distance from the village, erected to the memory of Sir Ralph Percy, who fell in 1461 in a battle with the Yorkists.

BEANTON. See BAINTON, Oxford.

BEARD, a township in Glossop parish, Derby; in the High Peak, near the river Etherow and the Peak railway, 5 miles NW of Chapel-le-Frith. It comprises the hamlets of Beard, Ternsett, Whittle, and Ollersett; and includes the village of New Mills. Acres, 5,014. Real property, £15,623,—of which £1,150 are in mines. Pop., 4,822. Houses, 940.

BEARDON, a village $\frac{5}{4}$ miles N of Launceston, Cornwall.

BEARD'S HILL, a hamlet in St. Peter's parish, Kent; 2 miles NE of Ramsgate.

BEAR-FOREST. See BERE-FOREST.

BEAR-GREEN, a locality $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Dorking, Surrey; with a post-office under Dorking.

BEARL, a township in Bywell-St. Andrew parish, Northumberland; 5 miles E of Corbridge. Acres, 421. Pop., 58. Houses, 10.

BEARLEY, a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick; on the Stratford branch of the Oxford and Birmingham railway, and near the Birmingham canal, 4 miles NNW of Stratford. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stratford-on-Avon. Acres, 810. Real property, £1,348. Pop., 238. Houses, 54. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £62. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is old.

BEARN-ROCK, or **BEARN-BACK**, a rugged islet below Worle Hill, in the vicinity of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset. An exciting and productive sprat fishery is carried on at it from the middle of October till Christmas.

BEARSE, a tract in the district of Chepstow and county of Gloucester; recently incorporated with St. Briavels parish, and previously extra-parochial.

BEARSTED, or **BERSTED**, a parish in Maidstone district, Kent; on a tributary of the Medway river, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of Maidstone r. station. It has a post-office under Maidstone. Acres, 610. Real property, £2,636. Pop., 638. Houses, 132. The property is divided among a few. Some lands here were held by the Bertie family before the reign of Henry II. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £191.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is perpendicular English; and has a tower with three rude figures, said to refer to the name Bearsted. There is a large national school.

BEARSTONE, a township in Woore chapelry, Muckleston parish, Salop; 6 miles NE of Market-Drayton. Pop., 101.

BEARSWOOD-GREEN, a hamlet in Hatfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Thorne.

BEARWARDCOTE, a township in Etwell parish, Derbyshire; near Icknield-street and the Birmingham and Derby railway, 6 miles SW of Derby. Pop., 32. Houses, 4.

BEARWOOD, a chapelry in Hurst and Wokingham parishes, Berks; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Wokingham r. station. It was constituted in 1846; and its post-town is Wokingham. Pop., 814. Houses, 169. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £180.* Patron, J. Walter, Esq. The church is handsome.

BEATHWAITE-GREEN, a hamlet in Levens township, Heversham parish, Westmoreland; near the river Kent, 3 miles N of Milnthorpe. Here are Levens church and a Wesleyan chapel.

BEAUCHAMP-COURT, a farm-house near the river Arrow, 1 mile N of Alcester, Warwick. It was once the seat of the Grevilles and the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick; and was the birth-place of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke.

BEAUCHAMP-HATCH. See HATCH-BEAUCHAMP.

BEAUCHAMP-ROOTHING. See ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP.

BEAUCHIEF-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty and a chapelry in the district of Ecclesall-Bierlow, and county of Derby. The liberty lies on the verge of the county, 3 miles NNW of Dronfield, and 4 SSW of Sheffield r. station; and its post-town is Dronfield, under Sheffield. Acres, 780. Real property, £1,038. Pop., 122. Houses, 24. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded here, in 1183, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket. The chapelry is conterminous with the liberty; and is a donative in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patron, E. P. Burnell, Esq. The church is a small building, erected about 1660; and has a tower which belonged to the abbey.

BEAUDESERT, a parish in Stratford-on-Avon dis-

trict, Warwick; in the eastern vicinity of Henley-in-Arden, near the Stratford canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by S of Hutton r. station. Post-town, Henley-in-Arden, under Birmingham. Acres, 1,285. Real property, £2,563. Pop., 172. Houses, 40. A small village, of the same name as the parish, was formerly a market-town. A strong castle was erected here by Thurstan de Montfort, soon after the Conquest; but was completely destroyed in the wars of the Roses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £320.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a Norman chancel, an early English nave, and a perpendicular tower. Richard Jago, born in 1715, the author of "Edge-Hill" and other poems, was a native.

BEAUDESERT PARK, a seat of the Marquis of Anglesey in Cannock chase, Stafford; 4 miles NW of Lichfield. The Marquis takes from it the title of Baron. The mansion is a stately old Tudor edifice, and the park is large and noble. Castle-Hill camp, within the grounds, was the site of an ancient royal hunting-seat; and commands a very extensive view.

BEAUFORT, a village in Aberystwith parish, Monmouth; and a chapelry in Aberystwith and Bedwely parishes, Monmouth, and Llangattock and Llangunidar parishes, Brecon. The village stands adjacent to the Merthyr and Abercarn railway, near the source of the Ebbw-Fawr river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Tredegar; and has a r. station, and a post-office; under Tredegar. It comprises a very dirty straggling street about a mile long; and extensive ironworks, with seven furnaces. The chapelry was constituted in 1346. Pop., 5,830. Houses, 1,212. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £130. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

BEAULIEU, or BEWLEY, a village, a parish, and a liberty, in the district of New Forest, Hants. The village stands at the head of a creek, 4 miles SE of Lyndhurst Road r. station, and 7 NE of Lymington. It has a post-office; under Southampton; carries on some sack-making and ship-building; and has fairs on 15 April and 4 Sept. It is a quaint old-fashioned place; and was formerly of more note than now. The creek at it goes $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Solent; is navigable hither; and receives, at the head, a streamlet of 5 miles, coming from the vicinity of Lyndhurst, and called variously the Beaulieu and the Exe.—The parish comprises 9,480 acres of land, and 2,560 of water. Real property, £4,820. Pop., 1,176. Houses, 233. The property all belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in the neighbourhood of the village, in 1204, by King John; had the privilege of sanctuary; and gave shelter to Margaret of Anjou and to Perkin Warbeck. The abbot's house, the refectory, the cloister walls, the dormitory, and the ruins of the sacristy, frater, and chapter-house still remain. The abbot's house was moated by a Duke of Montague, to protect it from French privateers; and is still maintained as a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. The refectory is now the parish church; measures 125 feet by 30 $\frac{1}{2}$; and shows the characters of late early English. An hospital of the Knights Templars, of earlier date than the abbey, stood about $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile distant, on a rising-ground commanding an extensive view; and the ruins of it have been converted into farm-buildings. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £140.* Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. There are two Baptist chapels.—The liberty comprises the parishes of Beaulieu and Exbury. Acres, 15,106. Pop., 1,549. Houses, 394.

BEAUMANOR, a liberty in the parish of Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicester; 3 miles W of Mount-Sorrel. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £2,161. Pop., 137. Houses, 19. Beaumanor Park is the seat of W. P. Herrick, Esq.; and the mansion is a splendid recent edifice, in the Tudor style, after a design by Railton.

BEAUMARIS, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Bangor and county of Anglesey. The town stands on the west side of Beaumaris bay, at the NE end of the Menai strait, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles geographically, but 7 by road, N by E of Bangor, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Llan-

fair r. station. It was the Welsh Porth-Wgwr and Bon- over; and it acquired consequence from a castle erected by Edward I. to secure his conquests. It is well-built; and comprises two long streets, Watergate and Castle-street, together with a third leading to the west. It has a post-office; under Bangor, three hotels, a number of good lodging-houses, a county-hall and court-house, a county jail, a neat town-hall, with elegant assembly-room, a bath-house, a custom-house, a church, four dissenting chapels; a free grammar-school, almshouses, and other charities. The jail has capacity for 42 male and 7 female prisoners. The church is a handsome structure, partly perpendicular English; and contains an ancient monument, probably of Sir Henry Sydney, and monuments of the Bulkeley family and of Lady Beatrice Herbert. The grammar-school was founded in 1609, by D. Hughes; and has £617 from endowment, and a fellowship and exhibition at Oxford. The castle of Edward I., in a state of ruin, stands within the grounds of Sir R. W. B. Bulkeley, Bart., adjacent to the upper end of the town, and has a picturesque appearance. It was garrisoned in 1643 for Charles I., and made a considerable defence; but surrendered, in 1646, to General Mytton. The outer wall has ten low round towers; the main structure is nearly quadrangular, with a large round tower at each corner; and the banqueting-hall, the state-rooms, the domestic apartments, and a small chapel, with finely groined roof, can still be traced. A bardic meeting was held in 1832 in the ruined banqueting-hall and chapel, attended by Her Majesty, then Princess Victoria, and her mother the Duchess of Kent. The surrounding grounds have been converted by the owner into a pleasant promenade.

The town is much and increasingly frequented for sea-bathing; and it offers many attractions to visitors,—fine bathing-ground, charming walks, pleasant recreations, and most magnificent views. Ferries are open to Bangor and Aber; and steamers ply to Liverpool and Carnarvon. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 13 Feb., Holy Thursday, 19 Sept., and 19 Dec. The port has jurisdiction over Coaway, Amlwch, Holyhead, Aberffraw, Rhydydd, and some smaller sub-ports; and the craft belonging to it, at the close of 1867, comprised 133 small sailing-vessels of aggregate 4,406 tons, and 163 larger ones of aggregate 14,921 tons; while the vessels which entered it during that year, counting repeated voyages, were 27 sailing-vessels from the colonies and foreign countries of aggregate 6,370 tons, 1,074 sailing-vessels coastwise of aggregate 43,359 tons, and 778 steam-vessels coastwise of aggregate 313,606 tons. The chief imports are timber, coal, and provisions; and the chief exports copper-ores, slate, and marble. The town was made a borough by Edward I.; it is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; is the seat of the assizes for Anglesey, and of quarter sessions; is the election town, and the head-quarters of the militia; and, along with Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni, sends a member to parliament. Its borough boundaries include Beaumaris parish and parts of six adjoining parishes. Direct taxes, in 1857, £3,986. Electors, in 1868, 563. Pop., 2,558. Houses, 541.—The parish comprises 440 acres of land, and 780 of water. Real property, £6,443. Pop., 2,210. Houses, 466. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Llandegan, in the diocese of Bangor.—The sub-district comprises eleven parishes and five parochial chapelries. Acres, 35,370. Pop., 13,139. Houses, 2,983. See **BARON HILL**.

BEAUMARIS-BAY, the expansion of sea at the NE end of the Menai strait. It extends 12 miles north-eastward from Bangor to Great Orme's Head; measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, across the entrance, east-north-eastward, from Trwyn-Dhu-Point to Great Orme's Head; expands, in the NE, into the estuary of the Conway river; and is mainly occupied, in the upper part, opposite and around Beaumaris, by the Lavan Sands. A safe capacious harbour on it, called Friar's Road, adjoins Beaumaris; has anchorage in from 4 to 6 fathoms; and is entered, round Puffin's Island, by two channels marked with buoys.

BEAUMONT, a parish in Carlisle district, Cumberland; on the river Eden, the Roman wall, and the Carlisle and Silloth railway, in the vicinity of Burgh station, 5 miles NW of Carlisle. Post-town, Burgh-by-Sands, under Carlisle. Acres, 1,470. Real property, £2,306. Pop., 237. Houses, 56. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Kirk-Andrews-upon-Eden, in the diocese of Carlisle. The church is small and plain.

BEAUMONT, a village in the parish of St. Peter, Jersey; 2 miles NE of St. Aubin. It has a post-office under St. Heliers. Pop., 235.

BEAUMONT-CHASE, an extra-parochial tract in Uppingham district, Rutland; 1½ mile from Uppingham. It commands some fine views. Pop., 31. Houses, 4.

BEAUMONT-CUM-MOZE, a parish in Tendring district, Essex; near the head of an inlet of the North sea, between the Neze and Harwich, 4½ miles S of Wrabness r. station, and 10 E of Colchester. It has a post-office, of the name of Beaumont, under Colchester. Acres, 3,261; of which 215 are water. Real property, £4,349. Pop., 490. Houses, 109. The property is divided among a few. Beaumont Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £652.* Patron, Wadham College, Oxford. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BEAUMONT-LEYS, an extra-parochial tract in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicestershire; near the Leicester and Swannington railway, 2 miles N of Leicester. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £1,955. Pop., 31. Houses, 6.

BEAUPRE CASTLE, the ancient seat of the Bassett family, in Glamorganshire; on the river Thaw, 3 miles SE of Cowbridge. It occupies the site of an early Welsh fortress, enlarged by the Normans, and is itself a curious mixture of Gothic and Greek architecture, designed by a native artist of the name of Twrch.

BEAUSALL, a hamlet in Hatton parish, Warwickshire; 4 miles NW of Warwick. It includes Brown-Lloyd-Green, Old Park, Old Folly, New Folly, and Waste-Green. Real property, £2,378. Pop., 273. Houses, 59.

BEAU-VALE, a manor in Greasley parish, Notts; 7 miles NW of Nottingham. It belonged anciently to the Cantilopes; and had a Carthusian priory, founded by one of that family in the time of Edward III. Some fragments of the ancient manor-house, and some tottering walls of the priory, connected with the offices of a farm-yard, still remain.

BEAUVOIR TOWN, or **DE BEAUVOIR TOWN**, a chapelry in West Hackney parish, London; near Kingsland Road, 2½ miles N by E of St. Paul's. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of London. Value, not reported. Patron, R. B. De Beauvoir, Esq.; who built the church.

BEAOWORTH, or **BEAOWORTH**, a parish in Alresford district, Hants; 4½ miles S of Alresford r. station, and 6½ ESE of Winchester. Post-town, Cheriton, under Alresford. Acres, 1,214. Real property, £1,194. Pop., 127. Houses, 23. A leaden box containing about 700 coins of William the Conqueror and William Rufus was found here in 1333. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Cheriton, in the diocese of Winchester.

BEAOWORTHY, or **BEWORTHY**, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; 6 miles SW of Hatherleigh, and 9 W of Okehampton r. station. Post-town, North Lew under Exbourne, North Devon. Acres, 3,806. Real property, £1,122. Pop., 298. Houses, 52. The land is hilly and boggy. The manor belongs to the representatives of the late Sir W. Molesworth. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £143. Patron, Edwin Force, Esq. The church is a neat small edifice, with a low square tower. There is a chapel for Bible Christians.

BEAZLEY-END, a village 4½ miles N of Braintree, in Essex.

BEBBANBURY. See **DAMBROUGH**.

BEBINGTON, two townships and a parish in Wirral l.

district, Cheshire. The townships are styled Higher and Lower; they lie on the river Mersey, and on the Birkenhead and Chester railway, 2½ and 3½ miles S by E of Birkenhead; they have a station, of the name of Eebington, on the railway, and a post-office of the same name, under Birkenhead; and they have had great recent increase of houses and inhabitants from their situation on the Mersey, in immediate communication with Liverpool. Acres of Higher Bebbington, 1,034; of which 135 are water. Real property, £14,790. Pop., 2,036. Houses, 336. Acres of Lower Bebbington, 1,542; of which 490 are water. Real property, £10,035. Pop., 2,485. Houses, 465. The parish includes also the townships of Tranmere, Storeton, and Poulton-cum-Spittle. Acres, 6,437; of which 1,060 are water. Real property, £66,922. Pop. in 1841, 5,003; in 1861, 15,105. Houses, 2,549. The property is much subdivided. Excellent building stone, with notable geological peculiarities, is extensively quarried. The living is a rectory, with St. Mark's chapelry, in the diocese of Chester. Value, £670.* Patron, the Rev. G. R. Feilden. The parish church is partly Norman, partly mixed English; and St. Mark's was built in 1866. The p. curacy of Christchurch is a separate benefice, in the patronage of the Rev. G. Troughton; and its church was built in 1859. The vicarages of Rock Ferry and Tranmere also are separate benefices. There are four dissenting chapels, two national schools, a workhouse, and charities £53.

BESIDE, a township in Horton parish, Northumberland; on the Blyth railway, 2½ miles W of Blyth. It has a r. station, and extensive iron-works. Pop., 53.

BECCANLEN. See **BECKLEY**, **Sussex**.

BECCLES, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Wangford district, Suffolk. The town stands on the river Waveney, and on the Eastern Counties railway, amid pleasant environs, 8½ miles W of Lowestoft. It belonged anciently to Bury abbey; and suffered severely, in 1586, from fire. It is now well-built; and comprises several streets, which diverge from a spacious marketplace. The town-hall was built in 1839, and is used as a court-house. The corn exchange was formerly the theatre. The assembly-room is a handsome building, with a public library attached. The house of correction is a substantial and commodious structure; but is now used only as a police station. The parish church is later English; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, altogether 148 feet long and 61½ feet wide; was renovated in 1839; and has a tower, 92 feet high, built about 1515, detached a short distance from the SE corner, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Another church, or a chapel, connected with an hospital for lepers founded in the time of Edward III., stood at Endgate. A new cemetery has been formed, comprising 5 acres, beautifully laid out, and containing two chapels. The town has chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, a free grammar school with income of £134, another free school with £197, further charities with £220, a head post-office, a railway station, two banking-offices, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Friday; and a fair also is held on Whit-Monday. The Waveney is navigable hence to the sea, making Beccles a sub-port to Yarmouth; a good coal, corn, and malt trade is carried on; and a weekly newspaper is published. The town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; possesses a common of about 900 acres; and has a corporate income of about £2,200; and is a polling-place for East Suffolk. The parish is conterminous with the borough. Acres, 1,892. Real property, £16,331. Pop., 4,266. Houses, 934. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £370. Patron, the Rev. E. Holland. The sub-district comprises thirteen parishes. Acres, 13,131. Pop., 7,521. Houses, 1,553.

BECCONSALL. See **HESKETH-WITH-BECCONSALL**.

BECCOTT, a hamlet in Arlington parish, Devon.

BECHAN, a river of North Wales. It rises on the Berwyn mountains, near the boundary between Montgomery and Merioneth; and runs 16 miles south-east.

ward, past Llanwddan, Llwydiarth-Park, and Pont-Dolauog, to the Einion, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Maifod.

BECHTON. See BETCHTON.

BECK, a name of Saxon origin signifying "a brook;" also a name of Scandinavian origin, signifying "a beacon-stone" or "beacon-tower."

BECK, a village in Arthuret parish, Cumberland; 2 miles W of Longtown.

BECK, a village on the eastern border of Cumberland, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Kirkoswald.

BECKBURY, a parish in Shiffnal district, Salop; on a tributary of the Severn, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Albrighton r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Shiffnal. It has a post-office under Shiffnal. Acres, 1,343. Real property, £2,140. Pop., 297. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £350. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

BECKENHAM, a village and a parish in Bromley district, Kent. The village stands on a small tributary of the Ravensbourne river, close to a junction of several railways, 3 miles SE of the Crystal Palace, and 2 W of Bromley; has stations on the railways, and a post-office under London, SE.; and is rapidly becoming a suburb. The parish comprises 3,875 acres. Real property, in 1865, about £40,000. Pop. in 1861, 2,124; in 1865, about 3,500. The property is subdivided. Beckenham Place is the seat of A. Cator, Esq.; Kelsey Park, of P. R. Hoare, Esq.; Old Manor House, of H. Fortescue, Esq.; and Langley Park, of C. Goodheart, Esq. Beckenham was the residence of Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, when visited by Henry VIII.; and Clay-Hill here was the residence of Edward King, author of the "Munimenta Antiqua," who died in 1807. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £900.* Patron, J. Cator, Esq. The church was built about the beginning of the 16th century; has a lofty white spire, rebuilt in 1796; and contains monuments of the Styles, the Burrells, the Hoares, and others, and a tablet to Captain Hedley Vickers, who fell at Sebastopol. The ancient lich-gate, for setting down corpses at funerals, still stands. The p. curacies of B. St.-Paul and Shortlands are separate charges, both of them constituted in 1868. There are endowed national schools with £42 a-year, and other charities £68. Dr. Ashteton, prolocutor in convocation, who died in 1711, was rector.

BECKERING-HOLTON. See HOLTON-BECKERING.

BECKERMET, a township in the parishes of St. Bridget-Beckermat and St. John-Beckermat, Cumberland; on the river Ehen, adjacent to the Whitehaven and Furness railway, in the vicinity of Braystones station, 3 miles S of Egermout. It has a post-office under Whitehaven. Real property, with Calder, £2,188. A property in the neighbourhood, called Wotobank, was the scene of the tragical subject of Mrs. Cowley's "Edwina." The lady of a proprietor was killed on the grounds by a wolf, and found in a mangled state on a bank; when her husband exclaimed in horror, "Wo to this bank!"

"Wo to thee, bank! the attendants echeol round,
And pitying shepherds caught the grief-fraught sound;
Thus to this hour, through every changiog age,—
Through every year's still ever-varying stage,—
The name remains."

BECKERMET-ST. BRIDGET, a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland; on the coast and on the Whitehaven and Furness railway, from Beckermat township south-eastward to the vicinity of Calder-Bridge. Post-town, Beckermat, under Whitehaven. Acres, 5,025; of which 377 are water. Rated property, £3,909. Pop., 657. Houses, 126. The property is much subdivided. Freestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage, united to the p. curacy of Calder-Bridge, in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £127. Patron, Captain Irwin. The church is old and lonely, and now used merely for marriages and burials; and a new church at Calder-Bridge is attended by the inhabitants.

BECKERMET-ST. JOHN, a parish in Whitehaven district, Cumberland; on the coast and on the Whitehaven

and Furness railway, from Beckermat township north-westward to the vicinity of Netherton station. Post-town, Beckermat, under Whitehaven. Acres, 2,752. Rated property, £2,563. Pop., 492. Houses, 100. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £296.* Patron, H. Gaitskell, Esq. The church is modern.

BECKETSURRY, an ancient camp on Westridge, Gloucester; 1 mile N of Wootton-under-Edge. It occupies about 4 acres; has a double trench; and is planted with beech.

BECKETT, a tything in Shrevenham parish, Berks; in the vicinity of the Great Western railway, 5 miles SW of Faringdon. Pop., 23. Houses, 6. It was formerly called Becote; belonged once to the Earls of Evreux, then to the priory of Norion in Normandy; was seized, and made an occasional residence, by King John; and passed afterwards to a family who took from it the name of De Beccote. It now belongs to Viscount Barrington. The present mansion on it superseded a large ancient manor-house; is a fine edifice in the Tudor style; and contains some interesting paintings and the chess-pieces of Charles I.

BECKFOOT, a hamlet in Bingley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

BECKFOOT, Westmoreland. See BARBON.

BECKFORD, a village and a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester. The village stands near the Ashchurch and Evesham railway, 7 miles SW of Evesham; and has a r. station, and a post-office under Tewkesbury. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bangrove, Dilcote, and Grafton. Acres, 2,650. Real property, £2,454. Pop., 473. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. Beckford Hall is the seat of Hattil Foll, Esq. The manor was given, in the time of Henry I., to the abbey of St. Martin in Normandy; and passed, after the suppression, first to Eton college, next to Fotheringhay, next to Sir Richard Lee. The living is a vicarage, united to the p. curacy of Aston-under-Hill, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £317.* Patron, the Rev. Dr. Timbrill. The church is Norman, was recently restored, and has a lofty tower, crowned with pinnacles. Charities, £47.

BECK-HALL. See BILLINGFORD, Norfolk.

BECKHAM (EAST), a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 4 miles WSW of Cromer, and 14 E by N of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Lower Sherringham, under Norwich. Acres, 782. Real property, £608. Pop., 73. Houses, 17. The living is a sinecure in the diocese of Norwich; and the church has been long in ruins.

BECKHAM (WEST), a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 5 miles WSW of Cromer, and 13 E by N of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Lower Sherringham, under Norwich. Acres, 785. Real property, £1,477. Pop., 329. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £61. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is early English, and had formerly a round tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern.

BECKHAMPTON, a tything in Avebury parish, Wilts; on the Downs, 6 miles W of Marlborough. Here are several barrows, two large Druidic stones, and a ruined ancient chapel. Pop., 155.

BECKINGHAM, a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln; on the river Witham, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Claypole r. station, and 5 E of Newark. It includes the hamlet of Sutton; and has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 2,200. Real property, £4,200. Pop., 431. Houses, 105. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Strag gleshorpe and Fenton, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £697.* Patron, the Rev. G. Marsland. The church was recently restored. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BECKINGHAM, a parish in Gainsborough district, Notts; in the Lincoln and Doncaster railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W by N of Gainsborough. It has a post office under Gainsborough, and a r. station. Acres, 3,010. Real property, £5,727. Pop., 450. Houses, 104. The pro-

erty is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £110. Patron, the Prebendary of Southwell. The church is good; and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities £21. Dr. William Howell, the historian, was a native.

BECKINGTON, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Frome and the East Somerset railway, 3 miles NE of Frome; and has a post-office under Bath. It was formerly a place of some importance, carrying on woollen manufactures; but has suffered greatly from the decline of the clothing trade. The parish includes also the hamlet of Rudge. Acres, 1,830. Real property, £5,243. Pop., 1,036. Houses, 229. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Standerwick, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £540.* Patron, S. L. Sainsbury, Esq. The church was restored in 1861, and it contains monuments of the Seymours and the poet Daniel. There are a Baptist chapel, national, British, and boarding schools, and charities £23. Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who figured in the legislation against the Wickliffites, was a native; and Huish, one of the editors of the Polyglott Bible, was rector.

BECKJAY, a township in Clungunford parish, Salop; 9 miles WNW of Ludlow. Pop., 73.

BECKLEY, a village and a parish in Headington district, Oxford. The village stands on the line of the Roman road from Alcester to Wallingford, on an eminence overhanging the south side of Otmoor, 3 miles SE of Islip r. station, and 5 NE of Oxford; and has a post-office under Oxford. It was the burial-place of the British saint, Donanverth; the hereditary property of King Alfred; and the site of the castellated palace of Richard King of the Romans. The parish includes also the hamlets of Studley and Horton-cum-Studley. Acres, 4,370. Real property, £1,853. Pop., 749. Houses, 165. The surface is hilly. Various fragments of Roman pottery have been found. A Benedictine priory was founded at Studley, in the time of Henry II., by Bertrand de St. Wallery; passed, at the dissolution, to the Crokes; and was converted into a dwelling-house in 1587. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £112. Patron, the Rev. T. L. Cooke. The church is an interesting structure of the 14th century; and has remains of very curious frescoes, a font with ancient stone desk, and tombs of the Crokes. There are almshouses with £92, and other charities £7.

BECKLEY, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Rye, Sussex. The parish adjoins the river Rother, on the border of the county, 6 miles NW of Rye r. station; it was known to the Saxons as Beccanlen; and it has a post-office under Staplehurst. Acres, 5,316. Real property, £7,113. Pop., 1,252. Houses, 273. The property is subdivided. There were formerly extensive iron-works. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £351.* Patron, University college, Oxford. The church is very good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A fair is held on Easter Thursday.—The sub-district comprises six parishes. Acres, 23,073. Pop., 5,574. Houses, 1,169.

BECK (LITTLE), a hamlet in Uggelbarnby township, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SW of Whitley.

BECK-RÖW, a watch or hamlet in Mildenhall parish, Suffolk; 3 miles NW of Mildenhall. Pop., 684. Houses, 151. There are two Methodist chapels.

BECKS, a village in Marshfield parish, Gloucester.

BECKSHALGH. See BASHALL-EAVES.

BECKSIDE, a village 8½ miles SSE of Ravenglass, in Cumberland.

BECKURMONDS. See EGGARMONDS.

BECKWITH, a hamlet in Pannal parish, near Lower Harrogate, W. R. Yorkshire.

BECKY (THE), a streamlet of Devon; rising on the east side of Dartmoor forest, and running 1 mile north-eastward to the river Wrey, 4½ miles SE of Morton-Hampstead. A fall occurs in it, about 3 miles from its source, about 80 feet in descent, down a granite precipice.

This makes a grand appearance after heavy rains; and has accompaniments which always look romantic, even when the water shrinks into mere tricklings among the rocks. A cottage belonging to the Earl of Devon is adjacent. The valley of the stream is the Houndtor Combe, overhung by the Houndtor mountain, capped with rocks resembling the colonnade of a ruined temple; and it both contains very striking scenery within itself, and looks out on some most interesting views.

BECOTREE, a hundred in Essex. It is bounded on the W by the river Reding,—on the S by the Thames; measures 8 miles by 5½; and contains nine parishes. Acres, 38,826. Pop. in 1851, 46,777; in 1861, 73,023. Houses, 12,606.

BECOTE. See BECKETT.

BEDALE, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in N. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on a small tributary of the Swale, adjacent to the Northallerton and Leyburn railway, near the Leeming Roman way, 8 miles SW by W of Northallerton. It consists chiefly of one street; and has a head post-office, a railway station, a banking-office, two chief inns, petty sessions, court-house, and assembly-rooms, a parish church, a Wesleyan chapel, two endowed schools, almshouses, a workhouse, and charities £247. The church is early English, and large; has a square embattled tower, so strong as to have been used for defence in the Border forays; contains ancient monuments to the Earl of Arundel and others, modern ones to Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford and Henry Peirse, Esq., and beautiful memorial windows to Mr. and Mrs. Monson and others; and was renovated in 1855. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, 6 July, 11 Oct., and the Monday week before Christmas. The circumjacent country is highly cultivated, and has a character for producing excellent riding-horses. Bedale Hall, an elegant mansion, and Bedale Grange, another chief residence, are adjacent. A castle was built by Brian Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, on a spot now within the grounds of Bedale Hall; but has disappeared.

The township includes the town, and comprises 1,613 acres. Real property, £7,064. Pop., 1,157. Houses, 233. The parish contains also the townships of Forby, Crakehall, Aiskew, Langthorne, and Rands-Grange in the district of Bedale, and the township of Burrell-cum-Cowling in the district of Leyburn. Acres, 7,551. Real property, £19,637. Pop., 2,860. Houses, 620. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £1,936.* Patrons, Trustees of Lord Beaumont, and of Harry Monson de la Poer Beresford, Esq. The vicarage of Crakehall is a separate benefice. The sub-district comprises the parishes of Kirkby-Fleetham, Scruton, and Burnstoun, and parts of the parishes of Bedale, Catterick, Hornby, Kirklington, and Pickhill. Acres, 25,210. Pop., 6,000. Houses, 1,300. The district includes also the sub-district of Masham, containing the parish of Well, and parts of the parishes of Masham and Thornton-Watlass. Acres, 45,533. Poor-rates in 1866, £3,578. Pop. in 1861, 8,650. Houses, 1,929. Marriages in 1866, 54; births, 227,—of which 13 were illegitimate; deaths, 149,—of which 35 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 586; births, 2,580; deaths, 1,588. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 4,268 sittings; 2 of Baptists, with 466 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,446 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 533 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 100 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 60 s. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 931 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 545 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 1,333 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 25 s.

BEDANFORD. See BEDFORD.

BEDBURN (THE), a stream of Durham. It rises on Egglestone Common; and runs 10 miles north-eastward to the Wear below Happy Land Park.

BEDBURN (NORTH), a township in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; near the Weardale railway and the river Wear, 5½ miles NW of Bishop-Auckland.

Acres, 2,036. Real property, £6,112,—of which £2,963 are in mines. Pop., 1,771. Houses, 335. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BEDBURN (South), a township in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham; on the Bedburn rivulet, 3½ miles from the Weardale railway, and 7½ W of Bishop Auckland. Acres, 6,765. Real property, £2,920. Pop., 332. Houses, 61.

BEDCESTER, a hamlet in Fontnell-Magna parish, Dorset; 3 miles S by W of Shaftesbury.

BEDDAU-GWYR-ARDUDWY, a group of ancient graves on Michant hill, Merioneth; 3 miles NE of Festiniog, and 14 WNW of Bala. The men of Ardudwy made an incursion into the vale of Clwyd; carried off thence a number of maidens, whom they intended to marry; and were pursued by the warriors of the vale to Michant hill, and all there put to the sword. The graves on the spot are the graves of these men; they were about 36 in number, arranged in a regular order; and they long continued to be each from 2 to 3 feet high, with a small stone at the head and another at the feet; but they have ceased to be distinguishable, and only two head-stones are standing.

BEDGELEERT, or **BETHGELEERT**, a village in the district of Festiniog and county of Carnarvon, and a parish partly also in Merioneth. The village stands at the confluence of the Colwyn and the Gwynnant rivers, near Aberglaslyn pass, 6 miles S of the summit of Snowdon, and 12 SE of Carnarvon; and is connected by railway, near completion in 1869, with the Cambrian at Port-Madoc. It nestles in a deep romantic vale, enlivened by lofty mountains, amidst the grandest scenery in Wales; presents very strong attractions to tourists, artists, and anglers; was anciently noted as a resting-place of pilgrims; and has a post-office; under Carnarvon, a large excellent hotel, comfortable lodging-houses, a parish church and two dissenting chapels. The church is early English; measures 80 feet by 30; and belonged originally to an Augustinian priory. The priory is thought by some to have been older than Owen Gwynedd, who began to reign in 1137; by others, to have been founded by Llewelyn the Great. A romantic tradition asserts that Llewelyn founded it to commemorate the preservation of an infant child in its cradle from an intruding wolf, the animal being killed there by a watchful hound, and the hound itself killed immediately after through mistake by the master; and this tradition is the subject of the late Hon. W. R. Spencer's ballad of "Prince Llewelyn and his Greyhound Gelert;" but it probably was borrowed from some one of similar old stories current in England, in Ireland, in France, in Persia, and in other countries. Fairs are held at the village on 10 April, 10 Aug., 21 and 27 Sept., and 13 Oct.—The parish includes the hamlet of Llwynllion, the lordship of Nanthynnant, and the hamlet of Nantmor; and the two former contain the village of Bedgeleert. Acres, 26,716. Rated property, £2,187. Pop., 1,375. Houses, 275. The property is subdivided. Titanium and copper ores are found. Moel-Hebog mountain, overhanging the village on the W, has a recess which was a hiding-place of Owen Glendower; and yielded up from a bog, in 1784, a very curious brass Roman shield. Some pretty cascades occur on the Colwyn, a few hundred yards from the village; and the pass to the S, noticed in our article **ABERGASLYN**, teams with interest. The principal scene of Southey's poem of "Madoc" is laid in the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £189. Patron, John Priestley, Esq.

BEDDINGHAM, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; on the river Ouse and on the South Coast railway, near Glynde station, 2½ miles SE of Lewes. It has a post-office under Lewes. Acres, 2,918. Real property, £2,857. Pop., 334. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The manor is mentioned in the will of King Alfred; and had a monastery in the beginning of the 9th century. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of West Fife, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £480. Patrons, the Bishop and the

Dean and Chapter of Chichester alternately. The church was restored in 1853.

BEDDINGTON, a village and a parish in Croydon district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Wandie, near the Southeastern and the Wimbledon and Croydon railways, 2½ miles W of Croydon; and it has a station on the latter railway, and a post-office under Croydon, London S. The parish includes also the place called Beddington Corner, and the hamlet of Wallington. Acres, 3,909. Real property, £12,060. Pop., 1,556. Houses, 311. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Carews from 1360 till 1860. Beddington House, on the manor, now the seat of the Rev. A. H. Bridges, is chiefly a brick edifice of 1709; but includes a great hall, with very rich open roof, visited by Queen Elizabeth; and contained interesting family portraits, a curious trophy of arms, and an elaborately formed door-lock. An orangery here, destroyed in 1739, sprang from pips imported by Sir Francis Carew, the brother-in-law of Sir Walter Raleigh, the first pips planted in England. At Woodcote, in the southern part of the parish, many Roman remains have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £1,212.* Patron, the Rev. A. H. Bridges. The church shows Norman traces; was founded before the Conquest, and rebuilt of flint in the time of Richard I.; was renovated and extended, at a cost of £3,000, in 1350; and was again repaired in 1869. The p. curacy of Wallington is a separate charge, formed in 1367.

BEDDINGTON CORNER, a locality in Beddington parish, Surrey; 2 miles N of Beddington village. It has a post-office under Mitcham, London S.

BEDWIND. See **BEDWIN** (Great).

BEDFIELD, a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk; 4 miles NW of Framlingham r. station. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,268. Real property, £2,469. Pop., 415. Houses, 88. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £256.* Patron, Earl Stradbroke. The church is old but good.

BEDFONT (East), a village and a parish in Staines district, Middlesex. The village stands adjacent to the Southwestern railway, near Feltham station, 3½ miles ENE of Staines; and has a post-office, of the name of Bedfont, under Hounslow. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hutton. Acres, 1,556. Real property, £6,497. Pop., 1,150. Houses, 237. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £288.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is ancient, has a Saxon porch, and has been enlarged and improved. There is a national school.

BEDFONT (West), a hamlet in Stanwell parish, Middlesex; on King's river, 1½ mile W by N of East Bedfont.

BEDFORD, a town, two sub-districts, and a district in Bedfordshire. The town stands on the river Ouse, in a pleasant fertile valley, 47½ miles NNW of London. The Ouse is navigable hence to the sea; the Hitchin and Leicester railway, deflecting from the Great Northern at Hitchin, comes 1½ miles hither, and goes away to the NW; the Bletchley and Bedford railway, 16 miles long, comes northeastward from the Northwestern at Bletchley; the Bedford and Cambridge, 29½ miles long, goes east-north-eastward to the Great Eastern; and the Bedford and Northampton, 26 miles long, authorized in 1865, goes west-north-westward to Northampton.

Bedford was known to the Saxons as Bedanford or Belicanford, signifying "the lodging or fortress at the ford." Cuthwulf defeated the Britons near it in 571. The Danes attacked it in 911 and 921; and burned it in 1010. A castle was built at it, near the river, soon after the Conquest; figured in the wars of the Barons; was taken, in 1133, by King Stephen; taken, in 1216, by Fulk de Brent; and destroyed, in 1224, by Henry III. Nothing of the castle remains except a portion of the entrenchments; and the site of its keep is occupied by a bowling-green. Hugh de Bellemont, son of the Earl of Leicester, was made Earl of Bedford by King Stephen; but fell from his allegiance, and was degraded. Ingle-

du de Coucy was raised to the earldom by Edward III. John Plantagenet, third son of Henry IV., was made Duke of Bedford by Henry V.; but died without issue. The Russel family were raised to the dukedom in 1694; and have their chief seat at Woburn Abbey. Three men who have shed great lustre upon Bedford were Sir W. Harpur, some time Lord Mayor of London, who died in 1574; S. Palmer the nonconformist; and John Bunyan, the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress." The first and the second were natives; and the third was born at Elstow, 1½ mile to the S, and achieved at Bedford the chief experiences of his remarkable life.

The town consists of a principal street, nearly a mile long, several intersecting streets, and some suburbs; has undergone great recent improvement, and considerable increase; contains many old substantial houses, and some handsome new ones; and presents altogether a pleasing appearance. The bridge across the Ouse, connecting High-street and Mary-street, occupies the site of one which stood nearly 600 years; has five arches; and was built in 1813, at a cost of £15,000. The town-hall contains apartments for the sessions and the assizes. The county-jail, on the site of the prison in which Bunyan wrote his *Pilgrim's Progress*, was rebuilt in 1849, at a cost of £23,000; is of three stories; and has capacity for 243 male and 29 female prisoners. The work-house was erected as a house of industry in 1798, at a cost of £5,000; and changed to its present form, at a further cost of £1,800. The county lunatic asylum was built in 1812, at a cost of £13,000; and was a substantial brick structure; but has been taken down, and a new edifice instead of it has been built at Stotford. The county infirmary was founded in 1803; is a brick edifice, with stone front; and contains 100 beds. The corn exchange, in St. Paul's-square, is a very commodious building. Remains of an interesting edifice of the 14th century, with window-tracery and other decorations, stand at the foot of a yard leading out at High-street, and now form part of the George Inn. A meadow, called King's mead, belonging from old times to the town, lies about 2 miles distant, on the right bank of the Ouse; and contains a sulphuretted saline spring. Extensive water-works and drainage-works were formed in 1868.

The town, as defined by its borough boundaries, comprises 2,200 acres; and it is divided into two wards and five parishes. The wards are Eastern and Western; and the parishes are St. Cuthbert, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Mary, and St. John. St. Cuthbert is wholly in the Eastern ward; each of the other parishes is partly in both wards; and St. Paul includes the chapel of Trinity. All the livings are in the diocese of Ely. St. Cuthbert, St. Peter, St. Mary, and St. John are rectories; St. Paul is a vicarage; and Trinity is a vicarage. The value of St. Cuthbert is £145; of St. Peter, £204; of St. Paul, £230; of St. Mary, £273; of St. John, £149; of Trinity, £75. The patron of St. Cuthbert and St. Peter is the Lord Chancellor; of St. Paul, the Rev. W. G. Fitzgerald; of St. Mary, Balliol College, Oxford; of St. John, the Corporation of the borough of Bedford; and of Trinity, the Vicar of St. Paul. St. Cuthbert's church was rebuilt in 1847, and is in the Norman style. St. Peter's is Norman and early English, and was recently enlarged. St. Paul's is early and decorated English, and has a handsome tower and octagonal spire. Trinity church was built in 1840, and made a separate charge in 1860. St. Mary's is later English with a Norman tower. St. John's is later English. A Wesleyan chapel, in the Florentine Gothic style, was built in 1866. The Bunyan chapel was rebuilt in 1849, on the site of the "Old Meeting," in which John Bunyan preached from 1671 till 1685; and has a tablet to him on its side, and his chair in the vestry. There are eight other dissenting chapels. An ultra-mural cemetery of 18 acres, with two conjoined chapels, was opened in 1855. A monastery seems to have been founded on the bank of the Ouse, to the W of the town, pretty early in the Saxon times; and a chapel, probably connected with it, was the burial-place of King Offa, and was swept away in an inundation. Caldwell priory, near this, was

founded in the time of King John, for brethren of the order of the Holy Cross; and some vestiges of it remain. A Franciscan friary, an hospital of St. Leonard, and an hospital or priory of St. John the Baptist, stood in the S part of the town; and the last was endowed in the time of Edward II., and still exists as a public charity.

The charities and the educational appliances of Bedford are remarkably rich and numerous. A bequest by Sir William Harpur, in the time of Edward VI., of some property in Bedford and of 13 acres of land within the parish of St. Andrew-Holborn in London, has increased in yearly value from £40 to upwards of £17,000; and is disbursed, under parliamentary regulation, in supporting a grammar-school, a commercial school, a preparatory English school, a national school, a girls' school, an infant school, and numerous almshouses, and in giving university exhibitions to scholars, apprentice fees for boys and girls, and marriage portions to maidens. The grammar-school furnishes the highest education to free boarders and scholars; the other schools are conducted with signal efficiency; and all are accessible to the children of all classes of the townspeople. The school buildings were considerably enlarged in 1861; and they form a handsome range, in the Tudor style. Other charities exist, to the amount of about £780 a-year; and include schools and almshouses. Scientific, artistic, philanthropic, and religious societies are numerous. The Literary and Scientific institution was established in 1846; includes a reading-room and a museum; and was amalgamated, in 1864, with a public library dating from 1830, and now containing upwards of 8,000 volumes. The working-men's institute is a neat building of 1856, and contains a reading-room and a library. The Bedford Rooms are a fine edifice, with tetrastyle Grecian portico; and include an assembly-room, 72 feet long, 32 wide, and 23 high, used for lectures, concerts, and public meetings.

Bedford is the marketing centre of a great agricultural district, and carries on considerable manufacture of lace, and a large manufacture of agricultural implements, but otherwise has little trade. Weekly markets are held on Monday and Saturday; and fairs on the first Tuesday in Lent, 21 April, 6 July, 21 Aug., Old Midsummer-day, 12 Oct., 17 Nov., and 19 Dec. The town has a head post-office; two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; it publishes three newspapers; and it is the political capital of the county, the seat of assizes and sessions, the head-quarters of the militia, and the head of an excise collection. It is a borough by prescription; was chartered by Henry II.; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and sends two members to parliament. Real property, in 1860, £49,424. Direct taxes in 1857, £7,392. Electors in 1868, 1,108. Pop., in 1841, 9,178; in 1861, 13,413. Houses, 2,752.

The two sub-districts of Bedford are called Bedford and Kempston and Bedford and Cardington. The former comprises the eastern ward of the borough and the parishes of Kempston, Wootton, Biddenham, Bromham, Oakley, and Clapham. Acres, 18,351. Pop., 11,921. Houses, 2,487. The latter comprises the western ward of the borough and the parishes of Carlington, Elstow, Wilschampsstead, Cople, Willington, Goldington, and Renhold. Acres, 15,376. Pop., 11,734. Houses, 2,376. —The district comprehends also the sub-district of Barford, containing the parishes of Great Barford, Ravensden, Wilden, Colmworth, and Roxton; the sub-district of Turvey, containing the parishes of Turvey, Stevenston, and Stagsden; the sub-district of Harrold, containing the parishes of Harrold, Pavenham, Felmersham, Odell, Chellington, and Carlton; the sub-district of Sharnbrook, containing the parishes of Sharnbrook, Knotting, Souldrop, Bletsoe, Thurlough, and Milton-Ernest; and the sub-district of Risleigh, containing the parishes of Risleigh, Holnhurst, Keysoe, Molechbourn, and Yelden. Acres, 97,320. Poor-rates in 1860, £22,747. Pop. in 1861, 38,072. Houses, 7,923. Marriages in 1866, 297; births, 1,170,—of which 81 were illegitimate; deaths, 724,—of which 209 were at ages under 5 years,

and 24 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,926; births, 12,025; deaths, 7,399. The places of worship in 1851 were 43 of the Church of England, with 13,791 sittings; 12 of Independents, with 4,029 s.; 14 of Baptists, with 3,648 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,253 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 906 s.; 2 of Moravians, with 640 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 80 s.; 1 of Jews, with 20 s.; and 4 undefined, with 1,357 s. The schools were 43 public day schools, with 3,786 scholars; 27 private day schools, with 428 s.; 73 Sunday schools, with 6,701 s.; and 7 evening schools for adults, with 235 s.

BEDFORD, a township and a chapelry in Leigh parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Tyldesley and Kenyon branch railway, 1 mile ENE of Leigh; and has a station on the railway. Post-town, Leigh, under Manchester. Acres, 2,438. Real property, £11,144. Pop., 6,558. Houses, 1,323. The property is much subdivided. There are cotton and silk mills, an iron foundry, collieries, and brickfields. The chapelry is conterminous with the township; and was constituted in 1842. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Manchester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Leigh. The church is recent; and there are Methodist and Roman Catholic chapels and a national school.

BEDFORD CIRCUS. See EXETER.

BEDFORD LEVEL, an extensive marshy flat, in Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, and Cambridge. It includes about 63,000 acres in Norfolk, 30,000 in Suffolk, 50,000 in Huntingdon, Peterborough fen in Northampton, the parts of Holland in Lincoln, and nearly all the isle of Ely in Cambridge; and comprises altogether about 400,000 acres. It was anciently covered with forest; was disforested by the Romans, and intersected by a Roman road; was afterwards brought into a state of high cultivation; was laid waste, in the 13th century, by repeated inundations of the sea; and settled into a mixture of morass and lake, in some places 20 feet deep, and in some parts navigated by boats. Repeated attempts were made to drain it, especially in the reign of Henry VI. and in the early part of the reign of Charles I., but without success. Another and better attempt was begun in 1649 by the fourth Earl of Bedford. A company was then formed to effect and maintain drainage; was incorporated in 1664; and has continued to act till the present day. Great cuts, called the Old and New Bedford rivers, Bevil's river, Sam's cut, Peakirk, South-eau, Sixteen-Foot counter, South Holland drain, and North Level drain were formed; numerous small cuts also were made; old embankments were strengthened and improved; new embankments were thrown up; and extensive tracts of pasture and corn-land were reclaimed.

The Bedford Level was divided, in 1695, into the North, Middle, and South Levels. The North has its drainage by the Nen; the Middle and the South, by the Ouse; and the three, in some great respects, have competing interests. The first was put under separate management from the others in 1753; and the second also has recently been proposed to be put under separate management from the third. One of the earliest and chief works of the corporation was a sluice across the Ouse at Denver, about 12 miles above Lynn. This consists of folding doors set in strong brick-work, and so constructed as to be opened by the fresh water when the tide runs out, and shut by the salt water when the tide comes in; and it was formed entirely with a view to drainage, and possessed the advantage that the banks above it did not require to be strong enough to resist the weight and surge of the sea-water, or high enough to prevent an overflow by an unusually high tide. But the sluice was soon supposed to be injurious to navigation, particularly by occasioning a choking of Lynn harbour; and it gave rise to sharp controversy. It was subject, however, to a gradual undermining of its brick-work by the action of the tides; it suddenly "blew up" in 1713; it lay in ruin till 1750; and it then, in spite of strong opposition, was rebuilt. The numerous and extensive works on the Middle and South Levels, till this time and later, failed

to make the drainage good, and were accompanied by increasing obstruction to the navigation of the Ouse. An opinion gained ground that the bad state of both drainage and navigation arose from the width, shallowness, and circuitousness of the river's course from Eau Brink to Lynn, and would be corrected by the forming of a straight cut between these points. Such a cut was authorized by an act of 1795, but not completed till 1821; and it answered the expectations of its promoters. Other works, connected with it, were authorized by subsequent acts, and have been found highly beneficial. A chief of these bears the name of the Middle Level drain; is about 11 miles long, and perfectly straight; was completed in 1852, at a cost of upwards of £400,000; has its outfall into Eau Brink ent, about 3 miles above Lynn, by a sluice which cost £30,000; and was formed entirely for drainage, without reference to navigation. This drain, though made solely for the benefit of the Middle Level, traverses the fen territory of Marshland, which lies between Wisbeach and Lynn, forms no part of the Bedford Level, and was reclaimed, about the beginning of the present century, from a state of swamp, into a state of fertile corn land. On the 4th of May 1862, the sluice "blew up," the drain was swept by the tide, and the banks, which had been constructed to resist only the fresh-water from above, threatened to give way. Vigorous attempts were made to form a dam across the drain, but they failed; and on the 12th, under the weight of a high spring tide, the west bank broke to the extent of about 210 feet, allowing the roaring surge to pour, with spreading flood, over the adjoining lands; and for the next eleven days, at every tide, the inundation continued to go on till nearly 10,000 acres became submerged. The remedy required only the reconstruction of the sluice and the reparation of the breach in the bank, there being a complete system of drainage throughout the lands themselves; yet it was a work of great difficulty and much expense.

BEDFORD RIVERS (NEW and OLD), two of the finest drains of the Bedford Level. They go 21 miles north-eastward, from Earith in Hunts to Salter's Lode near Downham in Norfolk; and run nearly parallel to each other, about a mile asunder. The New river was cut about 1650, and is 100 feet wide; while the Old was cut earlier, and is 70 feet wide.

BEDFORDSHIRE, or BEDS, an inland county; bounded on the NW by Northampton, on the NE by Huntingdon, on the E by Cambridge, on the SE and the S by Herts, and on the SW and W by Bucks. Its length southward is 35 miles; its greatest breadth, 23½ miles; its circuit, about 145 miles; and its area 295,582 acres. The general aspect is diversified and pleasing. The surface in the centre, called the vale of Bedford, is prevalently flat and luxuriant; in the SW, hilly, a portion of the Chilterns, commanding extensive views; on the flanks of the vale of Bedford and in the N, hilly, and rolling; and in other parts, a mixture of swells and flats. The chief rivers are the Ouse, the Ivel, the Hiz, the Ousel, and the Lea. The prevailing rocks in the S, up to Houghton-Regis and Barton-in-the-Clay, are chalk; those of a belt about 7 miles broad, east-north-eastward from Eaton-Bray and Leighton-Buzzard, are upper greensand and gault; those of a belt of similar but more irregular breadth immediately N of this, are lower greensand; those of the tracts further N and NE, including most of the vale of Bedford, are middle oolite, variously coral rag, calcareous grit, and Oxford clay; and those of a small tract along the Ouse N of Bedford, and of another small tract continuous with this in the extreme NW, are lower oolite, variously forest marble, Bralford clay, and fuller's earth. Chalk, under the name of clunch, is burnt for lime; freestone is quarried at Tattenhoe; a little ironstone is found; fuller's earth, of economical value, was formerly raised in Aspley-Guise; and a few grains of gold were once obtained at Pulloxhill. Minerd springs occur at Bedford, Bletsoe, Bromham, Clapham, Cranfield, Milton-Ernest, Odell, and Turvey. The climate is mild and genial, the prevailing winds south-westerly. The soil is very various and mixed; and occasional dis-

versity of husbandry. A very thin soil lies on most of the chalk hills; a mixed sand prevails from Woburn to the vicinity of Biggleswade; a rich gravelly loam lies along much of the Ouse and the Ivel; and a clayey soil, often very fertile, prevails throughout the vale of Bedford and the N. About 84,000 acres are in tillage; some small tracts are in market-gardens; about 163,000 acres are pasture; and a considerable extent, but not so large as formerly, is woodland. The system of agriculture was much improved through the exertions of the late Duke of Bedford. The average size of farms is less than 200 acres. The chief crops raised are wheat, barley, turnips, oats, and beans. Large quantities of vegetables, butter, and cheese, are sent to market. The cattle are of a mixed breed, and estimated at 200,000. The produce in wool is reckoned at 4,250 packs. Husbandry employs a larger proportion of the population than in almost any other tract of equal extent in England. Manufactures are confined chiefly to pillow-lace, straw-plat, rush-mats, and agricultural implements. The Great Northern railway traverses the eastern district, northward from Hitchin; and sends off a branch to Potton. The Midland railway, defecting from the former at Hitchin, goes north-westward, through the centre of the county, toward Leicester. The Northwestern railway impinges on the county at Leighton-Buzzard; and sends off thence a branch eastward to Luton. The Bletchley and Bedford railway strikes off from the Northwestern at Bletchley; goes north-eastward to Bedford; and is prolonged thence to Cambridge. The Bedford and Northampton railway was in progress, but not completed, at June 1869. The turnpike roads have an aggregate of about 240 miles, and are under eleven trusts; and the revenue from them, as reported in 1859, was £5,163.

Bedfordshire contains 122 parishes, parts of 3 other parishes, and 2 extra-parochial tracts; and is divided into the borough of Bedford and the hundreds of Barford, Biggleswade, Clifton, Flitt, Manshead, Redbornestoke, Stodden, Willey, and Wixantree. The registration county differs from the electoral one; includes 10 parishes of Bucks, and 1 parish and parts of 2 others of Herts; excludes 1 parish to Herts, 3 parishes to Northampton, and 7 parishes to Huntingdon; comprises 305,366 acres; and is divided into the districts of Bedford, Biggleswade, Ampthill, Woburn, Leighton-Buzzard, and Luton. The county-town is Bedford; and the market-towns are Bedford, Dunstable, Ampthill, Biggleswade, Harrold, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Toddington, and Woburn. The chief seats are Woburn-Abbey, Luton-Hoo, Oakley House, Silsoe Park, Hawnes House, Ampthill House, Old Warden Park, Battlesden Park, Chicksand Priory, Milton-Bryant, Sutton Park, Aspley-Guise, Bromham House, Bushmead Priory, Colwarth House, the Hazels, Henlow Grange, Hexton Hall, Houghton-Regis, Hiawick House, Howbury Park, Ickwellbury, Moggerhanger, Southhill, Stockwood, Stratton, Tempsford, and Turvey. Real property in 1815, £364,277; in 1843, £517,474; in 1860, £619,836.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, about 36 deputy-lieutenants, and 160 magistrates. It is in the Home military district, and in the Norfolk judicial circuit. The assizes and quarter sessions are held at Bedford. The police force includes 82 men for the county and 13 for Bedford borough. The only prison is the county jail at Bedford. The crimes, in 1864, were 116 in the county and 24 in the borough; the persons apprehended, 109 in the county and 21 in the borough; the number of depredators or suspected persons at large, 699 in the county and 93 in the borough; the houses of bad character, 114 in the county and 14 in the borough. The county, exclusive of the borough, sends two members to parliament; and the electors in 1868 were 4,845. It was formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, but is now in the diocese of Ely; and it constitutes an archdeaconry, comprising six parishes. The poor rates for the registration county in 1869 were £75,376. Marriages in 1866, 1,168,—of which 41 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 5,985,—of which 416 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,104,—of which 1,351 were at ages

under 5 years, and 67 at ages above 85 years. The places of worship within the electoral county in 1851 were 133 of the Church of England, with 42,557 sittings; 19 of Independents, with 5,827 s.; 55 of Baptists, with 14,902 s.; 3 of Quakers, with 622 s.; 3 of Moravians, with 810 s.; 78 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 16,736 s.; 13 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,490 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 500 s.; 11 of isolated congregations, with 3,021 s.; 1 of the Catholic and Apostolic church, with 80 s.; 3 of Latter Day Saints, with 240 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 21 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 20 s. The schools were 120 public day schools, with 9,863 scholars; 157 private day schools, with 3,140 s.; 243 Sunday schools, with 24,753 s.; and 22 evening schools for adults, with 652 s. Pop. in 1801, 63,393; in 1821, 84,052; in 1841, 107,936; in 1861, 135,287. Inhabited houses, 27,422; uninhabited, 753; building, 139.

The territory now forming Bedfordshire was inhabited, in the primitive times, by the tribe called Cassii. It became part of the Roman *Britannia Superior*; afterwards part of the *Britannia Prima*; afterwards, in 310, part of the *Flavia Cæsariensis*. It belonged, in the time of the heptarchy, to the kingdom of Mercia; and became subject, in 827, to the Saxons. And it first took the name of Bedford in the reign of Alfred the Great. Icknield-street crosses its southern extremity eastward over the chalk hills. Watling-street crosses its south-western extremity north-westward through Dunstable and near Battlesden. A Roman road, coming in from Baldock, traverses the eastern extremity to Potton. British, Roman, Saxon, and Danish remains occur near Dunstable, near Sandy, near Hexton, at the Maiden Bower, at Totenhoe, Arlesby, Biggleswade, Bradford, and other places. Earth-works, ruins, or other vestiges of ancient castles may be seen at Bedford, Kissinghoe, Cainhoe, Bletsoe, Ridgmont, Meppershall, Puddington, and Thurlingham. An old cross stands at Leighton-Buzzard; a famous priory stood at Dunstable; 14 other monastic houses stood in other places; and some of the old existing churches, particularly those of Luton, Elstow, Eaton-Library, Felmersham, and Puddington exhibit interesting features of ancient architecture.

BEDFORD-STREET. See BRIGHTON.

BEDGALOE, a hamlet in Wales parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSE of Rotherham.

BEDGWYN. See BEDWIN (GREAT).

BEDHAMPTON, a village and a parish in Havant district, Hants. The village stands on Langston harbour, adjacent to the South Coast railway, 1 mile W of Havant; and it has a post-office under Havant, commands a charming sea-view, and is noted for its fine springs. The parish comprises 2,416 acres of land and 190 of water. Real property, £4,182. Pop., 576. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The manor once belonged to a dowager Countess of Kent, who took a nun's vow in grief for the death of her husband, afterwards married Sir Eustace Dabrielescourt, founded a chantry in penance for her marriage, and died here in 1411. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £328. Patron, E. Danby, Esq. The church is a small, old, substantial edifice, with pointed steeple.

BEDHUIST, a tything in Compton-Abbas parish, Dorset; 8 miles NNW of Dorchester.

BEDICANFORD. See BEDFORD.

BEDINGFIELD, a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk; 4 miles SSE of Eye r. station, and 1½ N by E of Delenham. Post-town, Thorndon, under Eye. Acres, 1,753. Real property, £2,973. Pop., 321. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. Bedingfield Hall is the seat of J. J. Bedingfield, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300. Patron, J. J. Bedingfield, Esq. The church is good.

BEDINGHAM, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; 4 miles NW of Bungay r. station. Post-town, Toperrott, under Bungay. Acres, 1,240. Real property, £2,471. Pop., 235. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Bedingham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150. Patron, the Impropriators. The church is good.

BEDLINGTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Morpeth, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Blythe, and on the Morpeth and Tynemouth railway, 5 miles SE of Morpeth; it includes an irregularly built village, chiefly of one spacious street, about a mile long, commanding a fine sea-ward view; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Morpeth, and is a seat of petty sessions. The monks of Durham, at the Conquest, when fleeing to Lindisfarne with the remains of St. Cuthbert, rested a night here. The parish includes also the townships of North Blyth, Chambois, Choppington, Netherton, and East and West Sleakburn; and, prior to October 1844, it formed part of the county of Durham. Acres, 9,011; of which 523 are water. Real property, £45,326; of which £29,937 are in mines. Pop. in 1841, 3,155; in 1861, 8,328. Houses, 1,490. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown, and passed to the Bishops of Durham. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the coal-trade, in quarrying-works, in iron-works, and in chain and nail making. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £600.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was repaired and enlarged in 1818. The vicarages of Chambois and Choppington are separate charges. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. There is also a mechanics' institution. The Rev. F. Woodmas, the expositor of Chrysostom, was vicar from 1696 to 1710.—The sub-district comprises three parishes, two parochial chapels, parts of three other parishes, and part of another parochial chapel. Acres, 50,622. Pop., 15,577. Houses, 2,822.

BEDLINGTONSHIRE, a hundred in Northumberland; terminate with Bedlington parish.

BEDMINSTER, a suburban town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Somerset. The town is a southern suburb of Bristol; separated from the city by the river Avon; connected with it by two bridges; included within the borough; and traversed, from within a furlong of the terminus, by the Bristol and Exeter railway. It comprises Redcliffe Crescent, a considerable number of streets, and some outskirts; has a receiving post-office of Bristol in North Street; and contains Bristol jail, a dispensary, four churches, five dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and remains of an hospital. One of the churches is partly an ancient building, in a mixed style of architecture; another is a spacious pointed modern edifice, with a tower, erected about 1835, at a cost of £8,673; another is a large middle-pointed edifice, of nave, aisles, and polygonal apsidal chancel, with tower and spire, erected in 1861, at a cost of £7,636; and one of the dissenting chapels, belonging to the Independents, is a large and handsome edifice, with a Grecian front. The town is a polling-place and a seat of petty sessions. Pop. in 1851, 17,598.—The parish includes also the tythings of Bishport and Knowle. Acres, 4,161. Real property, £58,280; of which £3,102 are in mines. Pop. in 1841, 17,862,—of whom 17,402 were within the borough of Bristol; in 1861, 22,346. Houses, 3,856. Coal is extensively worked. Veins of strontian occur in the vale of the Avon. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £450. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The patronage of St. Luke, and the vicarages of St. Paul and St. Peter are separate benefices; the first in the patronage of Trustees; the second and the third in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Value of St. Luke, £400; of St. Paul, £300; of St. Peter, £300.*—The sub-district is terminate with the parish.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Long-Ashton, containing the parishes of Long-Ashton, Dundry, Winford, Barrow-Gurney, Backwell, Flax-Bourton, and Wraxall; the sub-district of Yatton, containing the parishes of Yatton, Tickenham, Nailsea, Chelvey, Brockley, Kingston-Seymour, Kenn, and Clevedon; and the sub-district of St. George, containing the parishes of Walton-in-Gordano, Weston-in-Gordano, Easton-in-Gordano, Clapton, Portishead, Portbury, and Abbots-Leigh. Acres, 57,068. Poor-rates in 1866, £22,487. Pop.

in 1861, 41,257. Houses, 7,454. Marriages in 1866, 348; births, 1,794,—of which 61 were illegitimate; deaths, 966,—of which 424 were at ages under 5 years, and 36 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,825; births, 13,749; deaths, 7,875. The places of worship in 1851 were 28 of the Church of England, with 10,505 sittings; 14 of Independents, with 2,635 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 600 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 290 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,783 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 200 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 942 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 340 s.; and 2 undefined, with 225 s. The schools were 33 public day schools, with 3,086 scholars; 63 private day schools, with 1,057 s.; and 36 Sunday schools, with 2,589 s. The workhouse is in Long-Ashton.

BEDMONT, a locality 3 miles SW of St. Albans, Herts. It has a post-office under Hemel-Hempstead.

BEDNALL. See ACTON-TRUSSELL.

BEDS. See BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDSTONE, a parish in the district of Knighton and county of Salop; on a tributary of the river Teme, and on the Craven-Arms and Knighton railway, between Hopton-Heath and Bucknell r. stations, 4½ miles NE by E of Knighton. Post-town, Bucknell, under Aston-on-Clun, Shropshire. Acres, 776. Rated property, £739. Pop., 164. Houses, 26. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £230.* Patron, E. Rogers, Esq. The church is good.

BEDWARDHNE-ST. JOHN, a parish in the district and county of Worcester; on the river Severn, partly within the borough of Worcester. It includes a western suburb of Worcester, the places called Boughton and Wick-Episcopi or Upper and Lower Wick, and the reputedly extra-parochial tract of Henwick. Acres, 3,775. Real property, £19,548. Pop., 2,974. Houses, 653. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £635. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is partly Norman, and good. A school has an endowed income of £36, and other charities £60.

BEDWARDINE-ST. MICHAEL, a parish in the district and county of Worcester; adjacent to Bedwardine-St. John, and within Worcester city. Acres, 12. Real property, £5,359. Pop., 570. Houses, 100. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £90. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church was recently rebuilt. Charities, £113.

BEDWAS, a village and two hamlets in Newport district, Monmouth; and a parish partly also in Cardiff district, Glamorgan. The village stands near the Rhymney railway, 2 miles NNE of Caerphilly; and has a r. station. The hamlets lie around the village; bear the names of Lower and Upper Bedwas; and jointly comprise 4,207 acres. Pop. of L. B., 422. Houses, 58. Pop. of U. B., 597. Houses, 115. The parish includes also the Glamorgan hamlet of Van. Post-town, Caerphilly, under Cardiff. Acres, 5,032. Real property, exclusive of Van, £3,806. Pop., 1,081. Houses, 214. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Ruddry, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good.

BEDWELL PARK, the seat of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., 3 miles ESE of Hatfield, Herts.

BEDWELTY, or **BYDWELTY**, a village, a sub-district, and a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth. The village stands between the Rhymney and the Sirhowey rivers, near the Rhymney railway, not far from Marged station, 7½ miles W by S of Pontypool; it has a post-office under Newport-Monmouth, and fairs on 15 April, 3 July, and 7 Oct.; and is a polling-place.—The sub-district bears the name of Rock-Bedwelty; and is terminate with Ishlawrood hamlet. Pop., 2,962. Houses, 554.—The parish includes also Tredegar sub-district, comprising the hamlets of Uchlawrood and Manmoel; extends many miles along the Rhymney and Sirhowey rivers and the Rhymney and Western Valleys railways; and contains the populous iron-work towns of

Tredegar, Ebbwvale, and Sirhowey. Acres, 16,210. Real property, £132,645,—of which £13,674 are in mines, and £56,500 are in iron-works. Pop. in 1801, 1,434; in 1831, 10,637; in 1861, 31,510. Houses, 5,724. The property is much subdivided. Very extensive coal-works and iron-works are carried on; and have, within the present century, drawn enormous increase of population. An old document, written when there was but one place of worship in the parish, records that one sermon in the month at it was allowed by the bishop on application of the inhabitants. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is a plain old building, repaired in 1859. The chapelry of Tredegar and Rhydney are separate benefices; and there are chapels for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. Charities, £41.

BEDWIN, or BEDWYN (GREAT), a small old town and a parish in the district of Hungerford and county of Wilts. The town stands on the Kennet and Avon canal, adjacent to the Hungerford and Devizes railway, near Wans Dyke, 5 miles SW of Hungerford; and has a station on the railway. It is supposed to have been the *Leuconagus* of the Romans; and it was the *Bedgwyn* or *Bedewind* of the Saxons. It was the residence of Cissa, the Saxon viceroy of Wilts and Berks; and the scene, in 675, of a desperate battle between the forces of Wessex and those of Mercia. It enjoyed the privileges of a city under the Saxons; and retained them after the Conquest. It was a borough by prescription; and sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised by the act of 1832. It has an old-fashioned market-house, which has ceased to be used, an ancient church, and a dissenting chapel. The church is cruciform, mixedly Norman and English, and built of flint; was restored in 1854; has a fine central tower; shows curious sculpturings on its round pillars, and rich Norman decorations on its obtusely-pointed arches; and contains interesting monuments of the Stokes and the Seymours. The town has a post-office under Hungerford, and fairs on 23 April and 26 July. Dr. Willis, a physician of the 17th century, who founded a philosophical society at Oxford, the germ of the Royal Society of London, was a native.—The parish includes also the tythings of Crofton and Wolfhall, East and West Grafton, Martin, Wexcombe, and Wilton. Acres, 10,420. Real property, £10,965. Pop., 2,263. Houses, 435. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Earl of Clare, and belongs now to the Marquis of Ailesbury. Castle Hill, about a mile S of the town, takes name from an ancient entrenchment in which large quantities of Roman bricks and tiles have been found. Chisbury, on Wans Dyke, 1½ mile N by E of the town, is a very fine Saxon camp of 15 acres, with rampart 45 feet high; and encloses an ancient chapel, in decorated English, now used as a barn. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury; and, till 1864, was united with another charge. Value, £212. Patron, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The vicarages of East Grafton and Saverneke-Forest are separate benefices. There is a Wesleyan chapel at Wilton. Charities, £37.

BEDWIN, or BEDWYN (LITTLE), a parish in the district of Hungerford and county of Wilts; on the Kennet and Avon canal, and on the Hungerford and Devizes railway, near Wans Dyke, 1½ mile NE of Bedwin r. station, and 3½ SW by S of Hungerford. It includes the hamlet of Chisbury, and has a post-office under Hungerford. Acres, 4,233. Real property, £3,796. Pop., 496. Houses, 117. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £259.* Patron, the Marquis of Ailesbury. The church is ancient, partly Norman, and built of flint; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains the tomb of a Hungerford.

BEDWORTH, a town and a parish in Foleshill district, Warwick. The town stands adjacent to the Coventry canal and the Coventry and Nuneaton railway, 3½ miles S of Nuneaton; and has a station on the railway, a post-office, under Nuneaton, and two chief inns. It carries on a manufacture of gauze ribbons, and a large

trade in coals, lime, and bricks; and has a fair on Whit-Wednesday. Pop., 3,968. Houses, 888.—The parish comprises 2,157 acres. Real property, £15,345; of which £2,700 are in mines. Pop., 5,656. Houses, 1,239. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £562.* Patron, the Lord of the Manor. The church is a modern edifice with square embattled tower; and was enlarged in 1850. There are three dissenting chapels, two free schools, and very extensive almshouses; the last in the form of three sides of a cloistered quadrangle, in later Gothic, built in 1840, at a cost of £3,500. The almshouses have £1,176 of income, and other charities £20.

BEDWYN. See BEDWIN.

BEEBY, a parish in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicester; on an affluent of the river Wreak, 4 miles SE of Syston r. station, and 5½ NE of Leicester. Post-town, Hungarton, under Leicester. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £2,620. Pop., 119. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. Beeby House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £282.* Patron, Earl Shaftesbury. The church is good.

BEECH, a township in the parishes of Stone and Swinerton, Stafford; 4½ miles NW of Stone. Pop., 120.

BEECHANWELL, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; 4½ miles S of Narborough r. station, and 5 SW of Swaffham. It has a post-office under Swaffham. Acres, 3,730. Real property, £2,289. Pop., 356. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. Beechamwell Lodge and Beechamwell Warren are chief residences. There are two livings, Beechamwell-All Saints and Beechamwell-St. John and St. Mary, both rectories, in the diocese of Norwich. B.-All Saints is united to the rectory of Shingham, and has no church. B.-St. John and St. Mary is a separate benefice. Value, £191.* Patron, J. Fielden, Esq. The church is good, and has a fine tower.

BEECHBURN, a station on the Stockton and Redcar railway, ¾ of a mile N of Crook, in Durham. Brancopeth Park and Mandon Hill, 845 feet high, are in its neighbourhood.

BEECHEN-CLIFF. See BATH.

BEECH-HILL, a chapelry in Stratfieldsaye parish, Berks; 6 miles S by W of Reading. It has a post-office under Reading. Acres, 915. Real property, £1,485. Pop., 260. The chapelry was constituted in 1867. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £150. Patron, Mrs. Forbes. There is a Baptist chapel.

BEECHING-STOKE, a parish in Devizes district, Wilts; on the river Avon, 2 miles S of the Kennet and Avon canal, and 6 ESE of Devizes r. station. It has a post-office under Devizes. Acres, 880. Real property, £1,893. Pop., 180. Houses, 44. The property is divided among four. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £293.* Patron, G. W. Heneage, Esq. The church is tolerable.

BEECHWOOD, a village 4½ miles WSW of Coventry, in Warwick; near a tunnel of its own name, 450 feet long, on the Northwestern railway.

BEEDING. See BEEDING (UPPER).

BEEDING (LOWER), a parochial chapelry in Horsham district, Sussex; in St. Leonard's forest, on the Mid-Sussex railway, near Faygate station, 5 miles ENE of Horsham. It has a post-office under Horsham. Acres, 9,675. Real property, £5,466. Pop., 1,149. Houses, 172. There are several good residences. Many cottages, occupied by labourers employed in the reclamation of waste land, have been erected since 1841. The lands of Bewbush and Holmbush belong ecclesiastically to Upper Beeding. A large brown pottery manufactory is near Holmbush. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Pollard-Oak, in the dio. of Chichester. Value, £135.* Patron, W. E. Hubbard, Esq. The church was built in 1839, and enlarged in 1862. There are a chapel of ease and a national school.

BEEDING (UPPER), a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; on the River Adur, near Bramber r. station, and 1½ mile E of Steyning. It has a post-office, of the

name of Beeding, under Hurstpoint. Acres, 3,847. Real property, £5,356. Pop., 553. Houses, 118. The property is subdivided. A small Benedictine priory was founded here about 1075; belonged to the alien monastery of Salmar; and passed to Magdalene college, Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £112. Patron, Magdalene college, Oxford. The church is good, and there is a national school.

BEEDON, or BUDON, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; 2½ miles S of East Ilsley, and 6½ N by E of Newbury r. station. It includes the tything of Stammore; and has a post-office of the name of Beedon-Hill, under Newbury. Acres, 2,004. Real property, £2,251. Pop., 317. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £126. Patron, Sir J. Reade, Bart. The church is good.

BEEFORD, a township in the district of Driffield, and a parish in the districts of Driffield, Skirlaugh, and Bridlington, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Beverley and Barnston drain, 4½ miles SSE of Lowthorpe r. station, and 7 ESE of Great Driffield; and has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 3,470. Real property, £5,021. Pop., 808. Houses, 183. The parish includes also the townships of Dunnington and Lissett. Acres, 5,461. Real property, inclusive of Little Kelk, £8,452. Pop., 1,006. Houses, 221. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Lissett, in the diocese of York. Value, £779. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is perpendicular English, with a fine tower; and has an oaken screen, ancient stalls, and a brass of 1472. There are an Independent chapel, and two Methodist chapels.

BEE-HILL, an isolated eminence on the southern border of Rutland; in the vicinity of Lyddington. It has a roundish outline; stands detached from hills to the N of it; and commands a fine view.

BEELAH (THE). See BELLEAU (THE).

BEELEIGH, a hamlet in the parish of St. Peter-in-Maldon, Essex; 1 mile W of Maldon. A Premonstratensian abbey was founded here, in 1180, by Robert de Mantell; and given, at the dissolution, to Sir John Gate. Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and his wife were buried in the church; and this, measuring 36 feet by 18, and having groined arches, still stands, and is used as a farm-office.

BEELEY, a township-chapelry in Bakewell parish, Derby; on the river Derwent, adjacent to Chatsworth Park, 1½ mile N of Rowsley r. station, and 3½ E by S of Bakewell. Post-town, Rowsley, under Bakewell. Acres, 3,250. Real property, £1,134. Pop., 420. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. Millstone grit is quarried on Beely moor. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £98. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is tolerable. Charities, £7.

BEELSBY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 5 miles E of Caistor, and 6½ W of Waltham r. station. Post-town, Caistor. Acres, 2,189. Real property, £3,692. Pop., 181. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £450. Patron, the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The church is good.

BEENHAM, or BEENHAM-VALENCE, a parish in Bradfield district, Berks; adjacent to the Kennet and Avon canal and to the Berks and Hants railway, 1½ mile N of Aldermaston station, and 8½ WSW of Reading. It has a post-office, of the name of Beenham, under Reading. Acres, 1,890. Real property, £2,548. Pop., 505. Houses, 105. The property is much subdivided. Beenham House and Beenham Lodge are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £250. Patron, Mrs. Bushnell. The church was chiefly rebuilt in 1860. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school. Stackhouse, the author of the "History of the Bible," was vicar.

BEEN-HILL. See SUTTON, Surrey.

BEER, a village and a tything in Seaton parish, Devon. The village stands on the coast, in a romantic cove, 1½ mile SW of Axmouth; has a post-office under

Axminster; carries on fishing and lace-making; and was noted, in former days, for smuggling. It was the birth-place of the notorious Jack Rattentbury, sometimes called the Rob Roy of England; and it produced the wedding-dress of Queen Victoria in 1839. The cove around it is a fine subject for the pencil. Beer Head, projecting on the west, is crowned by two natural towers; and Beer quarry, about a mile inland, is a labyrinth of excavations, about ¼ of a mile long, and about 300 feet below the surface of the ground. The tything includes the village, and forms a curacy with the vicarage of Seaton in the diocese of Exeter. Pop., 1,157. Houses, 260. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles. There are an Independent chapel, and charities £210.

BEER, a tything in High Ham parish, Somerset; 1 mile N of Langport. Pop., 45.

BEER, in CANNINGTON, Somerset. See EDSTOCK and BEER.

BEER-ALSTON, a small ancient town, formerly a borough, in Beer-Ferris parish, Devon. It stands on an eminence overlooking the rivers Tamar and Tavy, 5 miles NW of Bickleigh r. station, and 6 S by W of Tavistock. It has a post-office under Tavistock, a chapel of ease, and chapels for dissenters; and it long had a weekly market. It was given by William the Conqueror to a branch of the Alençon family, whence it took the name of Beer-Alençon, corrupted into Beer-Alston; and it passed to successively the Ferrers, the Champenouns, the Blounts, the Maynards, and the Edgcombcs. It was a borough by prescription; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Elizabeth till disfranchised by the act of 1832. Many of its inhabitants are employed in neighbouring lead and silver mines. Pop., about 1,600.

BEER-CHARTER, a hamlet in Braunton parish, Devon. BEER-CROCOMBE, a parish in Langford district, Somerset; on Chard canal, 4½ miles NNW of Ilminster, and 6 SSE of Dunstun r. station. Post-town, Isle-Abbots, under Taunton. Acres, 871. Real property, £1,534. Pop., 175. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £195. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The church is good.

BEER-FERRIS, BEER-FERRERS, or BEER-TOWNS, a parish in Tavistock district, Devon; between the rivers Tamar and Tavy upwards from their confluence, 4 miles W of Bickleigh r. station, and 7 N by W of Plymouth. It contains the town of Beer-Alston and the village of Beer-Town, the former of which has a post-office under Tavistock. Acres, 6,838; of which 950 are water. Real property, £9,981. Pop., 2,347. Houses, 581. The property is subdivided. A great part belongs to the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe; and the manor of Ley was long held by a family of its own name, one of whom was created Earl of Marlborough, but belongs now to Sir T. Drake, Bart. Much of the surface is picturesque; and many spots command fine prospects. Silver and lead mines are worked; and several kinds of rare minerals are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £700. Patron, the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe. The church is decorated and perpendicular English, and very picturesque; consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and transepts; and contains monuments of the Ferrers and the Champenouns, and one to Lieutenant-Major Bayley, who fell at the storming of Sebastopol. There is a chapel-of-ease at High Cross, Beer-Alston; and there are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, U. Free Methodists, and Bible Christians. Charities, £66. Stothart, the artist and antiquary, was killed at Beer-Ferris.

BEER-HACKETT, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; on the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, near Yetminster station, 5 miles SE by S of Yeovil. It includes the hamlet of Knighton; and its post-town is Yetminster, under Sherborne. Acres, 903. Rated property, £1,024. Pop., 96. Houses, 16. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £201. Patrons, Sir J. Munden and W. Helyar, Esq. The church needs repair.

BEERHALL. See AXMINSTER.

BEER-REGIS. See BEER-REGIS.

BEER-TOWN. See BEER-FERRIS.

BEES (Str.), a small town, a township, and a sub-district, in the district of Whitehaven, and a parish in the districts of Whitehaven and Bootle, Cumberland. The town stands on the coast, adjacent to the Whitehaven and Furness railway, 4 miles S of Whitehaven. Its site is a narrow vale, watered by a streamlet, near the shore. It has a station on the railway, a post-office, under Whitehaven, and two hotels. It sprang from a religious house, founded about the year 650 by St. Bega, an Irish female Culdee. Her institution was destroyed by the Danes; and a Benedictine abbey was erected on the site of it, in the time of Henry I., by William des Meschines. The abbey property was given, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Chaloner; passed to the Wybergs and the Lowthers; and now belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. The church, retaining much of its original masonry, in combination with reconstructions at various periods till 1810, still stands. It is a cruciform pile of red freestone, mixedly late Saxon, Norman, early and late English, with a low square central tower; and has some fine carvings. The nave and transept are used as the parish church; and the choir was fitted up as a lecture-hall for the clerical college, established in 1817, for students not going to Oxford or Cambridge. A new lecture-room was built in 1863. A grammar school, near the church, was founded in 1587 by Archbishop Grindal; and has an endowed income of £125, and a fellowship and scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge. Other charities, £46. The poet Wordsworth, pointing to the origin of the town, and alluding doubtless more to the present than to the prior character of its church, says,—

"When Bega's voice, that instrument of love,
Was glorified, and took its place above
The silent stars, among the angelic quire,
Her chantry blazed with sacrilegious fire,
And perished utterly; but her good deeds
Had sown the spot that witnessed them with seeds
Which lay in earth expectant, till a breeze
With quickening impulse answered their mute pleas,
And lo! a stately pile,—the Abbey of St. Bees!"

The township includes the town; and comprises 1,758 acres of land and 187 of water. Real property, £4,829. Pop., 1,031. Houses, 206.—The sub-district includes also the townships of Preston-Quarter, Sandwith, Roughton, and Lowside-Quarter, and the chapelry of Hensingham. Acres, 10,407. Pop., 8,631. Houses, 1,659.—The parish includes likewise the town, township, or sub-district of Whitehaven, the townships of Ennerdale, Kinniside, Weddicar, and Wasdale-Head, and the chapelries of Nether Wasdale and Eskdale. Acres, 71,332; of which 2,072 are water. Real property, £151,370,—of which £25,015 are in mines, and £22,358 are in railways. Pop. in 1841, 19,687; in 1861, 23,901. Houses, 4,660. The surface is very diversified; and contains much of the admired scenery of the Lake country. Gill-Foot and Linethwaite mansions are in the vicinity of the town; and a number of other fine residences are in other parts. St. Bees' Head, a large bold promontory, overhangs the Irish sea, 2½ miles NW of the town; forms the most westerly ground of Cumberland; and is surmounted by a lighthouse, showing a fixed light 333 feet high, visible at the distance of 23 miles. Coal, lime, and freestone are extensively worked; and lead and iron ores are found. Several vestiges of ancient works occur along the coast, appearing to be remains of fortifications raised by the Romans against incursions of the Irish and the Scotch. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £193.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The chapelries of Ennerdale, Hensingham, Lowes-water, Eskdale, Wasdale-Head, and Nether Wasdale, and the four vicarages of Whitehaven, are separate benefices. There are dissenting chapels of ten denominations. See WHITEHAVEN.

BEESANDS, a fishing village in Stokenham parish, 2½ miles from Stokenham village, Devon.

BEESBY. See HAWERBY.

BEESBY-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 3 miles NNE of Alford r. station. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £1,822. Pop., 174. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £207. Patron, Rev. H. P. Mason. The church is good.

BEESON, a hamlet in Stokenham parish, Devon.

BEESTHORPE, a hamlet in Caunton parish, Notts; 5½ miles NW of Newark. Pop., 43. Beesthorpe Hall here is a mansion of the time of James I.

BEESTON, a hamlet in the parishes of Sandy and Northill, Beds; 2½ miles NNW of Biggleswade. Pop. of the Sandy portion, 364. Houses, 81. Pop. of the Northill portion, inclusive of Hatch, 252. Houses, 53.

BEESTON, a township in Bunbury parish, Cheshire; on the Crewe and Chester railway, 10½ miles SE by E of Chester. It has a r. station, a Wesleyan chapel of 1860, and a Prim. Methodist chapel. Acres, 1,957. Real property, £2,786. Pop., 355. Houses, 70. Beeston Castle here crowns an isolated sandstone rock, 366 feet high; and commands a charming view of the vale of Cheshire, and over the Mersey to Liverpool. The castle was built, as a fortress, in 1228, by Ranulph de Blundeville; became a royal garrison between Henry III. and his barons; was dismantled, in 1645, by order of parliament; and is now an extensive and picturesque ruin.

BEESTON, a parish in Basford district, Notts; on the Midland railway, adjacent to the river Trent; 3½ miles SW of Nottingham. It contains the hamlet of Beeston-Rylands; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £11,307. Pop., 3,195. Houses, 698. The property is subdivided. There are a large silk-mill, and considerable manufacture of lace and hosiery. A canal, called the Beeston cut, goes off here from the river Trent to Nottingham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is a handsome structure of 1844, conjoined to the chancel of an old previous pile. A handsome parsonage was built in 1860. There are two Baptist chapels, two Methodist chapels, a public library, a national school, and charities £24.

BEESTON, a township-chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and West Riding railway, within the Borough of Leeds, 2½ miles SSW of the town of Leeds. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds. Acres, 1,535. Real property, £8,607,—of which £2,100 are in mines. Pop., 2,547. Houses, 537. Extensive coal mines here were worked from the time of Charles II.; but have become partly exhausted. There are woollen and iron manufactures. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £189.* Patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church is very old; and there are two Methodist chapels.

BEESTON, or BEESTON-NEXT-LITCHAM, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 2 miles N of Fressingham r. station, and 6½ NE of Swaffham. It includes Little Bittering; and its post-town is Great Dunham, under Swaffham. Acres, 2,073. Real property, £4,491. Pop., 645. Houses, 140. The property is much subdivided. Beeston Hall is the seat of the Rev. C. B. Barnwell. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £450.* Patron, the Rev. C. B. Barnwell. The church is very good, and has a conspicuous tower and spire. Charities, £61.

BEESTON-REGIS, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; on the coast, 3 miles WNW of Cromer, and 18 E by N of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Cromer, under Norwich. Acres, 957; of which 135 are water. Real property, £539. Pop., 196. Houses, 46. Beeston Hall is the chief residence. Some remains exist of a small Augustinian priory, founded in the 13th century, by Lady Margery de Cressy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £138. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is decorated English, with square embattled tower; and has a painted roof-screen.

BEESTON-RYLANDS. See BEESTON, Notts.

BEESTON-ST. ANDREW, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Rackheath, under Norwich. Acres, 626. Real property, £1,201. Pop., 37. Houses, 5. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £190. Patron, the Rev. H. Banfather. The church is in ruins.

BEESTON-ST. LAWRENCE, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Coltishall, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Coltishall, under Norwich. Acres, 519. Real property, £1,020. Pop., 50. Houses, 7. The property is divided between two. Beeston Hall is the seat of Sir J. H. Preston, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £200. Patron, Sir J. H. Preston, Bart. The church is good; has a round tower; and contains some handsome monuments of the Prestons. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BEETHA, or **BeLO** (*THE*), a stream of Westmoreland. It issues from Lily Farm, 5 miles E of Kendal; and runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, past Bridgend, End-Moor, and Beetham, to the river Kent, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile W of Milnthorpe. It makes a fall at Beetha mill.

BEETHAM, a township and a parish in Kendal district, Westmoreland. The township lies on the river Beetha, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Milnthorpe. Acres, 7,101; of which 1,835 are water. Real property, with Tarleton, £6,095. Pop., 776. Houses, 160. The parish extends down both sides of the river Kent to Morecambe bay; includes the townships of Tarleton, Haverack, Witherlack, and Methop-with-Ulpha; is traversed by the Lancaster and Carlisle and the Lancaster and Ulverston railways; and contains the village of Arnside, with a station on the latter railway and a post-office under Milnthorpe. Acres, 17,449; of which 4,177 are water. Real property, £11,449. Pop., 1,510. Houses, 289. The property is much subdivided. The surface is diversified, hilly, and picturesque. Slate and limestone occur; and paper-making is carried on. Beetham Hall, formerly the seat of the Betham family, now the property of the Earl of Derby, was a fine castellated mansion, but is now in ruins. Cappleside House also was a great mansion, with 117 feet of frontage; but is likewise in ruins. The towers of Arnside and Helslack, supposed to have been erected to guard the bay of Morecambe, make a conspicuous figure, but are also in ruins. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £159.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is a neat edifice; and contains monuments of the Betham and Wilson families, and a manuscript history of the parish, written by the vicar Ilutton. The p. curacy of Witherlack is a separate benefice. A grammar school, founded by Deap Barwick, has an endowed income of about £40; and other charities have about £472.

BEETLEY, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 2 miles WSW of Elmham r. station, and 4 N by W of East Dereham. Post-town, Elmham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,770. Real property, £2,870. Pop., 363. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of East Bilney, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good.

BEFCOTE, a hamlet in Gnosall parish, Staffordshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Stafford.

BEGBROOKE, a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford; near the Oxford canal, the Oxford and Rugby railway, and the Oxford and Wolverhampton railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Woodstock Road r. station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Woodstock. Post-town, Bladon, under Woodstock. Acres, 623. Real property, £1,437. Pop., 104. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. A small portion of it once belonged to the abbey of Godestow. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £170.* Patron, Drasenose college, Oxford. The church has some Norman details, and is very good.

BEGELLY, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Narberth district, Pembroke. The townships lie near the Pembroke and Tenby railway, 5 miles S by E of Narberth; and has a post-office under Narberth, and a r. station. Acres, 2,447. Rated property, £2,430. Pop., 776. Houses, 160. The parish includes also the chapelry

of Williamston. Acres, 3,873. Real property, £4,082; of which £320 are in mines. Pop., 1,311. Houses, 283. The property is divided among a few. Begelly House is the seat of J. Child, Esq. Coal and culm are mined. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Williamston, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £216.* Patron, Lord Milford. The church is early English and good; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The sub-district comprises five parishes. Acres, 13,033. Pop., 4,313. Houses, 907.

BEGGARMONDS, a hamlet in Buckden township, Arnccliffe parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 11 miles NNE of Settle.

BEGGAR'S BRIDGE, a handsome, one-arched bridge on the river Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Egdon, N. R. Yorkshire. The erection of it is ascribed to a romantic love incident; and the scene around it is often visited by pleasure parties.

BEGGAR'S ISLAND. See **ANTONY**.

BEGGARY (*THE*), a streamlet of Beds; running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, past a place of its own name, to the river Ouse, 2 miles S of St. Neots.

BEGGERIDGE, a hamlet in Wellow parish, Somerset.

BEGUILDY, or **LANFINGEL-BEGUILDY**, a township and a parish in Knighton district, Radnor. The township lies on the river Teme, 8 miles NW of Knighton r. station. Real property, £2,210. The parish consists of two divisions, Lower and Upper; and includes the townships of Crebyther, Mydwalld, Beguildy, and Pennant, and part of the borough of Knucklas; and its post-town is Felindre, under Knighton. Acres, 16,645. Real property, £6,868. Pop., 1,203. Houses, 214. The surface is hilly; and most of it is moor or pasture. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £164. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. Charities, £17.

BEIGHAM, a hamlet in Frant parish, Kent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Lamberhurst. A small Premonstratensian monastery was founded here in 1200; and given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey, in aid of his colleges.

BEIGHTON, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Rotherham and county of Derby. The parish lies on the river Rother, and on the Eckington and Sheffield railway, 3 miles N of Eckington; contains a charmingly situated village of its own name; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Sheffield. Acres, 3,070. Real property, £8,564,—of which £4,000 are in mines. Pop., 1,294. Houses, 263. Medicinal waters, which have been long in repute, are at Birley; and scythes and sickles are manufactured at Hackenthorpe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £312.* Patron, Earl Manvers. The church was partly restored, partly rebuilt, in 1869. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £34.—The sub-district, in addition to Beighton parish in Derby, comprises two parishes and part of another in Yorkshire. Acres, 10,656. Pop., 3,279. Houses, 675.

BEIGHTON, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; 2 miles SW of Acle, and 3 NNE of Buckenham r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,015. Real property, £2,995. Pop., 365. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £363. Patron, R. Fellows, Esq. The church is decorated English, and was recently restored. There is a national school.

BEIGHTON, Suffolk. See **BEYTON**.

BEILBY. See **BIELBY**.

BEIN. See **BEN**.

BEIN-Y-PHOT, a mountain summit in the Isle of Man, 1,750 feet high; 2 miles S of Snea Fell, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Ramsey.

BEKESBOURNE. See **BEAKSBOURNE**.

BEL. See **BAL**.

BELAN-POINT, a headland in Carnarvonshire; at the SW entrance of the Menai strait, near the ferry to Anglesey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Carnarvon. Belan Fort here is the bathing station of Lord Newborough.

BELAUGH, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Coltishall, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Norwich r. station. Post-town, Hoveton, under Nor-

vich. Acres, 854. Real property, £1,437. Pop., 154. Houses, 37. The property is all in one estate. Belough Hall is the chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Scottow, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £411.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a brass of 1471, an ancient circular font, and a square pinnaced tower; and is very good.

BELBANK. See **BELLBANK.**

BELBROUGHTON, a manor, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Bromsgrove, Worcester. The manor lies $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Stourbridge r. station, and 6 NW of Bromsgrove; and has a post-office, under Stourbridge, and fairs on the last Monday of April and the second Monday of Oct. The parish includes also the manors of Fairfield, Bromhill, and Brian's Bell, and the village of Hartle. Acres, 4,605. Real property, £11,450. Pop., 1,995. Houses, 405. The property is much subdivided. An extensive manufacture of scythes, hay-knives and many kinds of edge-tools, is carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,214.* Patron, St. John's college, Oxford. The church is old but good; and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. A school has an endowed income of £10, and other charities £24. The sub-district comprises five parishes and part of a sixth. Acres, 15,534. Pop., 4,867. Houses, 1,063.

BELBURY RING, an ancient camp $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Steeple-Langford, Wilts; occupying 17 acres, fortified by double and triple ramparts, and enclosing a still older work.

BELBY, a township in Howden parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the Selby and Hull railway, 1 mile E by N of Howden. Acres, 679. Real property, £820. Pop., 44. Houses, 6.

BELCHALWELL. See **BELLCHALWELL.**

BELCHAMP-NORTHWOOD, an extra-parochial tract in Sudbury district, Essex; contiguous to Belchamp-Walter. Pop., 12. Houses, 3.

BELCHAMP-OTTON, a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; on a small affluent of the river Stour, 4 miles NE of Yeldham r. station, and 5 W by N of Sudbury. Post-town, Belchamp-St. Paul, under Halstead. Acres, 1,693. Real property, £2,961. Pop., 275. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £445.* Patron, the representatives of the late Rev. E. H. Dawson. The church is good; and there are charities £21.

BELCHAMP-ST. PAUL, a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; on the river Stour, 6 miles WNW of Sudbury r. station. It has a post-office under Sudbury, and a fair on 11 Dec. Acres, 2,557. Real property, £4,209. Pop., 832. Houses, 179. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the East Essex hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £240.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is very good.

BELCHAMP-WALTER, a parish in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex; on a small affluent of the river Stour, 4 miles W of Sudbury r. station. It has a post-office under Sudbury. Acres, 2,125. Real property, £4,312. Pop., 768. Houses, 152. Belchamp Hall is the seat of the Raymonds; and contains an interesting collection of pictures. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Baumer, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is a neat high edifice; and contains a brass of 1591, and tombs of the Raymonds.

BELCHFORD, or **BELSHFORD**, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NNE of Horncastle r. station. Post-town, Horncastle. Acres, 2,390. Real property, £3,555. Pop., 638. Houses, 148. The manor belongs to E. Vyner, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £125.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

BELFORD, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Northumberland. The town stands on a gentle eminence, about a mile W of a station of its own name on the Northeastern railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

SSE of Berwick. It is neatly built; contains a church, two dissenting chapels, and a workhouse; has a head post-office, a market-place, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions. The church was lately rebuilt, is in the early English style, and has a lofty tower. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; fairs, on Tuesday before Whitsunday and 23 Aug.; and races, in September.—The township includes the town, and comprises 2,698 acres. Pop., 1,067. Houses, 204.—The parish includes also the townships of Ross, Elwick, Easington, Easington-Grange, Middleton, and Detchant. Acres, 11,604; of which 2,224 are water. Real property, £11,901. Pop., 1,724. Houses, 329. The property is divided among five. Belford Hall is the seat of the Rev. J. D. Clark. Coal, lime, and freestone occur. Traces of an ancient chapel are on a rising ground near the town; and remains of a very strong Danish camp, encompassed by a deep ditch, are not far distant. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £147.* Patron, the Rev. J. D. Clark.—The sub-district and the district are coextensive; and contain the parishes of Belford and Bamfrough, the extra-parochial tracts of Monk's-House and Fern-Islands, and part of the parish of Ellingham. Acres, 41,753. Poor-rates in 1866, £4,548. Pop. in 1861, 6,260. Houses, 1,221. Marriages in 1866, 41; births, 174,—of which 17 were illegitimate; deaths, 120,—of which 24 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 198; births, 2,007; deaths, 1,072. The places of worship in 1851 were 6 of the Church of England, with 1,920 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 500 s.; 2 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 730 s.; 3 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,027 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 70 s. The schools were 10 public day schools, with 606 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 363 s.; and 13 Sunday schools, with 678 s.

BELGRAVE, a township and a parish in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicester. The township lies on the river Soar, the Fosse way, and the Midland railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Leicester; and has a post-office under Leicester. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Westminster. Real property, £9,333. Pop., 1,510. Houses, 341. The parish includes also the township of South Thurmaston and the chapelry of Birstall. Acres, 3,450. Real property, with North Thurmaston, £18,943. Pop., 2,808. Houses, 625. Belgrave House and a half-share of the manor belong to Isaac Harrison, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the paracy of Birstall, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £146.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is later English, but has a Norman door; and contains monuments and a curious font. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, town-lands worth £90 a-year, and other charities £36.

BELGRAVE, a sub-district of St. George Hanover Square district, London. It includes Buckingham palace and part of the parish of St. George Hanover Square. Acres, 580; of which 55 are water. Pop., 55,113. Houses, 6,613.

BELGRAVIA, the southern wing of the West End of London. It is bounded, on the N, by Knightsbridge; on the E, by Grosvenor Square; on the SE, by Ebury Street; and on the W, by Sloane Street. It stands on ground, originally marshy, belonging to the Marquis of Westminster; and was built chiefly in 1826–52. It includes Belgrave and Eaton squares; has generally large, regular, elegant houses; and is highly fashionable.

BELIDDEN, an amphitheatre on the coast of Cornwall; about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the Lizard. It consists of a recess in cliffs, banked above by sloping turf; and is thought by some antiquaries to have been used by the ancient Britons as a temple.

BELLAN, a township in Ruben parish, Denbigh; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles E of Llanelgollen. Pop., 138.

BELLASIS, a hamlet in Stantonington parish, Northumberland; near the river Blyth, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles S of Morpeth.

BELLASIZE, a township in Eastrington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the Selby and Hull railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Howden. It includes the hamlets of Greenoak and Bennetland. Acres, 1,343. Real property, £2,176. Pop., 281. Houses, 60.

BELLBANK, a township in Stapleton parish, Cumberland; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Brampton. Real property, £832. Pop., 111. Houses, 17.

BELLBANK, a township in Bewcastle parish, Cumberland; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Brampton. Here are coal and iron-works. Real property, £1,851. Pop., 415. Houses, 81.

BELL-BUSK, a hamlet in Cold-Coniston township, Gargrave parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Midland railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Skipton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds.

BELLCHALWELL, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; 3 miles S of Sturminster, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Blandford r. station. Post-town, Tisbury, under Blandford. Acres, 1,308. Real property, with Fifehead-Neville, £3,138. Pop., 158. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, Lord Rivers. The church has a Norman porch and a square tower; and is very good.

BELLEAU, a village and a parish in Louth district, Lincoln. The village stands near the Boston and Great Grimby railway, in the vicinity of Claythorpe station, 4 miles NW by N of Alford. The parish includes also the chapelry of Claythorpe; and its post-town is Alford. Area, 1,344. Real property, £1,947. Pop., 214. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The name Belleau is derived from some fine springs of water arising from chalk rocks. Ruins exist of a monastery, comprising two gateways and part of a turret. The lands were given, in the time of Cromwell, to Sir Henry Vane. The living is a rectory, united with Aby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300. Patron, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby. The church is an ancient edifice, with a small tower; and contains a fine effigies of a crusader.

BELLEAU, or **BEELAH (THE)**, a stream of Westmoreland. It rises on Stanemoor, near the boundary with Yorkshire; and runs 3 miles westward to the Eden in the vicinity of Musgrave.

BELLE ISLE, or **CURWEN'S ISLE**, an island in Windermere, Westmoreland; near the centre of the lake, opposite Bowness. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, and upwards of 30 acres in area; is all disposed in landscape garden; and contains the mansion of Henry Curwen, Esq.,—a circular four-storey edifice, with hexastyle portico, built in 1776. A baronial fortalice once stood on the site of the mansion; belonged, in the time of Charles I., to the family of Phillipson; and was garrisoned and defended, at that time, for the Crown.

BELLERBY, a township-chapelry in Spennithorne parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Leyburn r. station. It has a post-office under Bedale. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £3,038. Pop., 391. Houses, 90. Bellerby Park is the seat of J. C. Chaytor, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £78. Patron, J. C. Chaytor, Esq.

BELL-HOUSES, a hamlet in Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Rotherham.

BELLIENSE, a village in St. Martin parish, Guernsey.

BELLINGDON, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Bucks; 2 miles NNW of Chesham. Pop., 173.

BELLINGHAM, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Northumberland. The town stands on the left bank of the North Tyne, at the mouth of Hareshaw burn, adjacent to the Border Counties railway, 16 miles NNW of Hexham. It has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Hexham, a town-hall, a church, a U. Presbyterian chapel, a R. Catholic chapel, and three public schools; is of small extent, but of local importance; a seat of county courts, and a polling-place; and has had much recent change in connexion with iron-works and the railway. Markets

are held on Saturdays; and fairs on the Wednesday before Good Friday, and on certain Saturdays of May, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov. The church is of the 13th century; was recently restored; and has a finely groined stone roof. A fall of 30 feet, on the Hareshaw burn, is in the neighbourhood.—Pop. of the township, 860. Houses, 172.—The parish includes also the townships of Charlton-East Quarter, Charlton-West Quarter, Tarretburn, Nook, and Leemalling. Acres, 20,211. Real property, £5,952. Pop., 1,662. Houses, 335. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged, in the time of Richard II. and Henry IV., to the De Bellingshams; passed to the Earls of Derwentwater; went to Greenwich Hospital; and was sold to the Duke of Northumberland. The royalties were leased, in 1864, to Sir W. Armstrong, for working ore. Hesleyside, the seat of the Charlton family since the time of Edward VI., stands on a rising ground, on the right bank of the Tyne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the town. The present mansion was built about the middle of last century; and occupies the site of a previous one of elaborate character, destroyed by fire. Much of the parish is moor and sheep-walk; and many parts of it have cairns, tumuli, and Druidical stones. Game is plentiful; and coal, ironstone, and limestone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £200. Patron, Greenwich Hospital.

The sub-district comprises the parishes of Greystead, Falsstone, and Thorneburn, the townships of Bellingham, Charlton-E. Q., Charlton-W. Q., and Tarretburn in Bellingham parish, the townships of Rochester, Otterburn, and Troughend in Eidsdon parish, and the extra-parochial tract of Ramshope. Pop., 4,247. Houses, 716. The district includes also the sub-district of Kirkwhelpington, containing the parishes of Corsenside, Wark, Thockrington, and Kirkharle, the parochial chapelry of Birtley, and parts of the parishes of Kirkwhelpington and Bellingham. Acres, 235,861. Poor-rates in 1866, £4,326. Pop. in 1861, 7,080. Houses, 1,308. Marriages in 1866, 42; births, 239,—of which 29 were illegitimate; deaths, 126,—of which 37 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 35 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 263; births, 1,737; deaths, 969. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 2,248 sittings; 2 of the United Presbyterian church, with 650 s.; 5 of the Presbyterian church in England, with 1,444 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 123 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 200 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 54 attendants. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 672 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 195 s.; and 15 Sunday schools, with 554 s. The workhouse is in Bellingham township.

BELLISTER, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; on the South Tyne, near the Newcastle and Carlisle and the Alston railways, 1 mile S of Haltwhistle. Acres, 953. Pop., 117. Houses, 27. Bellister Castle, now a crumbling mass of ruin, was the seat of the Elenkiossops.

BELLMANGATE, a hamlet in the township and parish of Guisbrough, N. R. Yorkshire.

BELLOWS CROSS, a hamlet in Chettle parish, Dorset; 2 miles W of Cranborne.

BELL-STREET. See AVENING.

BELLS-YEW-GREEN, a locality 4 miles from Tunbridge-Wells; with a post-office under that place.

BELL TOUT. See BEACHY HEAD.

BELLURIAN COVE, a cove on the SW coast of Cornwall; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the Lizard. The rock of it is a conglomerate containing fragments of greywacke limestone, and appears to have been surmounted by hornblende slate. Mullion island, about a mile in circuit, and of very curious outline, lies in the offing, and presents a striking appearance as seen in the descent to the cove.

BELMUSTHORPE, a hamlet in Ryhall parish, Rutland; on the river Wash, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Stamford. It once belonged to the celebrated Lady Godwin. Pop., 121.

BELMONT, a chapelry in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Chorley r. station. It was

constituted in 1851; and has a post-office under Bolton. Rated property, £4,005. Pop., 1,033. Houses, 202. There are cotton-mills and print-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. C. Wright. The church is good.

BELMONT, a chapelry in the parish and county of Durham; on the Durham and Sunderland railway, 2 miles ENE of Durham. It was constituted in 1852; it contains the Durham suburb of Gillesgate-Moor or Gillgate, and the villages of Broomside and Carrville; and its post-town is Durham. Rated property, £6,840. Pop., 3,337. Houses, 676. The property is divided among a few. Coal is worked. Belmont Hall, Ravensflat, and the Grange are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1857, and is in the early decorated English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BELMONT, an estate in Herefordshire; on the river Wye, 2½ miles WSW of Hereford. A large Roman Catholic church, and a wing of a Benedictine monastery containing 40 chambers, were built here in 1859. The church is cruciform, in the early English style, very richly decorated; and is surmounted by a tower, intended to be terminated in a spire 210 feet high.

BELO (THE). See **BRETHA (THE)**.

BELPER, a town, two chapelries, a sub-district, and a district in Derbyshire. The town is in Duffield parish, and stands in a pleasant situation, on the river Derwent and on the Midland railway, 7½ miles N of Derby. It was an inconsiderable village till 1777; but has risen to importance by means of manufactures; and was visited, in 1832, by Queen Victoria and the Duchess of Kent. It comprises several regular streets, and contains some interesting buildings. A handsome bridge of three arches spans the river. An old chapel, built by John of Gaunt, is used as a school-house. The head church, erected in 1824, at a cost of £12,603, is a fine edifice, in the decorated style, with a high tower, surmounted by pinnacles. Christ Church, in Bridge-street, was erected in 1854. A cemetery, with entrance offices and two chapels, in the late decorated style, was opened in 1850. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Un. Free Methodists, and Unitarians. There are also almshouses and a workhouse: the latter in the Tudor style, and erected at a cost of £7,530. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and four chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 23 Jan., 12 May, and 31 Oct. Cotton works, belonging to the Messrs. Strutt, employ upwards of 2,000 persons. Hosiery work and nail-making also are carried on; and an extensive pottery and coal works are in the neighbourhood. Bridge-Hill-House, the residence of J. H. Strutt, Esq., and Green Hall are fine mansions. The town gives the title of Baron, created in 1856, to the elder branch of the family of Strutt. Acres, 3,078. Real property, £18,081. Pop., 9,509. Houses, 1,976.

The chapelries are Belper and Bridge-Hill; were constituted in 1846 and 1845; and jointly comprise most of the town. Pop., 6,106 and 2,839. Houses, 1,309 and 563. Both are vicarages in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of the former, £300.* of the latter, £150.* Patron of the former, the Vicar of Duffield; of the latter, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.—The sub-district is coterminous with the town.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Ripley, containing the parishes of Pentrich and South Wingfield; the chapelry of Heage, and part of the parish of Crich; the sub-district of Alfreton, coterminous with the parish of Alfreton; the sub-district of Wirksworth, containing parts of the parishes of Wirksworth, Duffield, Ashover, and Kirk Ireton; the sub-district of Horsley, containing the parishes of Horsley, Morley, and Deuby, the chapelry of Holbrook, and part of the parish of Kirk-Hallam; and the sub-district of Duffield, containing the parishes of Mackworth, Allestree, Quarndon, Kedleston, and Kirk-Langley, and parts of the parishes of Duffield and Mug-

ginton. Acres, 66,590. Poor-rates in 1866, £15,542. Pop. in 1861, 51,711. Houses, 10,535. Marriages in 1866, 517; births, 1,959,—of which 142 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,199,—of which 507 were at ages under 5 years, and 20 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 4,217; births, 17,197; deaths, 10,106. The places of worship in 1851 were 30 of the Church of England, with 12,745 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 2,445 s.; 12 of Baptists, with 2,931 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 776 s.; 39 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 9,086 s.; 1 of the Methodist New Connection, with 100 s.; 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,072 s.; 13 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 2,290 s.; 1 undefined, with 150 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 40 attendants. The schools were 51 public day schools, with 4,515 scholars; 72 private day schools, with 1,556 s.; 93 Sunday schools, with 10,405 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 171 s.

BELPH, a hamlet in Whitwell parish, Derby; 11 miles NE of Chesterfield.

BELSAR HILLS, eminences in Cambridgeshire; in the vicinity of the river Ouse, 8 miles E of St. Ives. They were occupied by William the Conqueror's camp, when he menaced the Isle of Ely; and they took their name from his general Belasus.

BELSAY, a township in Bolam parish, Northumberland; on the river Blyth, 9½ miles SW of Morpeth. It has a post-office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 2,516. Pop., 384. Houses, 74. Belsay Castle, the ancient seat of the Middletons, now the property of Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart., is an old tower, with additions made by Sir C. Middleton in 1628. The pile measures 56½ feet from N to S, and 47½ from E to W; has four projecting turrets, three of them round, the other square; terminates in a corbelled parapet; and contains, on the first floor, a solar 43 feet long, 21½ wide, and 17 high.

BELSFORD, a hamlet in Harborton parish, Devon; 1 mile SW of Totnes. Pop., 53.

BELSHFORD. See **BELCHFORD**.

BELSTEAD, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; near the Eastern Union railway, 3½ miles SW of Ipswich. Post-town, Ipswich. Acres, 1,022. Real property, £1,849. Pop., 292. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £370.* Patron, the Rev. E. J. Lockwood. The church is tolerable; and there is an independent chapel.

BELSTONE, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; on the headstreams of the Taw and Okement rivers, 2 miles SE of Okehampton r. station, and 20 W by N of Exeter. It includes the hamlet of Prestacott; and its post-town is Okehampton. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £1,205. Pop., 131. Houses, 41. The property is not much divided. The surface lies within Dartmoor, and partakes of its striking scenery. Belstone Cleave, on the course of the Okement river, shows wild massings of rock, with impetuous current of the stream. The glen of St. Michael of Hatstock has the influx of the Black Avon from the uplands of Yes Tor; and contains Chapel Ford, named from an extinct ancient chapel of St. Michael. Belstone Tor, about 1½ mile above the ford, has on its W side a Druidic circle of 17 stones, the highest not more than 2½ feet above-ground. Some of the inhabitants are employed in woollen manufacture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £154.* Patron, the Rev. H. G. Fothergill. The church is a small edifice of nave and chancel, with a very low tower; has Norman work and a fine old carved screen; is traditionally said to have been built by Baldwin de Brionis; and was repaired in 1555. There is an independent chapel.

BELSWAINS, a hamlet in Hert; on the North-western railway, 2 miles SSE of Hemel-Hempstead.

BELTHORPE. See **BISHOP-WILTON**.

BELTINGE, a hamlet in Herne parish, Kent; 6½ miles NNE of Canterbury.

BELTINGHAM, a chapelry in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; on the South Tyne, adjacent to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, near Bardon Mill station,

4 miles W of Haydon Bridge. Post-town, Bardon Mill, under Carlisle. Statistics not separately reported. A market was formerly held here; and there is a very old and large yew in the churchyard. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £87. Patron, the Vicar of Haltwhistle. The church is good.

BELTISLOE, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincoln. It contains Basingthorpe parish, 18 other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 51,216. Pop. in 1851, 8,816; in 1861, 8,289. Houses, 1,707.

BELTOFT, a hamlet in Belton parish, Thorne district, Lincoln; 2 miles NE of Epworth. Pop., 139.

BELTON, a parish in Loughborough district, Leicester; 4½ miles NNE of Swannington r. station, and 6 WNW of Loughborough. Its statistics include the extra-parochial tract of Grace-Dieu; and its post-town is Sheepshhead, under Loughborough. Acres, 1,900. Real property, £5,259. Pop., 781. Houses, 161. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £179.* Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. The church is a fine old edifice, with tower and spire; and contains a monument of Roesia de Verdun, the founder of Grace-Dieu nunnery. There are two dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and a great annual horse fair.

BELTON, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; on the river Witham, adjacent to the Great Northern and the Grantham and Boston railways, 2 miles NNE of Grantham. It contains a village of its own name, and has a post-office under Grantham. Acres, 1,709. Real property, £2,544. Pop., 142. Houses, 33. The property belongs all to Earl Brownlow, and gives him the title of Baron. Belton Hall, the Earl's seat, stands in a park of 5 miles in circuit; and is an edifice, in the shape of the letter H, erected in 1659 after designs by Wren, and considerably modernized by Wyatt. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £430.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church is ancient and good; and contains monuments of the Custs and the Brownlows, and a rich eight-sided font. An ornamental cross is in the village; and an ornamental tower on a height in the park. There is an endowed school.

BELTON, a parish in the district of Thorne and county of Lincoln; in the Isle of Axholme, 1½ mile N of Epworth, and 3 miles SE of Godnow-Briggs r. station. It includes the hamlets of Beltoft, Carrhouse, Mosswood, Sandtoft, Westgate, and Woodhouse; and has a post-office under Bawtry. Acres, 8,530. Real property, £12,403. Pop., 1,871. Houses, 357. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, not reported.* Patron, J. Brunyee, Esq. The church is handsome. There are three dissenting chapels, and charities £40. A fair is held on 25 Sept.

BELTON, a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland; on the river Eye, 4 miles WNW of Uppingham, and 5 WSW of Manton r. station. It contains a village of its own name, and has a post-office under Uppingham. Acres, 2,350. Real property, £2,441. Pop., 441. Houses, 93. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wardley, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is old but good, and has a square embattled tower. There are a Baptist chapel and a free school. Poor's lands yield £63 a-year, and other charities £20.

BELTON, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; on the East Suffolk railway and the Waveney river, 3 miles SW by W of Yarmouth. It has a station on the railway, and includes the hamlet of Browston; and its post-town is Yarmouth. Acres, 2,059. Real property, £3,460. Pop., 516. Houses, 114. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £362.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is old but good; and has a round tower, which was rebuilt in 1819.

BELVIDERE, a station on the North Kent railway, 13½ miles W of London Bridge. Belvidere House, in its vicinity, near the Thames, is the seat of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart.; and contains a choice collection of pictures.

BELVIDERE, Berks. See VIRGINIA WATER.

BELVOIR, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Grantham and county of Leicester; on the verge of the county, near the Grantham canal, 7 miles W by S of Grantham. Acres, 170. Real property, £1,780. Pop., 171. Houses, 18. Belvoir Castle here is the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and one of the most magnificent structures in the kingdom. The original building was a fortress erected soon after the Conquest by Robert de Toden, standard-bearer to William; and was several times burned down or otherwise destroyed. The present pile is a modern, castellated, hollow quadrangle, restored by Wyatt; measuring 252 feet along the east front, and containing a noble apartment called the Regent's gallery, 127 feet long, filled with the choicest productions of art. It stands on an isolated and perhaps artificial hill; and commands a view of 30 miles, over a picturesque extensive vale, called the vale of Belvoir. The Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., visited it in 1814; and Crabbe, the poet, lived in it as chaplain. A great fire destroyed part of it in 1816, including a famous picture gallery, with damage estimated at £120,000. A priory of black monks stood near it, founded about 1076, by Robert de Toden; and was given, at the dissolution, to Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and Robert Turwhit.

BEMBRIDGE, a village and a chapelry in Brading parish, Isle of Wight. The village stands on the E side of Brading harbour, 2½ miles ENE of Brading. It has a post-office under Ryde, and is a coast-guard station. It rose from obscurity about 1826; acquired some handsome houses and a hotel; and made strong claims to become a fashionable watering-place; but has not met so much favour as its situation and other advantages deserve. The chapelry was constituted in 1827. Acres, not separately returned. Real property, £3,788. Pop., 783. Houses, 179. The tract of 2½ miles by 1½, between Brading harbour and the Channel, bears the name of Isle of Bembridge; and the termination of it on the NE is called Bembridge Point. A ridge of hill, across its neck, called Bembridge Down, has an altitude of 355 feet, commands a very gorgeous view, was the scene of a rebuff of the French in 1516, and is crowned by a granite obelisk, 70 feet high, erected in 1849 to the memory of the late Lord Yarborough. The rocks present a fine study to the geologist; and lignite, fuller's earth, and red ochre are found. The Bembridge ledge, and other ledges run off from the E coast into shoals; and the Bembridge floating lights are situated to the ENE, and show two lights 18 and 25 feet above deck and 43 feet apart. A railway, 2 miles long, was authorised, in 1864, to be formed from Yar Bridge to Bembridge Point, with pier and landing-place. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Brading. The church was built in 1845, and is in the early English style.

BEMERSLEY, a township in Norton-in-the-Moors parish, Stafford; 2 miles NE of Burslem. It includes part of Whitfield ville. Pop., 258. Houses, 45.

BEMERTON, a chapelry in Fugglestone-St. Peter parish, Wilts; 1½ mile W by N of Salisbury r. station. Post-town, Salisbury. Rated property, £1,336. Pop., 109. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Fugglestone, in the diocese of Salisbury. The old church had windows of decorated English, and a font of early English; and was restored by George Herbert, the poet. The present church was built in 1861; is in the transition style from first to second pointed; and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and porch, with northeastern square tower, but presents a very irregular outline. George Herbert, who died in 1633; John Norris, the poet and metaphysician, who died in 1711; and Archdeacon Cox, the traveller and historian, who died in 1828, were rectors.

BEMMINSTER. See BEAMINSTER.

BEMPSTONE, a hundred in Somerset. It contains Burnham and six other parishes. Acres, 25,698. Pop. in 1851, 8,123; in 1861, 8,353. Houses, 1,804.

BEMPTON, a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, and on the Hull and Scav-

borough railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bridlington. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Bridlington, under Hull. Acres, 2,093; of which 163 are water. Real property, £3,708. Pop., 346. Houses, 70. The property is much subdivided. The living is a donative in the diocese of York. Value, £51. Patron, H. Broadley, Esq. The church has a nave of four bays with round pillars, and a chancel rebuilt in 1829. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BEN, a prefix in Celtic names, signifying "a hill" or "mountain." It is sometimes written Bein, Ehein, or Pen; but in the last case is significant more of a projection or of a headland than of a summit.

BENACRE, or **BINACRE**, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Wangford, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Carlton-Colville r. station. Its post-town is Kessingland, under Wangford. Acres, 1,660. Real property, £3,040. Pop., 212. Houses, 48. The property is not much divided. Benacre Hall is the seat of Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart. A lake of about 100 acres, called Benacre Broad, abounding in pike and other fish, lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the sea. A stone vessel, containing about 900 Roman silver coins, some of them of the Emperor Vespasian, was found at the mending of a road in 1786. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Easton-Bavents and the vicarage of North Hales, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £440. Patron, Sir E. S. Gooch, Bart. The church has a fine perpendicular font, and is good.

BENAIGHN, a township in Llanfyllid parish, Denbighshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Denbigh.

BENBOULE, a village $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Wadebridge, Cornwall.

BENDALL, a village in the S of Derbyshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Burton-upon-Trent.

BENDISIL. See **BARTON-BENDISH**.

BENDON, a quondam mansion, now a farm-house, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile W of Axmouth, Devon. It shows well the architectural features of the 16th century; and was long a seat of the Erle family, including Lord Chief Justice Erle and Sir Walter Erle.

BENEDICT (ST.). See **CAMBRIDGE**, **HUNTINGDON**, and **LINCOLN**.

BENEFIELD, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; adjacent to Rockingham forest, 3 miles W of Oundle r. station. It consists of two divisions, called Upper End and Lower End, and embraces an extra-parochial tract in Rockingham forest; and it has a post-office under Oundle. Acres, 5,100. Real property, £6,068. Pop., 527. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to J. W. Russell, Esq. Nine holes, called the Swallows, occasionally suck up and absorb land floods. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £531.* Patron, J. W. Russell, Esq. The church was recently restored, and is good. A school has an endowed income of £10, and other charities £33.

BENENDEN, a village and a parish in Cranbrook district, Kent. The village stands 3 miles SE of Cranbrook, and S S of Staplehurst r. station; and has a post-office under Staplehurst. It is a place of great antiquity; contains several good old houses; and presents a pleasant appearance. It once was noted for cloth manufacture; and it has a fair on 15 May. The parish comprises 6,508 acres. Real property, £7,374. Pop., 1,662. Houses, 309. The property is divided among a few. Ponds and springs abound. A beacon stood near the village during the civil wars, forming part of a line of communication between Tenterden and London. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £112.* Patron, G. Harly, Esq. The church was restored in 1862, at a cost of £6,000. There are a recent school-church, a Baptist chapel, a neat national school of 1861, an endowed school with £111 a-year, and charities £60.

BENET (ST.). See **LONDON**.

BENFIELDSIDE, a township and a chapelry in Lan-ches-ter parish, Durham. The township lies on the river Derwent, and on a branch of the Northeastern railway, 4 miles N of Cold Rowley; and has a r. station. It is a watering place, and has coal mines; and its post-town is

Medomsley, under Gateshead. Acres, 1,834. Pop., 4,026. Houses, 728. The chapelry was constituted in 1847. Pop., 9,223. Houses, 1,575. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, al. the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels and a R. Catholic one.

BENFLEET, a station on the London and Southend railway, on the south coast of Essex; 6 miles W of Southend.

BENFLEET (NORTH), a parish in Billericay district, Essex; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Pitsea r. station, and 3 W by S of Rayleigh. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 2,418. Real property, £3,225. Pop., 285. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £700.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is good.

BENFLEET (SOUTH), a parish in Rochford district, Essex; on the coast, including part of Canvey island, and on the London and Southend railway, at Benfleet station, 4 miles SSW of Rayleigh. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 3,261; of which 305 are water. Real property, £3,756. Pop., 573. Houses, 125. The property is much subdivided. A strong castle was built here by the famous Danish pirate, Hastings; and taken and destroyed by Alfred the Great. The waters on the coast were celebrated for oysters. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £225.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church is a fine structure of the time of Henry VII.

BENGAL, a hamlet, 1 mile W of Towcester, Northampton. Pop., 39.

BENGEO, a parish in the district and county of Hertford; on the river Rib, and on Ermine-street, adjacent to the Hertfordshire railway, 1 mile N of Hertford, and partly within Hertford borough. Post-town, Hertford. Acres, 3,047. Real property, £8,150. Pop., 1,791. Houses, 355. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £620.* Patron, A. Smith, Esq. There are an old church now disused, a new church built in 1855, two chapels of ease, a Calvinistic chapel, three national schools, a reformatory, four almshouses, and other charities £45.

BENGWORTH-ST. PETER, a parish in Evesham district, Worcester; on the river Avon, and the Ashchurch and Evesham railway, with a r. station, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Evesham. Post-town, Evesham. Acres, returned with Evesham. Real property, £6,720. Pop., 1,259. Houses, 254. The property is not much divided. A castle here belonged to the Beauchamps; and was destroyed, in 1156, by the Abbot of Evesham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £153.* Patron, the Rev. W. Harker. The church occupies the site of the Beauchamps' castle; and is a substantial edifice, with a handsome tower and spire. A school endowed by John Deacle, a native of Bengeworth and an alderman of London, has an income of £256; and other charities have £86.

BENGLOG (FALLS OF), three cataracts on the stream at the outlet of Llyn Ogwen, Carnarvon; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the summit of Snowdon, and 10 SSE of Bangor. They occur in a rocky chasm; have an aggregate descent of about 100 feet; and are overhung by massive mountains.

BENHADLAF (ISAF and UCHAF), two townships in the parish of Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, on the mutual border of Denbigh and Montgomery, 10 miles SW of Clirk. Real property, £4,265 and £2,471. Pop., 207 and 100.

BENIADLAN, a township in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; 61 miles SSW of Llangollen.

BENHALL, a parish in Plesgate district, Suffolk; adjacent to the Able river and the East Suffolk railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Saxmundham. It has a post-office, of the name of Benhall Green, under Saxmundham. Acres, 2,156. Real property, £3,816. Pop., 678. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to successively the Uffords, the De la Poles, and the Dukes. Benhall Lodge is the seat of the Rev. E. Holland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £173.* Patron, the Rev. E. Holland.

The church is good; and has a brass of 1548. An endowed school has £28.

BENHAM (MARSH), a tything in Speen parish, Berks; 1½ mile W of Newbury. Benham Place here belongs to Earl Craven. *Pop.*, 316.

BENHILTON. See **SUTTON**, Surrey.

BENIARTH, a township in Bettws-yh-Rhys parish, Denbigh; 3¼ miles SSW of Abergele. *Pop.*, 99.

BENJIE TOL, a summit in Dartmoor forest, Devon, overhanging the river Dart, 5 miles WNW of Ashburton. It has a rugged rocky character; and commands a wild, striking view over Dartmoor and away to the Isle of Portland.

BENNETLAND, a hamlet in Bellasize township, Eastington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles E by N of Howden. *Pop.*, 82.

BENNETT'S (ST.). See **HORNING**.

BENNETT'S-END, a township in Cainham parish, Salop; 3¼ miles ESE of Ludlow. *Pop.*, 309.

BENNETT'S HOUSES, a hamlet in Hawarden township and parish, Flint.

BENNINGBOROUGH, a township in Newton-upon-Ouse parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ouse, 1½ mile WSW of Shipton r. station, and 7 NW of York. *Acres*, 1,070. *Pop.*, 88. *Houses*, 15. Benningborough Hall here is a fine mansion.

BENNINGHOLME AND GRANGE, a township in Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles E by S of Beverley. *Acres*, 1,280. *Real property*, £2,460. *Pop.*, 106. *Houses*, 15.

BENNINGTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Hertford. The village stands near the river Beane, and near a branch Roman way, 5 miles ESE of Stevenage, and 6 from Stevenage r. station. It has a post-office under Stevenage; and was formerly a market-town; and has still a fair on 10 July. The parish comprises 2,908 acres. *Real property*, £4,784. *Pop.*, 637. *Houses*, 133. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Benstedes, the Caesars, and the Earl of Essex; and belongs now to the Proctors. An ancient palace of the kings of Mercia stood here; and either that, or a castle which succeeded it, is now indicated by an entrenched eminence. Bennington Place, to the east, is a fine seat. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. *Value*, £635. Patron, the Rev. J. E. Pryor. The church contains some ancient monuments, and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

BENNINGTON, a parish and a sub-district in Boston district, Lincoln. The parish lies on the Wash, 3 miles SSE of Sibsey r. station, and 5 ENE of Boston. It includes an allotment in the East Fen; and has a post-office under Boston. *Acres*, 7,495; of which 4,405 are water. *Real property*, £7,025. *Pop.*, 588. *Houses*, 133. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. *Value*, £305. Patron, the Earl of Ripon. The church has a perpendicular clerestoried nave, a fine tower, and a sculptured octagonal font. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed school with £90 a-year, five alms-houses, and some other charities.—The sub-district comprises four parishes, parts of three others, and the East Fen allotment of Boston. *Acres*, 50,285. *Pop.*, 6,572. *Houses*, 1,340.

BENNINGTON, a sub-district in Newark district, Notts. It contains six parishes and an extra-parochial tract electorally in Lincoln, and five parishes and part of another electorally in Notts. *Acres*, 22,642. *Pop.*, 4,656. *Houses*, 1,051.

BENNINGTON GRANGE, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln; adjacent on the south to the parish of Long Bennington. *Pop.*, 13. *Houses*, 3.

BENNINGTON (LONG), a village and a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln. The village stands on the river Witham, 3¼ miles W by S of Ilougham r. station, and 8 NW by N of Grantham; consists of one long street; and has a post-office under Grantham. The parish, inclusive of Bennington Grange, comprises

4,420 acres. *Real property*, £3,142. *Pop.*, 1,066. *Houses*, 255. The property is subdivided. Freestone and lime are worked. A Cistercian priory, with local endowment, was founded here, before 1175, by Ralph de Filgeris; given to the abbey of Savigny in Normandy; transferred, by Richard II., to the Carthusians of St. Ann, near Coventry; conveyed by Henry V. to the priory of Mountgrace; and given, at the dissolution, to the dean and chapter of Westminster. Remains of a moat, which surrounded its farm-house, are in Bennington Grange. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Foston, in the diocese of Lincoln. *Value*, £463. Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is good; and there are two Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £21.

BENNIWORTH, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; on the Wolds, 5½ miles ENE of Wragby, and 6½ E of Wickenby r. station. Post-town, Dennington, under Louth. *Acres*, 2,994. *Real property*, £4,224. *Pop.*, 431. *Houses*, 83. The property is divided among a few. A British urn was found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. *Value*, £506. Patron, G. F. Heneage, Esq. The church has a Norman porch, and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BEN-RHYDDING, a hydropathic establishment, with a r. station, in Wharfedale, W. R. Yorkshire; on the slope of Rombold's Moor, adjacent to the Leeds and Ilkley railway, 5 miles W of Otley. It was erected in 1846, at a cost of nearly £30,000; and is an imposing pile, amid extensive and pleasant grounds.

BENRIDGE, a township in Mitford parish, Northumberland; 2 miles WNW of Morpeth. *Pop.*, 49.

BENRIDGE, a hamlet in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles SSW of Morpeth. *Pop.*, 30.

BENSHAM, a chapelry in Gateshead parish, Durham; 1½ mile SSW of G. r. station. It was constituted in 1865. *Pop.*, about 3,600. The living is a vicarage. *Value*, £430.

BENINGTON, or **BENSON**, a village and a parish in the district of Wallingford and county of Oxford. The village stands on the river Thames, 1½ mile NNE of Wallingford r. station; is a considerable place; and has a post-office, of the name of Benson, under Wallingford. It occupies the site of a town of the ancient Britons; which was taken from them, in 572, by the West Saxons; held by the latter till 775; and surrendered then to the Mercians. The parish includes also the hamlets of Fifield, Roke, and Crommarsh-Battle or Preston-Crommarsh. *Acres*, 2,922. *Real property*, £6,382. *Pop.*, 1,169. *Houses*, 282. The property is divided among a few. A very ancient manor-house is in the hamlet of Fifield. A Maison Dieu was founded in the time of Henry VI., by William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk; and given to the University of Oxford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. *Value*, £250. Patron, Christ Church college, Oxford. The church is partly ancient, variously late pointed Norman and decorated; has a modern tower; contains a Norman font and two brasses; and is very good. There are national and British schools, and charities £80.

BENSON. See **BENINGTON**.

BENSON-KNOT, a hill 2 miles ENE of Kendal, Westmoreland. It rises abruptly; is not easily climbed; has an altitude of 1,098 feet above the level of the sea; and commands an extensive and magnificent view.

BENTFIELD, a hamlet in Stansted-Mountfitchet parish, Essex; near the Eastern Counties railway, 3½ miles NE of Bishop-Stortford. *Acres*, 740. *Real property*, £3,410. *Pop.*, 520. *Houses*, 121.

BENTHALL, a township in Alberbury parish, Salop; 9 miles WNW of Shrewsbury.

BENTHALL, a parish in Madeley district, Salop; near the river Severn, 2 miles NE of Much-Wenlock r. station. Post-town, Much-Wenlock, under Wellington. *Acres*, 824. *Real property*, £1,704. *Pop.*, 499. *Houses*, 102. The property is all in one estate. Lime spars are found; and potteries are carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. *Value*, £93. Patron, the Vicar of Much-Wenlock. The church is good.

BENTHAM, a hamlet in Badgeworth parish, Gloucestershire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Gloucester. Pop., 236.

BENTHAM, two hamlets, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Settle, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlets are distinguished as High and Low. High Bentham lies on the river Wenning, and on the Midland railway, 12 miles WNW of Settle; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Lancaster, a chapel of ease, a grammar-school, a weekly market on Monday, and fairs on 5 Feb., 23 June, and 25 Oct.—The township includes the hamlets. Acres, 7,642. Real property, £8,673. Pop., 2,342. Houses, 465.—The parish includes also the township of Ingleton. Acres, 25,500. Real property, £16,289. Pop., 3,539. Houses, 727. The property is much subdivided. Large portion of the surface is upland. Many of the inhabitants are employed in factories, and some in potteries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £452.* Patron, Rev. E. Sherlock. The church is at Low Bentham, and is ancient. The p. curacy of Ingleton, and that of Ingleton-Fells or Chapel-le-Dale are separate benefices. There are three dissenting chapels, two endowed schools, six almshouses, and other charities £58.—The sub-district comprises two parishes and part of a third. Acres, 51,852. Pop., 5,436. Houses, 1,104.

BENTLEY, a village, a parish, and a liberty in Alton district, Hants. The village stands adjacent to the Alton and Farnham railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NE of Alton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Farnham.—The parish comprises 2,288 acres. Real property, £4,717. Pop., 721. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. The pavements of a Roman villa have been found at Powderham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £700.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Surrey. The church is Norman, with a small tower; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £17.—The liberty is conteminate with the parish.

BENTLEY, a township in Wolverhampton parish, Stafford; near the Northwestern railway, 2 miles W by N of Walsall. Acres, 1,650. Real property, £4,327; of which £1,270 are in mines, and £500 are in iron-works. Pop., 346. Houses, 63. The inhabitants are employed largely in collieries and iron-works. Bentley Hall belonged to Col. Lane, who sheltered Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; and was the seat of the late Hon. E. Anson.

BENTLEY, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 1 mile NE of Bridgnorth.

BENTLEY, a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; at the junction of the Eastern Counties railway with the Ha-Leigh branch, 6 miles SW of Ipswich. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 2,501. Real property, £3,725. Pop., 453. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. The Tollermaes had a seat here before the Conquest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £182.* Patron, the Rev. C. E. R. Keene. The church is good; and there are national schools.

BENTLEY, a hamlet in Shustoke parish, Warwick; 3 miles SW of Atherstone. Acres, 1,850. Real property, £2,749. Pop., 233. Houses, 50. It includes Bentley Park; and forms a chapelry annexed to the vicarage of Shustoke. The church was built in 1841.

BENTLEY, a hamlet in Rowley parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSW of Beverley. Acres, 1,037. Pop., 57. Houses, 11.

BENTLEY, W. R. Yorkshire. See ARKSBY.

BENTLEY (FENNY), a parish in Ashborne district, Derby; in Doreddle, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Ashborne r. station. It has a post-office under Ashborne. Acres, 1,036. Real property, £2,023. Pop., 305. Houses, 63. The manor belonged to the Beresfords and the Cottons; and belongs now to Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £124. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church was repaired in 1850, and contains a curious old monument of the Beresfords.

BENTLEY-GRANGE, a hamlet in Emley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{8}$ miles ESW of Huddersfield.

BENTLEY (GREAT), a village and a parish in Tendring district, Essex. The village stands near the Tendring Hundred railway, 8 miles SE by E of Colchester; and has a post-office under Colchester, a railway station, and an annual fair. The parish comprises 3,183 acres. Real property, £5,330. Pop., 1,033. Houses, 235. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £360.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is very good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

BENTLEY (HUNGRY), a liberty in Longford parish, Derby; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Ashborne. Real property, £1,614. Pop., 82. Houses, 12.

BENTLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Tendring district, Essex; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NNE of Bentley r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ E of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 2,012. Real property, £3,453. Pop., 458. Houses, 101. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £650.* Patron, Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is good.

BENTLEY-PAUNCEFOOT, or BENTLEY (LOWER and UPPER), a township in Tardebigg parish, Worcester; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Bromsgrove. Pop., 233. Houses, 43.

BENTLEY-PRIORY, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex; 3 miles WNW of Edgware. It occupies the site of a small priory; and contains some antiques and fine paintings. Queen Adelaide, after a residence of some months, died here in 1849.

BENTON. See BENTON (LONG).

BENTON CASTLE, an ancient fortress on Milford haven Pembrokeshire; on a beautiful small promontory, 3 miles NNE of Pembroke.

BENTON (LITTLE), a hamlet in Walker township, Long Benton parish, Northumberland; adjacent to the Northeastern railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Long Benton. The manor belonged to the Scropes, the Fitzhughs, and others; and belongs now to the Bigges.

BENTON (LONG), a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Tynemouth, Northumberland. The township lies on the Northeastern railway, and on the Blyth and Tyne railway, near the Roman wall, 3 miles NNE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and has stations on the railways, and a post-office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The village consists of one long street, and stands on rock, dry, healthy, and pleasant. Pop., 2,222. Houses, 472. The parish includes also the townships of Walker, Killingworth, and Weetslade; and lies partly on the Tyne. Acres, 9,040; of which 110 are water. Real property, £39,372; of which £12,541 are in mines, £500 in quarries, and £2,000 in iron-works. Pop. in 1841, 5,711; in 1861, 13,304. Houses, 2,415. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged formerly to the De Merlays; and passed partly to the Brandlings. The inhabitants are employed mainly in extensive collieries, quarries, foundries, copperas-works, and gunpowder-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £533. Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The church is very good. The vicarage of Walker and the p. curacy of Killingworth are separate benefices. There are several dissenting chapels, and a national school.—The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

BENT'S GREEN, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW of Sheffield.

BEN-TWITCHEN, a hamlet in North Molton parish, Devon.

BENTWORTH, a village and a parish in Alton district, Hants. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Alton r. station, and has a post-office under Alton. The parish comprises 2,658 acres. Real property, £4,021. Pop., 647. Houses, 123. The property is subdivided. The manor was inherited from his father by George Withers, the poet; and was sold by him, at the outbreak of the civil war, to raise a troop of horse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £760.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Mathews. There is a dissenting chapel.

BENTY-GRANGE, a village $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SW of Bakewell, Derby.

BENWELL, a township and a chapelry in St. John parish, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Tyne, the Roman wall, and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 2 miles W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 1,346. Pop., 1,771. Houses, 350. Here are collieries, the oldest in England; one of which, in the beginning of last century, took fire from a candle, and burned for nearly thirty years. Benwell is believed to have been the Condercum of the Romans; and urns, coins, inscriptions, and other Roman remains have been found. Benwell tower belonged at one time to Tynemouth priory, and afterwards to the Shaftoes. Benwell High Cross, to the E, was named from a cross that formerly stood at it. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 4,323. Houses, 749. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church is a Gothic structure with a tower, built at a cost of £1,607.

BENWICK, a chapelry in Doddington parish, Cambridge; in the Isle of Ely, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NW of Chatteris r. station, and $\frac{6}{8}$ SW of March. Post-town, Doddington, under March. Acres, 3,096. Real property, £7,040. Pop., 773. Houses, 162. The living is a rectory. The church is recent. There are two dissenting chapels.

BEOBIDGE, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SE of Bridgnorth. Pop., 61.

BEOFERLIC. See BEVERLEY.

BEOLEY, a parish in Kings-Norton district, Worcester; on the verge of the county, $\frac{2}{5}$ miles NE of Redditch r. station. Post-town, Redditch, under Bromsgrove. Acres, 4,480. Real property, £6,809. Pop., 682. Houses, 151. An ancient castle, of which very slight traces remain, belonged successively to the noble families of Mortimer, Beauchamp, and Holland. Beoley Hall is the seat of Capt. R. Mole. The parish is a meet for the North Warwick hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £73. Patron, W. Holmes, Esq. The church is ancient. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BEPTON, a parish in Midhurst district, Sussex; $\frac{2}{5}$ miles SW of Midhurst r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ ESE of Petersfield. Post-town, Midhurst. Acres, 1,224. Real property, Prince of Wales. Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II., and father of Cowper the poet, was rector. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £127. Patron, the Earl of Egmont.

BERDEN, or **BERDON**, a parish in the district of Bishop-Stortford, and county of Essex; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NW of Elsenham r. station, and 6 N by W of Bishop-Stortford. It has a post-office under Bishop-Stortford. Acres, 1,771. Real property, £2,856. Pop., 414. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. A small Augustinian priory was founded here in the reign of Henry III.; was given, at the dissolution, to Henry Parker; and passed to the hospitals of Christchurch, Bridewell, and St. Thomas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £170.* Patron, Christ's Hospital. The church is ancient. The Rev. Joseph Mede, author of the "Clavis Apocalyptica," was a native.

BERDENESTAPLE. See BARNSTAPLE.

BERDWICK, a hamlet in the parish of Wick-with-Ashon, Gloucester.

BERE-ALSTON. See BEER-ALSTON.

BERECHURCH, a parish in Colchester district, and within Colchester borough, Essex; near the river Roman, 2 miles S by W of Colchester r. station. Post-town, Colchester. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £1,880. Pop., 112. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £110. Patron, T. White, Esq. The church is good.

BERE-FERRIS. See BEER-FERRIS.

BEREFORD. See BARFORD, Beds.

BERE FOREST, an ancient royal hunting-ground in Hants; on the SE border of the country, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NNW

of Havant. It was divided into two walks, east and west; and it contained about 16,000 acres. All has been enclosed; great part has been cleared and cultivated; and only 1,417 acres are now under wood. The surface is comparatively level, yet presents some good pieces of scenery. See WATERLOOVILLE.

BERE-HACKET. See DEER-HACKET.

BERE-REGIS, a small ancient town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Dorset. The town stands on the Bere rivulet, adjacent to a vast tract of barren heath, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the river Piddle, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles N by W of Wool r. station, and 8 SSW of Blandford-Forum. It dates from the time of the Romans; was a residence of Queen Elfrida and of King John; and suffered severely from fire in 1634, in 1788, and in 1817. It is now a poor place, consisting chiefly of thatched cottages. It has a post-office, under Blandford, and two inns; and, till lately, was a market-town. It was constituted a free borough by Edward I., but never sent representatives to parliament. The parish church at it is a large ancient edifice, with a square tower; contains a round figured font, and numerous monuments of the Turbervilles and others; and was entirely restored and repaired in 1835. There are chapels for Independents and Methodists, a free school with £30, and other charities with £16. Remains of King John's palace are seen in a field opposite the church; and the manor-house of the Turbervilles, an ancient irregular structure, with armorial bearings, stands at the outlet toward Wool. Cardinal Morton, who figured prominently in the time of Henry VII., and Bishop Turberville of Exeter, were natives. Pop. of the town, 1,336. Houses, 278.

The parish includes also the tithing of Shitterton and the hamlet of Milborne-Stileham; and is chiefly in the district of Wareham, but partly in that of Blandford. Acres, 8,894. Real property, £7,602. Pop., 1,624. Houses, 338. The property is divided among a few. Half of the manor belonged to the Turbervilles from the time of the Conquest; and the other half was given by Henry III. to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, given again to the King's brother Edmund, and given by Henry VIII. to the Turbervilles. Woodbury-Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town, was the site of a Roman camp; has still a circular entrenchment of 10 acres, formed by three ramparts and ditches; commands a very extensive view; and is the scene of an annual fair, formerly very famous, on 18 Sept. and the five following days. The surrounding tract has many barrows. The neighbouring downs are a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Winterborne-Kingston, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £330.* Patron, Balliol College, Oxford.—The sub-district is in the district of Wareham, and comprises seven parishes, besides the greater part of Bere-Regis. Acres, 33,333. Pop., 4,749. Houses, 958.—The hundred comprises only the parishes of Bere-Regis and Winterborne-Kingston; and is partly in the division of Wareham, partly in that of Blandford. Acres, 11,402. Pop., 2,213. Houses, 447.

BERESFORD HALL, the ancient seat of the Beresfords, afterwards of the Cottons, on the NE verge of Stafford; in Dovedale, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SSE of Longnor. A fishing-house was built here, in 1674, by Charles Cotton, the poet and angler; adorned with panel-portraits of himself and "his worthy father, Izaak Walton," who used to angle here; but the building is now a mere shell, bereft of its decorations.

BERETHEN CASTLE. See ASKERTON.

BERGH-APTON. See BURGH-APTON.

BERGHILL, a township in Whittington parish, Salop; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles E of Oswestry. Pop., 328.

BERGH-MATTISHALL. See BURGH-MATTISHALL.

BERGHOLT (EAST), a parish in Samford district, Suffolk; on the river Stour, and on the Eastern Union railway, midway between the Manningtree and the Bentley stations, 9 miles SW of Ipswich. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 3,063. Real property, £8,450. Pop., 1,397. Houses, 339. The property is much subdivided. Ackworth House is the seat of Sir Thomas Scaton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of

Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, Eimmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is excellent; and there are three dissenting chapels, a Benedictine nunnery and chapel, a police station, an endowed school with £70 a-year, and other charities with £112. J. Constable, the painter, born in 1776, was a native.

BERGHOLT (West), a parish in Lexden district, Essex; on the river Colne, near the Eastern Counties railway, 4 miles NW of Colchester. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 2,278. Real property, £4,233. Pop., 906. Houses, 193. The property is subdivided. A circular entrenchment here is thought to have been the site of the residence of the British King, Cunobeline. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £600.* Patron, W. F. Hobbs, Esq. The church is good.

BERIDEN (The), a stream of Norfolk. It rises near New Buckenham, and runs about 12 miles northward to the Yare, in the vicinity of Norwich.

BERKELEY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Gloucester. The town stands on a pleasant eminence, in the vale of Berkeley, on the Little Avon river, about a mile from the Severn, 2½ miles W of Berkeley Road r. station, and 6½ NNE of Thornbury. It was a place of importance in the times of the Saxons; and figured at Domesday as a royal domain and a free borough. An ancient religious house at it was suppressed, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, through some villany of Earl Godwin, and conferred upon the Earl. The manor connected with it, which is one of the largest in the kingdom, was given by William the Conqueror to his follower Roger de Berkeley; forfeited by that gentleman's grandson for his adherence to King Stephen; and given by Henry II. to Robert Fitz-Harding, governor of Bristol, who assumed the title of Baron de Berkeley. The town consists principally of four streets; contains a market-house, a church, an Independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and charities £194; has a head post-office; and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. The church is a spacious structure, partly early English, of the time of Henry II., partly of later character in renovations; and contains some curious monuments of the Berkeley family, and the ashes of Dr. Jenner. The tower belonging to it stands detached, and was built in the latter part of last century. Dean Swift's well-known epitaph on "Dickie Pearce, the Earl of Suffolk's fool," is in the churchyard. A market is held on the first Wednesday of every month; and fairs on 14 May and 1 Dec. Trade is carried on in coal, timber, corn, malt, and cheese; and is facilitated by the vicinity of the Severn, and the Berkeley and the Gloucester canal. The town has nominally a corporation; but is really governed by the county magistrates. Dr. Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination, was a native. Real property, £2,785. Pop., 1,011. Houses, 196.

The parish includes also the tythings of Hamfallow, Hinton, Breadstone, Alkington, and Ham, and the chapelry of Stone. Acres, 15,740; of which 2,320 are water. Real property, £33,284. Pop., 4,316. Houses, 875. The property is not much divided. Great portion of the surface is rich dairy land. Strontian and agates are found in the rocks. Berkeley Castle, close to the SE side of the town, was founded, soon after the Conquest, by Roger de Berkeley; and got important additions in the reigns of Henry II., Edward II., and Edward III. It was the scene of the murder of Edward II., by a red-hot iron being driven through his body, at the instigation of his queen; and it sustained a siege of nine days, in 1645, from the parliamentary forces, but was obliged to surrender. A small apartment, called K. Edward's room, now lit with windows, but then lit only from arrow-slits, is shown as the place where Edward II. was murdered.

"Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright,
The shrieks of death through Berkeley's roof shall ring;
Shrieks of an agonizing king."

The outline of the castle is not far from being circular.

The entrance is under a massive arch, adorned with rich Norman carvings. The main body is an irregular court, with vestiges of a moat. The chief buildings are an ancient keep, flanked by three semicircular towers, and a square tower of more recent date. A portion of the pile has been modernized, and contains numerous family portraits, some paintings by the Italian masters, and the cabin furniture of the Navigator Drake. The castle was formerly the residence of the Earls Berkeley, whose title dates from 1679; but is now the seat of Lord Fitzhardinge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, now £750.* Patron, Lord Fitzhardinge. The p. curacy of Stone is a separate charge.—The sub-district contains Berkeley parish and three other parishes, and is in the district of Thornbury. Acres, 21,186. Pop., 5,396. Houses, 1,694. The hundred is cut into two divisions, Lower and Upper. The Lower division contains Elberton parish, three other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 13,393. The Upper division contains Berkeley parish, seventeen other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 57,190. Pop. of both, 24,453. Houses, 5,441.

BERKELEY, or BERKLEY, a parish in Frome district, Somerset; on the Great Western railway, 2 miles ENE of Frome. It includes part of the tything of Old Ford; and its post-town is Frome. Acres, 1,927. Real property, with Standerwick, £3,351. Pop., 358. Houses, 86. The property is divided among a few. Berkeley House is the seat of E. Dickinson, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £410.* Patron, Sir C. Mordant, Bart. The church is good.

BERKELEY and GLOUCESTER CANAL, a ship canal in Gloucestershire. It opens from the Severn, at a point about 2½ miles N of Berkeley; and goes 16½ miles north-eastward, somewhat parallel with the Severn, to Gloucester. It was completed in 1827; and is navigable for vessels of 500 tons. A cut connects it with Berkeley.

BERKELEY ROAD, a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 2½ miles NNE of Bristol.

BERKELEY (VALE OF), a rich strip of dairy land, in Gloucestershire. It extends from the southern vicinity of Gloucester, along the course of the Berkeley and Gloucester canal, to its junction with the Severn; and thence past Berkeley, down the left side of the Severn, to Aust. Its length is 23 miles; and its mean breadth, about 4. The soil of the upper part is clayey; that of the lower part is deep rich loam; and nearly all is disposed in grass for the produce of the dairy. About 5,000 lbs. of butter are made weekly; and about 1,200 tons of cheese, chiefly double Gloucester, are made annually.

BERKESWELL, or BERKS WELL, a parish in Meriden district, Warwick; on the Birmingham and Stafford railway, 6 miles W of Coventry. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Coventry. Acres, 5,958. Real property, £10,872. Pop., 1,624. Houses, 363. The property is much subdivided. Berkswell House is the seat of T. Walker, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Barston, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £976.* Patrons, the Misses Shirreff. The church is Norman. There are a neat end-wed school with £50 a-year, recent almshouses with £155, and other charities £45.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, a town, a sub-district, and a district in Herts. The town is chiefly in the parish of Great Berkhamstead, but includes part of that of Northchurch. It stands in a deep rich valley on the Bulbourne river, and on the Grand Junction canal, adjacent to the Northwestern railway, 23 miles NW of London. It perhaps occupies the site of the Roman station *Durobriva*; and it was a residence of the kings of Mercia. William the Conqueror made oath at it to maintain the ancient laws of the kingdom. Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, got it from the Conqueror, and erected at it a strong castle on the site of the Mercian palace. Henry I. took it from the earl, in punishment of rebellion; and made it the centre of a royal domain. Henry II. kept his court at it. King John gave it for a time to Jeffrey Fitz-Piers, Earl of Essex; but resumed it at the earl's death, and

made it again Crown property. Richard, king of the Romans, got it from Henry III., and died at it. The castle now belongs to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, and gives him the title of Baron. The "honour" connected with it includes numerous manors in Herts, Bucks, and Northampton.

The town comprises one street about a mile long, and five others leaving this at right angles. The houses are chiefly of brick, and not regularly aligned; but many are handsome. The railway passes on an embankment overlooking the town and the valley; and a communication comes from it over the canal. The remains of the castle are at the N end of Castle Street; and consist of detached portions of massive walls, with a double moat on the NW side, and a triple one on the other side. The chief public buildings are a new market-house, a grand town-hall, a church, three dissenting chapels, a grammar-school, a free-school, a workhouse, and almshouses. The church is a spacious, ancient, cruciform structure, of mixed styles, with a central square embattled tower; has a number of side chapels; and contains tombs of the Torringtons, the Cornwallises, the Incents, the Waterhouses, and others, and some brasses. The grammar-school was founded by Dean Incent, in the time of Henry VIII.; underwent recent restoration; has an endowed income of about £1,300; and was intended originally for the education of 144 boys, but now educates only 24. The free school was founded, in 1727, by Thomas Bourne; and has an endowed income of £279. There were anciently three monastic hospitals. The town has a head post-office; a railway station, a banking-office, and three chief inns. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, 5 Aug., 29 Sept., and 11 Oct. Straw-plaiting and the manufacture of wooden utensils are carried on. Berkhamstead sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward III.; and got a new charter from James I., conferring privileges some of which are still enjoyed. It is now a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Axtel the Puritan and Cowper the poet were natives. The town's limits are those for registration of births and deaths. Pop., 3,631. Houses, 733.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Great Berkhamstead, Berkhamstead-St. Mary, and Little Gaddesden, and part of the parish of Pitstone. Acres, 9,474. Pop., 5,733. Houses, 1,173. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Tring, containing the parishes of Tring, Wigginton, Aldbury, Puttenham, and Marsworth, and part of the parish of Pitstone. Marsworth and Pitstone are electorally in Bucks. Acres of the district, 24,583. Poor-rates in 1866, £6,506. Pop. in 1861, 13,204. Houses, 2,725. Marriages in 1866, 105; births, 456,—of which 30 were illegitimate; deaths, 253,—of which 106 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years, 1851–60, 845; births, 4,286; deaths, 2,750. The places of worship in 1851 were 12 of the Church of England, with 4,035 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 314 s.; 13 of Baptists, with 4,264 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; and 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 370 s. The schools were 12 public day schools, with 859 scholars; 12 private day schools, with 320 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 2,303 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 29 s.

BERKHAMPSTEAD (GREAT), or **BERKHAMPSTEAD-ST. PETER**, a parish, containing most of the post-town of Berkhamstead, in the district of Berkhamstead, Herts. Acres, 4,250. Real property, with Friesden, £13,300. Rated property of B. alone, £12,535. Pop., 3,585. Houses, 733. The property is much divided. Berkhamstead Place is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £434.* Patron, Prince of Wales. Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II., and father of Cowper the poet, was rector.

BERKHAMPSTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in the district and county of Hertford, 4 miles ESE of Hatfield r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Hertford. It has a post-office under Hertford. Acres, 1,689. Real property, £3,025. Pop., 450. Houses, 93. The property is subdivided. Berkhamstead House is a chief residence. The observatory

tower commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £249.* Patron, the Marquis of Salisbury. The church is very good. Charities, £15. Bishop Ken was a native.

BERKHAMPSTEAD-ST. MARY, or **NORTHCHURCH**, a parish in Berkhamstead district, Herts; on the North-western railway and the Grand Junction canal, averagely 1 mile NW of Berkhamstead, but including part of that town. It has a post-office, of the name of Northchurch, under Berkhamstead. Acres, 3,880. Real property, £7,454. Pop., 1,638. Houses, 834. The property is subdivided. An ancient structure, now used as a farmhouse, was originally part of a small priory. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £794. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church is decorated English, and cruciform. There is a chapel of ease at Broadway, a beautiful edifice, built in 1854. There are also a Baptist chapel, and charities £30.

BERKING. See **BARKING, Essex.**

BERKLEY. See **BERKELEY, Somerset.**

BERKS, or BERKSHIRE, an inland county, within the basin of the Thames. It is bounded, on the N, by Gloucester, Oxford and Bucks; on the E, by Surrey; on the S, by Herts; and on the W, by Wilts. Its outline is irregular; and has been compared by some to that of a lute, by others to that of a slipper or a sandal. Its boundary, in a tortuous line, along the N, from its most westerly extremity to its most easterly one, is the Thames. Its greatest length is 43 miles; its greatest breadth, 29 miles; its mean breadth, about 14 miles; its circuit, about 165 miles; its area, 451,210 acres. Its surface presents few abrupt or bold elevations. A series of downs, a continuation of those in the N of Wilts, goes eastward across its broadest part, and attains, at White Horse hill, an altitude of 893 feet above the level of the sea. Most of the other tracts are distinguished by soft, gentle, luxuriant beauty. The chief streams are the Thames, the Kennet, the Loddon, the Lambourn, and the Ock. A small tract on the SE border, round Finchampstead and Sunninghill, consists of Bracklesham and Bagshot beds. A large tract across all the S, from the western border in the southern vicinity of Hungerford, past Newbury and Wokingham, to the eastern boundary at Old Windsor, consists of London clay and plastic clay. A broad tract all across, from the western border at Hungerford and the neighbourhood of Ashbury, to the Thames from the vicinity of Reading to Moulsoford, consists of chalk. A considerable belt N of this, and all across, consists of upper greensand and gault. A narrow belt, further N, consists of lower greensand. Two belts still further N, the second lying all along the Isis or Thames to a point below the vicinity of Kennington, consist of oolite, the former of the upper series, the latter of the middle. The minerals and the fossils do not possess much interest; and mineral waters are scarce. Peat exists in considerable quantity on low grounds of the Kennet, and in small quantity on some high lands of the Thames; and has been extensively burned for its ashes.

About 260,000 acres are arable, 76,000 meadow, 55,000 parks and sheep walks, 30,000 wood, and 29,000 waste. The soils are exceedingly various, ranging from strong light loam to a mixture of sharp sand and peat. The vale of the White Horse is the most fertile tract; and the vale of the Kennet vies with it, and perhaps is better cultivated. The state of agriculture and the condition of the farmer are middle rate. Wheat, oats, barley, turnips, and beans are the chief crops grown; but buckwheat, vetches, pease, potatoes, rape, carrots, hops, flax, and artificial grasses also are cultivated. Much land on the Thames and around Faringdon is devoted to the dairy. The sheep walks are depastured by a native breed called the Notts, and by mixtures of them with the Southdowns, the Wiltshires, and other breeds. The cattle are mostly of the long horn or common country breed. The draught horses are good and strong, but not tall. Hogs and poultry are numerous in the dairy tracts; and from the proximity of London, yield much profit to the farmer. The native breed of hogs is highly esteemed; and a

mixed breed at Sunninghill Park is pre-eminently good. Wood-lands prevail much in the E; and get prominence there from Windsor forest. Oak and beech are the chief trees in the woods. Osiers are grown in watery places for baskets; and alders, for rake-handles and other uses. Fine trout and other fish abound in most of the streams. Manufactures are of small note. Woollen cloth, sack-ing, and sail-cloth were formerly made in large quantity; but have ceased to be of any consequence. Paper is made in the vale of the Kennet. Much malt is manu-factured for the London market; and the Kennet and Windsor alos are in repute. The Thames is navigable along all the N boundary; and the Kennet, by means of cuts, for 30 miles, from Reading to Hungerford. The Berks and Wilts canal goes across all the N, from the vicinity of Abingdon up the vale of the White Horse; and the Kennet and Avon canal completes the naviga-tion of the Kennet from Newbury to Hungerford. The Great Western railway enters at Maidenhead; sends off a branch thence into Bucks towards High Wycombe; passes on to Twyford; sends off a branch thence across the Thames to Henley; passes on to Reading; is joined there by a line coming up from the South-western at Guildford; passes up the Thames to Didcot; sends off thence a branch to Oxford, with sub-branch to Abing-don; and goes away westward to Wilts in the vicinity of Shrivensham. Minor lines also come to Windsor; the Staines line comes westward into junction with the Read-ing and Guildford at Wokingham; a line goes south-ward from Reading toward Basingstoke; another line goes westward from Reading to Hungerford; and recent-ly-formed branches go from the Great Western to Wallingford and Faringdon. The roads have an aggregate of about 1,620 miles.

Berks contains 146 parishes, parts of 14 others, and three extra-parochial tracts; and is divided into the boroughs of Abingdon, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, and Windsor, and the hundreds of Beyn-lurst, Bray, Charlton, Compton, Cookham, Faircross, Faringdon, Garsfield, Horner, Kintbury-Eagle, Lam-bourn, Moreton, Oak, Reading, Ripplesmead, Shrivensham, Sonning, Theale, Wantage, and Wargrave. The act of 1844, for consolidating detached parts of counties, severed from Berks places amounting to 6,510 acres, and annexed to it places amounting to 1,515 acres. The registration county excludes 4,100 acres of the electoral county; in-cludes 113,464 acres of adjoining electoral counties; com-prises altogether 564,717 acres; and is divided into the districts of Newbury, Hungerford, Faringdon, Abingdon, Wantage, Wallingford, Bradfield, Reading, Wokingham, Cookham, Easthampstead, and Windsor. The county town is Reading; and the market towns are Reading, Abingdon, Faringdon, Newbury, Wantage, Wokingham, Maidenhead, East Isley, Lambourn, Hungerford, Wall-ingford, and Windsor. The chief seats are Windsor Castle, Wytham Abbey, Ashdown Park, Coleshill House, Billingbear Park, Sandfield Priory, Beckett Park, Basildon Park, Beenham House, Bear Place, Stanlake, War-field House, Lockyng Park, Abbey House, Aldermas-ton, Pangor House, Barton Court, Benham House, Bear Wood, Bill Hill, Binfield, Bisham Abbey, Besselsleigh, Buckland, Buscot, Castle Priory, Chaddlesworth, Chil-ton House, Culham Court, Donnington Castle, Engle-field House, East Hendred, Hall Place, Hayward Lodge, Holme Park, Hungerford Park, Kingston Lisle, Luck-ley House, Lambourn Place, Maidenhead House, Midgham, Old Windsor, Padworth, Pusey House, Shaw House, Silwood, Slubbing, Sunninghill Park, Swallow-field House, Temple House, Titnes Park, Wasing Lodge, West Court, White Knights, Winkfield Park, Woolley Lodge, and Woolley Park. Assessed property in 1815, £643,781; real property, in 1843, £967,475; in 1851, £977,386; in 1860, £1,021,914.

Berks is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, 40 deputy-lieutenants, and about 150 magistrates. It is in the home military district, and in the Oxford judicial circuit. The Lent assizes are held at Reading; the sum-mer assizes at Abingdon. Quarter sessions are held on 31 Dec. and 8 April, at Reading; and on 1 July and 14

Oct., at Abingdon. The police force includes 114 men for the county and 62 for the boroughs. There are county jails at Reading and Abingdon, and a reformatory school at Reading. The crimes, in 1864, were 223 in the county and 106 in the boroughs; the persons apprehended, 149 in the county and 91 in the boroughs; the known de-predators or suspected persons at large, 662 in the county and 730 in the boroughs; the houses of bad char-acter, 64 in the county and 96 in the boroughs. Three members are sent to parliament by the county, exclusive of the boroughs; two by Reading; one by Windsor; one by Abingdon; and one by Wallingford. The elec-tors of the county, exclusive of the boroughs, in 1868, were 5,066. Berks is in the diocese of Oxford; and con-stitutes an archdeaconry, comprising four deaneries. The poor-rates for the registration county in 1863 were £124,426. Marriages in 1866, 1,529,—of which 213 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 6,738,—of which 439 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,024,—of which 1,392 were at ages under 5 years, and 160 at ages above 85 years. The places of worship within the electoral county in 1851 were 206 of the Church of Eng-land, with 56,679 sittings; 34 of Independents, with 3,442 s.; 41 of Baptists, with 8,222 s.; 5 of Quakers, with 944 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 220 s.; 72 of Wes-leyan Methodists, with 10,084 s.; 53 of Primitive Meth-odists, with 5,948 s.; 4 of Lady Huntingdon's Con-nection, with 750 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 70 s.; 10 of isolated congregations, with 1,078 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 300 s.; and 6 of Roman Catholics, with 1,192 s. The schools were 218 public day schools, with 16,584 scholars; 239 private day schools, with 6,065 s.; 245 Sunday schools, with 18,972 s.; and 10 evening schools for adults, with 392 s. Pop., in 1801, 110,480; in 1821, 132,639; in 1841, 161,759; in 1861, 178,258. Inhabited houses, 35,761; uninhabited, 1,355; building, 203.

The territory now forming Berks was inhabited, in the ancient British times, by two tribes whom the Roman invaders called *Bibrocii* and *Attrebatii*. It became part of the Roman *Britannia Prima*. It next formed part of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex; and was then called *Berrocshire*. It was the scene of frequent conflicts with the Danes; and it afterwards figured in the struggle between the Empress Matilda and Stephen, in the quarrels between King John and his nobles, and in the war be-tween Charles I. and his parliament. The chief events in its history will be found noted in the articles ABING-DON, MAIDENHEAD, WALLINGFORD, WANTAGE, and WINDSOR. British, Roman, and Saxon remains, chiefly barrows and camps, occur at Little Coxwell, Sinodun, Letcombe, Uffington, the White Horse hill, Ashbury, Ashdown, Speen, Binfield, Castleacre, Hardwell, and Wantage. Icknield-street traverses the county southwest-ward from Streatley to the southwestern vicinity of New-bury; and sends off branches along the hills. An ancient road went from Speen to Silchester; another, called the Devil's Causeway, went by Old Windsor to Staines; and some others have left traces. Ruined castles occur at Faringdon, Donnington, and Wallingford; and ancient mansions at Aldermaston, Appleton, Ockholt, Cumnor, and Wytham. Abbeys stood at Abingdon, Bisham, Bradfield, Faringdon, and Reading; priories at Bisham, Cholsey, Harley, Faringdon, Reading, Sandford, and Wallingford; preceptories at Bisham and Brimpton; and colleges at Shottesbrook, Wallingford, and Windsor. In-teresting ancient churches, Norman or otherwise, occur at Avington, Bucklebury, Cumnor, Englefield, Shottes-brook, Uffington, and Welford. Berkshire gives the title of Earl to the Earl of Suffolk.

BERKS AND HANTS RAILWAY, a railway from Hungerford in Berks to Devizes in Wilts. It is 25 miles long, and was opened in Nov. 1862; and it was author-ised, in 1866, to be extended, 13 miles, to Westbury.

BERKSHIRE. See BERKS.

BERKSHIRE ISLAND, a wooded island in Wind-mer, Westmoreland; on the W side, near Ferry point.

BERKSWELL. See BERKESWELL.

BERKSWICH. See BASWICH.

BERLING. See BIRLING, Northumberland.

BERMSLEY. See BEMERSLEY.

BERMONDSEY, a parish and a district in Southwark borough, Surrey. The parish lies on the right bank of the Thames, below London bridge, between Southwark proper and Rotherhithe; and is in the postal district of London S. E., and traversed by the Greenwich railway. Acres, 638; of which 27 are water. Real property, £155,629. Pop. in 1841, 34,947; in 1861, 58,355. Houses, 8,220. Large portion of the surface is covered with compact town, suburban to London. A quondam island or "eye," belonging to a Saxon chief Beormund, seems to have given rise to the name Bermondsey, originally Beormund's-eye, then Bermundseye. A Cluniac abbey was founded here, in 1032, by Aylwin Child of London; endowed with the surrounding manor by William Rufus; made the prison and the death-place of the widowed queen of Edward IV.; given, at the dissolution, to Sir Robert Southwell; and sold, the same year, to Sir Thomas Pope. A magnificent mansion speedily superseded the abbey church; and was afterwards inhabited by Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, who died here in 1553. A gate of the abbey and some other remains were standing within the present century; but the only memorial of it now is the name of Abbey-street. Two ancient hospitals, dedicated to St. Saviour and St. Thomas, stood adjacent. A chalybeate well, some distance SE of the abbey's site, came into repute about 1770; and though now built over, is commemorated in the name of the Spa road. Numerous watercourses or mill-streams, rising and falling with the tidal current of the Thames, early attracted manufacturers of the classes requiring their aid; but gave rise to noxious effluvia, and were converted into sewers under the sanitary regulations consequent on the ravages of Asiatic cholera. The suburb was long one of the filthiest seats connected with London; but has, of late years, been greatly improved. One part of it, called Jacob's Island, the scene of Bill Sykes's death in "Oliver Twist," is still pre-eminently bad. The chief employments are leather-working, ship-building, and hat-making; but other employments are numerous. A tract on the S is disposed in very productive market gardens.

The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £300.* Patron, Mrs. Ram. The church is a plain structure of 1680, on the site of one which stood at the Conquest; and it has, among its communion plate, a richly chased silver salver, supposed to be of the time of Edward II., and to have belonged to the Cluniac abbey. Three chapels, all vicarages, St. James, Christ Church, and St. Paul, were constituted in respectively 1840, 1845, and 1846. Value of each, £300. Patron of St. James, the Rector; of Christ Church and St. Paul, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. St. James church was built in 1829, at a cost of £21,412; and is a handsome structure, with an Ionic portico and a tower, after designs by Savage. Christ Church was built in 1848, at a cost of £4,870; and is in the Romanesque style. The total places of worship in 1851 were 5 of the Church of England, with 5,313 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 1,500 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,930 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,972 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 370 s.; 1 undefined, with 70 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 1,250 s. There is also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy. The schools in 1851 were 13 public day schools, with 3,081 scholars; 132 private day schools, with 3,277 s.; 14 Sunday schools, with 3,237 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 252 s. One of the public schools has an endowed income of £213; another has £98; and other charities have £179.

The district is conterminous with the parish, and is divided into St. James, St. Mary Magdalene, and Leather-Market. Poor-rates in 1866, £25,633. Marriages in 1866, 617; births, 2,897,—of which 79 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,623,—of which 891 were at ages under 15 years, and 20 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 4,341; births, 21,152; deaths, 13,223. St. James sub-district is conterminous with St. James chapelry. Acres, 454; of which 27

are water. Pop., 25,154. Houses, 3,630. St. Mary Magdalene sub-district extends from the parish boundary, crossing Swan-street, near the Kent-road, along the E side of Swan-street and Pages-walk and the S side of the Grange-road, Star-corner, and Bermondsey-street to Crucifix-lane; thence along the parish boundary to Artillery-street, Church-street, and Russell-street to Dockhead; thence to Geddling-street and the Neckinger-road to the Spa-road, and along the Spa-road, Grange-road, and Upper Grange-road; and thence along the parish boundary to Swan-street. Acres, 142. Pop., 16,505. Houses, 2,195. Leather-Market sub-district commences at the parish boundary, crossing Swan-street, near the Kent-road, and comprises the space in a line to run from that point and encompassing the W side of Swan-street, Pages-walk, Grange-road, Star-corner, Bermondsey-street, into Snows-fields, and following the parish boundary thence into Crosby-row, crossing Long-lane, Baalzepon-street, and the New-road up to Swan-street again. Acres, 92. Pop., 16,696. Houses, 2,395.

BERMONDSEY, a hundred in Basingstoke division, Hants. It is cut into lower half and upper half. The lower half contains Candover parish and four other parishes. Acres, 10,153. Pop. in 1851, 1,318. Houses, 249. The upper half contains Bentworth parish and eight other parishes. Acres, 15,816. Pop., 2,430. Houses, 450.

BERNE, a quarter in Whitchurch-Canonorum parish, Dorset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Bridport. Pop., 876.

BERNE, Surrey. See BARNES.

BERNERS-ROOTHING. See ROOTHING-BERNERS.

BERNESLEY. See BARNESLEY, Yorkshire.

BERNICIA, the northern part of the ancient Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. It extended from the Tyne to the Forth; took its name from the river Brennith, which is the part of the Till above Wooler; and was a kingdom by itself, separate from Deira or the southern part of Northumbria, from the time of Ida in 547 to that of Eadred in 841.

BERNISTON. See BARNARDISTON.

BERNOLDSWICK. See BARNOLDSWICK.

BERNWOOD, an ancient forest around Brill, on the borders of Bucks and Oxford. See BRILL.

BERRACH, a hamlet in Llanfihangel-Aberthyllech parish, Carmarthen; 2 miles SW of Llanfihangel.

BERRICK-PRIOR, a liberty in Newton parish, Oxford; 4 miles NNE of Wallingford. Pop., 151.

BERRICK-SALOME, a parish in the district of Wallingford and county of Oxford; adjacent to the Chiltern hills, 4 miles NE by N of Wallingford r. station. Post-town, Brightwell, under Wallingford. Acres, 678. Real property, 2971. Pop., 141. Houses, 36. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Chalgrove, in the diocese of Oxford. Charities, £12.

BERRIER and **MURRAH**, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; 8 miles W of Penrith. Acres, 2,604. Real property, £1,248. Pop., 109. Houses, 19.

BERRIEW, or **ABER-KHIV**, a township and a parish in the district and county of Montgomery. The township lies on the canal, at the influx of the river Rhw to the Severn, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Montgomery, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Welshpool r. station. It has a post-office of the name of Berriew, under Srewsbury; is a seat of petty sessions; and carries on some woollen manufacture. Real property, with Allt, £2,398. The parish includes also the townships of Allt, Brincanisir, Brithdir, Ffrydd, Garthmill, Keel, Keelcochwyn, Llandinir, Llŷrion, Penthyryn, Trwstŷwelin, Vaynor-Issu, and Vaynor-Ucha. Acres, 12,010. Rated property, £11,938. Pop., 2,155. Houses, 414. The property is much subdivided. Vaynor Park is a chief residence. Some fine scenery occurs on the Severn; and there are some ancient British remains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £356.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is good. A school has £93 from endowment, and other charities £32.

BERRINGTON, a township in Kyloe chapelry, Northumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop., 316.

BERRINGTON, a hamlet in Clipping-Campden

parish, Gloucester; near Chipping-Camden. Pop., 155. Houses, 42.

BERRINGTON, a parish in Aitcham district, Salop; on the river Severn, and the Severn V. railway, with a r. station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Shrewsbury. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Acres, 3,520. Real property, £3,670. Pop., 772. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £393.* Patron, Lord Berwick. The Aitcham workhouse is here.

BERRINGTON, a hamlet in Tenbury parish, Worcester; on the river Teme, 2 miles WNW of Tenbury. Pop., 234. Houses, 43.

BERRINGTON AND EYE, a station on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Leominster, Hereford. Berrington Park adjacent is the seat of Lord Rodney, and a meet of the Hereford hounds.

BERRIOSCIRE. See **PERKS**.

BERRON, a township in Llannefydd parish, Denbighshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Denbigh.

BERROW, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; on a bay of its own name, on Bristol channel, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Highbridge r. station, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Axbridge. Post-town, Burnham, under Bridgewater. Acres, 6,563; of which 4,410 are water. Real property, with Breane, £7,994. Pop., 488. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. A great extent of sand, called Berrow flat, is alternately covered and abandoned by the tide; and this forms most of Berrow bay, which is simply an open narrow belt, extending 8 miles northward from the mouths of the Parret and the Brue. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £186.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Wells. The church is good.

BERROW, a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Upton r. station, and 7 W of Tewkesbury. It has a post-office under Ledbury. Acres, 2,180. Real property, £3,069. Pop., 453. Houses, 94. The property is much subdivided. The parish is a meet for the Ledbury hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. The church is very good.

BERRY BROW, a village on the Huddersfield and Sheffield railway, 2 miles SSE of Huddersfield, W. R. Yorkshire. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Huddersfield, and two Methodist chapels.

BERRY-LDGE, a village on the NW border of Durham; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Leadgate, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Swalwell. It has a post-office under Gateshead. See **CONSERV**.

BERRY-GREEN, a hamlet 2 miles W of Bishop-Stortford, Herts.

BERRY HEAD, a headland at the south side of the entrance of Tor bay, Devon; 6 miles NE of Dartmouth. It is square shaped; and consists of hard, smooth, flesh-coloured limestone. Its summit is crowned with traces of a Roman camp, and ruins of two large military stations constructed at the close of last century; and its north front is much quarried, and falls abruptly into deep water, with moorage for vessels, like a quay. See **ASH-HOLE**.

BERRYMEAD. See **ACRON**, Middlesex.

BERRY-NARBOR, a village and a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon. The village stands on an eminence, on the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ilfracombe, and 9 N of Barnstaple r. station. It has a post-office under Ilfracombe; and contains a richly sculptured mansion of the time of Edward IV. The parish comprises 4,958 acres. Real property, 26,233. Pop., 775. Houses, 184. The property is divided among a few. Bowden farm-house was the birthplace of Bishop Jewel. A small circular camp occurs about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £715.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter and others. The church has a Norman arch, an early English chancel, a perpendicular nave, and a decorated, high, massive tower; and is in tolerable condition. There is an independent chapel.

BERRY-POMEROY, a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Totnes r. station. The parish includes also Bridgetown, a suburb of Totnes, on the river Dart; and its post-

town is Totnes. Acres, 4,525. Real property, £8,996. Pop., 1,065. Houses, 222. The property, with small exception, belongs all to the Duke of Somerset. Berry-Pomeroi Castle, on a rock, in a beautiful dell, surrounded with wooded heights, in the neighbourhood of the village, was built by Ralph de Pomeroi, a follower of the Conqueror; inhabited by his descendants till 1549; conveyed then to Protector Somerset; enlarged soon after, with magnificent additions, at a cost of upwards of £20,000; inhabited, for the last time, by Sir Edward Seymour, in the time of James I.; and traditionally said to have been destroyed by lightning. The ivy-mantled walls of it, the great gateway, a round tower, a Tudor front of Protector Somerset's addition, and part of a Jacobean court of the time of Charles I., are still standing, shattered and unroofed; and form, with the accompaniments of the dell and the woods, a very romantic object. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £360. Patron, the Duke of Somerset. The church is an ancient structure of nave, chancel, and aisles; and contains a handsome screen and tombs of the Seymours. John Prince, author of the "Worthies of Devon," was vicar for 42 years, and lies interred in the church.

BERSHAM, a township and a chapelry in Wrexham parish, Denbigh. The township lies on the river Clwyd, near Wat's Dyke, 1 mile W of Wrexham r. station. Post-town, Wrexham. Acres, 1,901. Real property, £8,725. Pop., 3,073. Houses, 626. The Wrexham workhouse is here; and iron, lead, and coal works are carried on.—The chapelry bears the name of Bersham-Dreilincourt or Berse-Dreilincourt; and is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £90.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel and an endowed school.

BERSTED. See **BEARSTER**.

BERSTED (NORTH), a tything in South Bersted parish, Sussex.

BERSTED (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Chichester district, Sussex. The village stands 1 mile N of Begnor r. station, and 1 from the coast, and has a post-office under Begnor. The parish extends to the shore, and includes Begnor and the tythings of North Bersted and Shipney. Acres, 3,008. of which 152 are water. Real property, £15,469. Pop., 3,123. Houses, 623. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £214.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church was built in 1405; consists of chancel, nave, and aisles; has a tower with large buttresses, and an obtuse shingled spire; and contains a tomb of Sir R. Hotham, the founder of Begnor. The p. curacy of Begnor is a separate benefice.

BERT (THE). See **BIRT (THE)**.

BERTHLWYD, a hamlet in Llangathen parish, Carmarthen; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Llandiloafwr.

BERWICK, a district on the river Tweed and on the coast, in the extreme north of Northumberland. All of it, except the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, prior to the act of 1844, was a detached part of Durham. It comprehends the sub-district of Berwick-upon-Tweed, containing Berwick-upon-Tweed parish and Tweedmouth parochial chapelry; the sub-district of Northanshire, coterminate with the parish of Norham; and the sub-district of Islandshire, containing the parish of Holy Island, and the chapelries of Kyle and Ancroft. Acres, 57,975. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,513. Pop. in 1861, 21,862. Houses, 3,599. Marriages in 1866, 167; births, 677,—of which 61 were illegitimate; deaths, 491,—of which 161 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 873; births, 7,357; deaths, 4,386. The places of worship in 1851 were 19 of the Church of England, with 4,563 sittings; 2 of the Church of Scotland, with 768 s.; 3 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 1,320 s.; 6 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 3,910 s.; 1 of Independents, with 400 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 350 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 380 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 764 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 155 s.; and 1 undefined, with 60 s. The schools were 25

public day schools, with 2,534 scholars; 31 private day schools, with 1,281 s.; 34 Sunday schools, with 2,713 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 21 s. See **BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**.

BERWICK, a hamlet in Llanelly parish, Carmarthen, in the vicinity of Llanelly. Real property, £8,500,—of which £3,545 are in mines. Pop., 1,809. Houses, 346.

BERWICK, a village 4½ miles SE of Bridport, in Dorset.

BERWICK, a township in Aitcham parish, Salop; on the river Severn, 3½ miles ESE of Shrewsbury.

BERWICK, a village and a parish in Lewes district, Sussex. The village stands near the river Cuckmere, 1 mile S of a station of its own name on the South Coast railway, and 7 miles SE of Lewes. The parish comprises 1,097 acres; and its post-town is Alfriston, under Lewes. Real property, £1,591. Pop., 169. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £362.* Patron, J. Ellman, Esq. The church is good.

BERWICK-BASSETT, a parish in Marlborough district, Wilts; 6 miles S by E of Wootton-Bassett r. station, and 6½ NW of Marlborough. Post-town, Winterbourne-Bassett, under Swindon. Acres, 1,353. Real property, £1,643. Pop., 171. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united in 1866 with Winterbourne-Monkton, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of S.

BERWICK (GREAT AND LITTLE), a township in St. Mary-Shrewsbury parish, Salop; on the river Severn, 2 miles NW of Shrewsbury. Berwick House here is the seat of the Hon. H. W. Powys. Little Berwick is also a chapelry. Pop., 325. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £54. Patrons, the Earl of Tankerville and others. The church was repaired in 1859.

BERWICK-HALL. See **BARWICK-HALL**.

BERWICK-HILL, a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles S by W of Morpeth. Acres, 1,604. Pop., 93. Houses, 20.

BERWICK-IN-ELMET. See **BARWICK-IN-ELMET**.

BERWICK-IN-THE-BRAKES. See **BARWICK**, Norfolk.

BERWICK (LITTLE). See **BERWICK (GREAT AND LITTLE)**.

BERWICK-PRIOR. See **DERRICK-PRIOR**.

BERWICK-ST. JAMES, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Wiley, 2½ miles NNW of Wishford r. station, and 5½ WSW of Amesbury. Post-town, Winterbourne-Stoke, under Salisbury. Acres, 2,487. Real property, with Stapleford, £4,662. Pop., 252. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £54. Patron, Lord Ashburton. The church is early English, has a Norman doorway, and is very good.

BERWICK-ST. JOHN, a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts; at the source of the Ebber river, under White Sheet hills, near Cranborne Chase, 4½ miles S of Tisbury r. station, and 5½ E by S of Shaftesbury. It has a post-office under Salisbury. Acres, 3,669. Real property, with Alvediston and Tollard-Royal, £7,250. Pop., 499. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. Winkelsbury camp, or Vespasian's camp, on a lofty ridge in the SW, is an entrenchment of 12½ acres, encircled by a single ditch and by a rampart 39 feet high; and commands a very extensive view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £562. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is a cruciform structure of the time of Henry VII.; has a low, square, central, ornamented tower; was restored in 1861-2; and contains two ancient effigies of crusaders, and monuments of the Grove family and others. There is a Baptist chapel.

BERWICK-ST. LEONARD, a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts; 1 mile E of Hindon, and 2½ NNW of Tisbury r. station. Post-town, Hindon, under Salisbury. Acres, 970. Real property, with Hindon, Chickladra, and Fonthill-Gifford, £5,111. Pop., 40. Houses, 8. The property is divided among a few. Remains of the old manor-house, the seat of the Howes from 1629 to 1735, where the Prince of Orange slept in 1663 on his way to London, are now part of a suite of farm-buildings.

The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Sedghill, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £374. Patron, the Marquis of Westminster. The church was recently restored.

BERWICK-SALOME. See **BERRICK-SALOME**.

BERWICK-STREET. See **WESTMINSTER**.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Berwick, Northumberland. The town stands on the left bank of the Tweed, adjacent to the junction of the Northeastern and the North British railways, 64 miles by road, and 67½ by railway, N by W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Its site is a gentle declivity, sloping to the river, about ¼ a mile from the sea. A tract of about 8 square miles around it, and including it, was formerly a peculiar jurisdiction, neither in England nor in Scotland; but, by a recent act, was incorporated with Northumberland. The environs are diversified and beautiful; present picturesque views, especially along the Tweed and on the coast; and comprise charming walks and drives.

The town dates from ancient times, but comes obscurely into record, and probably was founded by the Saxon kings of Northumbria. It was taken, in 880, by Gregory of Scotland; given, in 1020, by the Cospatrick to Malcolm IV.; and figured, in the early part of next century, as a place of mark, the capital of Lothian, and one of the first four royal boroughs of Scotland. It was taken from the Scots, in 1174, by Henry II.; restored to them by Richard I.; ravaged by King John; taken, in 1272, by Edward I., who crowned Baliol at it in 1292; taken again, in 1295, by Edward, and made his capital of Scotland; retaken, in 1297, by the Scots under Wallace, while its castle remained with the English; made the scene, in 1305, of the exposure of half of the body of the executed Wallace; the place, in 1310, of the winter residence of Edward II. and his queen; the place, in 1314, of the mustering of the English army before the battle of Bannockburn; taken again, in 1318, by the Scots under Bruce; retaken, in 1333, by the English after the battle of Halidon Hill; surprised and recaptured, in 1353, by the Scots; recaptured, next year, by the English; surprised again, in 1377, by seven Scotchmen, and held eight days against 7,000 archers and 3,000 cavalry; recovered by the Percys, and used by them, in 1406, against the Crown; taken promptly from them through the astounding effect of cannon shot, the first ever fired in England; attempted, in 1422, by the Scots; ceded to them, in 1461, by Margaret of Anjou, after the battle of Towton; re-ceded, in 1482, to the English; and declared, in 1551, a neutral territory, independent of both England and Scotland. It was visited, in 1603, by James I. on his way to England; in 1633 and 1639, by Charles I.; and taken, in 1648, by Cromwell.

Many fortifications, at different periods, were raised round the town; and the latest walls, together with small portions of more ancient works, are still standing. The original walls comprehended a circuit of nearly 2½ miles, and included the present suburb of Castlegate; and a tower belonging to them, used as a watch-tower, with commanding outlook on the surrounding country, and called the Bell-tower, still exists. The present walls comprehend a circuit of about 1½ mile; were built in the time of Elizabeth; and consist of a broad rampart, formed of earth, faced with masonry, and defended on the land sides by five bastions; but they were dismantled in 1822, and are now disposed in a pleasant promenade. The castle or citadel stood contiguous on the W, on high ground sloping precipitously to the Tweed; it dates from the same remote times as the town; long possessed much military strength; went into disrepair in the time of Elizabeth; contributed much building material for the town in the time of Cromwell; and has now all disappeared except the dilapidated exterior western wall. The Countess of Buchan was shut up in it, in a wicker cage, four years, by Edward I., for putting the crown on the head of Robert Bruce at his coronation.

The town presents a mixed appearance of the ancient and the modern. Two chief lines of street intersect it, the one from N to S, the other from E to W, and divide

it into four nearly equal parts. The town-hall, at the foot of High-street, was built about 1755 by Dodd; and has a tetrastyle Doric portico, and a steeple 150 feet high. The jail, on the E. side of Wallace-green, was built in 1842, at a cost of £8,000; is in the Tudor style; and has capacity for 16 male and 7 female prisoners. The corn exchange was built in 1853, at a cost of about £5,000. The barracks were built in 1719, and enclose a quadrangle of 217 feet by 121. The railway station occupies the site of the castle; is a castellated structure 190 feet long; and has all its offices on the east side. The railway viaduct over the Tweed is 216 feet long; has twenty-eight semicircular arches, each 60 feet in span; is 134 feet high, from foundation to roadway; and commands a superb view. The carriage bridge was built in 1699-1694; is 924 feet long, but only 17 feet wide; and has 15 arches, gradually diminishing in span. The harbour-pier was constructed in 1810, at a cost of £40,000; runs nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile into the sea; and is crowned at the end by two fixed lights, the upper one bright, 44 feet high, and seen 11 miles off;—the lower one red, and seen when the bar has 10 feet water. The parish church was built in the time of Cromwell, on the site of a previous edifice in which David Bruce was married to the sister of Edward III.; was restored and enlarged in 1855, and is a plain neat structure, without a tower. St. Mary's church was built in 1853. A recently erected United Presbyterian church is a handsome edifice. There are eleven other places of worship; a national grammar school, with endowed income of £159; a school, with £106; a freemen's academy; other public schools; a dispensary; a workhouse, altered and enlarged; assembly-rooms, in which concerts, &c. are held; and a public subscription library. A nunnery was founded by David I., a friary in 1270, and a priory at some other period; but all have disappeared.

The town has a head post-office; of the name of Berwick, a telegraph station, four banking-offices, and four chief inns; and it publishes three weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and a fair on the last Friday of May. Iron-working, the trades connected with a seaport, and various kinds of manufacture on a small scale, are carried on. The adjacent fisheries were once worth £15,000 a-year; but have decreased in value to £4,000. The town is a head port; and has Alnmouth, Budle, and Holy Island as sub-ports. The harbour is rocky, and suffers much from a shifting bar, but has good anchorage within. The vessels belonging to the port at the commencement of 1863 were 14 small ones, of aggregate 562 tons, and 16 larger ones, of aggregate 1,657 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1857, from the colonies and foreign countries, were 31 British, of aggregate 5,560 tons, and 57 foreign, of aggregate 8,862 tons; and those which entered coastwise were 372 sailing vessels, of aggregate 19,762 tons. The customs, in the same year, amounted to £26,179. The chief imports are timber, iron, bones, hemp, and tallow; and the chief exports, corn, wool, salmon, and provisions. The town held various charters amid its shifting fortunes; but became permanently incorporated by charter of James VI., and now, as a borough, both municipal and parliamentary, includes also the rural parts of its own parish, and the townships of Tweedmouth and Spittal on the right bank of the Tweed. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and it sends two members to parliament. Acres, as a borough, 8,767. Direct taxes in 1857, £5,755. Electors, in 1863, 816. Pop., as a borough, in 1841, 12,689; in 1861, 13,265. Houses, 1,833. Stevenson, the writer on commerce, was a native.

The parish comprises 5,606 acres of land and 589 of water. Rated property, £33,541. Pop., 8,613. Houses, 1,249. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £383.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. St. Mary's is a separate benefice, a vicarage of the value of £150, also in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.—The sub-district comprises all the borough together with Ork township. Acres, 11,835. Pop., 14,627. Houses, 2,635.

BERWYN, a station on the Ruabon and Corwen railway; 3 miles W of Llangollen.

BERWYN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Merioneth and Montgomery. It begins near Berwyn r. station, and extends 20 miles south-westward to the sources of the rivers Dae and Dyfi. A summit at its north-eastern extremity, Mocl Fera, has an altitude of 2,108 feet above the level of the sea; another, 4 miles SW of this, Cader-Ferwyn, has an altitude of 2,563 feet; and two others, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 4 miles SW of the road-pass from Bala to Llanfyllin, have altitudes of 2,027 and 2,104 feet.

BERWYN RIVER, a streamlet of Cardigan. It issues from Llyn-Berwyn, the "Verwin's rushie lin" of Drayton; and runs about 6 miles south-westward, along a romantic mountain vale, to the Teifi, a little below Tregaron.

BESCABY, an extra-parochial tract in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Melton-Mowbray. Pop., 26. Houses, 4.

BESCAR LANE, a station on the Southport and Manchester railway, 4 miles ESE of Southport, Lancashire.

BESCOT, a station on the South Staffordshire railway, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Walsall. Bescot Hall, in the vicinity, is an old moated edifice, on the site of an ancient seat of the Hillarys and the Mountforts; and commands a fine view.

BESFORD, a township in Shawbury parish, Salop; near the river Roden, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wem. Acres, 1,310. Pop., 167.

BESFORD, a chapelry in St. Andrew-Pershore parish, Worcester, on the river Avon and on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 2 miles WSW of Pershore. Post-town, Pershore. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £2,025. Pop., 164. Houses, 34. Besford Court here is the seat of Sir T. G. S. Sebright, Bart. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Andrew-Pershore, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is old, and has a tower.

BESKABY. See BESCABY.

BESKERTHORPE. See BISCATHORPE.

BESSECAR, a hamlet in Cantley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Doncaster.

BESSELS-GREEN, a hamlet in Orpington parish, Kent. Here is a Baptist chapel.

BESSELSLEIGH, a parish in Abingdon district, Berks; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Abingdon r. station. Post-town, Abingdon. Acres, 893. Real property, £950. Pop., 92. Houses, 22. The manor belonged anciently to the Leighs; passed by marriage to the Besills or Besels; passed again by marriage to the Fettiplace; was purchased by William Lenthall, Esq., speaker of the Long Parliament; and belongs now to his descendants. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £280.* Patron, K. J. W. Lenthall, Esq. The church is a small building, with chancel and belfry.

BESSIE'S COVE, a romantic rocky recess, on the S coast of Cornwall; a little E of Cudden point, 7 miles ESE of Penzance. A precipice flanks it pierced with caves, and crowned by an abode of fishermen.

BESSINGBY, a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hull and Scarborough railway, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bridlington. Post-town, Bridlington, under Hull. Acres, 1,280. Real property, £2,275. Pop., 70. Houses, 12. The manor-house is an old brick building in the form of the letter L. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £59. Patron, H. Hulson, Esq. The church was built in 1766, and has an ancient font.

BESSINGHAM, or BASSINGHAM, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cromer, and 15 east of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Cromer, under Norwich. Acres, 514. Real property, £856. Pop., 153. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £181. Patron, F. E. Arden, Esq. The church has a round tower, but is bad. The manor-vault, near it, is a fosse-girt tumulus of about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre.

BESTHORPE, a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; on the Roman road and the Norfolk railway, 1 mile E of Attleborough. Post-town, Attleborough. Acres, 2,194.

Real property, £3,966. Pop., 554. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £250. Patron, the Earl of Winterton. The church is good.

BESTHORPE, a township-chapelry in South Scarle parish, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 2½ miles E by N of Carlton r. station, and 7 N by E of Newark-upon-Trent. It has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 510. Real property, £2,475. Pop., 338. Houses, 65. The property is subdivided. Besthorpe Hall was built in the time of James I., and has a pointed roof and a tower. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of South Scarle, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is good; and there are Independent and Methodist chapels, a free school, and charities £9.

BESTWOOD HALL, a farm-house 4½ miles N of Nottingham; on a tract of 3,700 acres, once a royal domain and deer-park, but now under cultivation.

BESWICK, an extra-parochial tract in Manchester borough, Lancashire; 1 mile NE of the Manchester and Sheffield railway depôt. Acres, 60. Real property, £2,280. Pop., 881. Houses, 171. See BRADFORD and MANCHESTER.

BESWICK, a township-chapelry in Kilnwick parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile NW of Lockington r. station, and 6½ N by W of Beverley. It includes the hamlet of Wilfholme; and has a post-office under Beverley. Acres, 1,593. Real property, £2,286. Pop., 252. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £65. Patron, the Master of Archbishop Holgate's grammar-school. The church is good.

BETCHCOTT, a township in Smethcott parish, Salop. **BETCHFON**, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; 2 miles SE of Sandbach. Acres, 2,594. Real property, £6,722. Pop., 798. Houses, 152. There are extensive salt-works and a Methodist chapel.

BETCHWORTH, a village and a parish in Reigate district, Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, ½ of a mile S of the Reigate and Reading railway, and 2½ miles W by S of Reigate; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Reigate. The parish includes also the village of Brockham. Acres, 3,726. Real property, £7,196. Pop., 1,389. Houses, 264. The property is divided among a few. Betchworth Park, with the manor of West Betchworth, belonged to Lord Maltravers, who was made Earl Marshal by Richard II.; passed by marriage, in 1427, to Sir Thomas Brown; went by purchase, in 1690, to Abraham Tucker, author of "the Light of Nature," who lived and died here; and is now united to Deepdene Park, the property of the family of Hope. It contains a noble avenue of chestnuts and limes, nearly 1,000 feet long; contains also some shapeless ruins of Betchworth Castle, which was fortified and embattled by Sir Thomas Brown. Broome House, adjacent to the railway station, is the seat of Sir Benjamin Brodie. Brockham Lodge, in the neighbourhood of Brockham, is the seat of Mr. W. Bennet; and was the residence of Captain Morris, the song-writer, who preferred the "sweet shady side of Pall Mall" to the woods of Betchworth. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £290.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. The church was renovated and much altered in 1850; retains some interesting ancient parts, Norman and perpendicular; and has on the chancel floor a fine brass of W. Wardsworth, vicar, 1533. Brockham-Green vicarage is a separate benefice. There are an Independent chapel, and 275 of charities.

BETHANIA, a locality 2½ miles from Festiniog, in Merioneth; with a post-office under Carnarvon.

BETHEL, a locality 5½ miles W of Llangefni, in Anglesey; with a post-office under Bangor.

BETHELKING. See BALKING.

BETHERSDEN, a village and a parish in West Ashford district, Kent. The village stands 2 miles S of Pluckley r. station, and 5½ WSW of Ashford; and has a post-office under Staplehurst, and a fair on 31 July. The parish comprises 6,345 acres. Real property, £5,127. Pop., 1,124. Houses, 237. The property is much subdivided.

The manor belonged to the Grensteads; and passed to the Lovelaces. A marble here, now little worked, and consisting almost wholly of minute freshwater shells, was formerly in great request for monumental sculptures and the decoration of cathedrals. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £165.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is of Tudor date, and in good condition. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and an education charity.

BETHESDA, a village in Llandwrog parish, Carnarvonshire; on the coast, 5 miles SW of Carnarvon.

BETHSDA, a hamlet in Llanllechid parish, Carnarvon; 4½ miles SE of Bangor. It has a post-office under Bangor; and has recently become populous in connexion with the neighbouring slate-quarries.

BETHGELERT. See BEDDGELERT.

BETHNAL GREEN, a part of Tower-Hamlets borough, London; on the Eastern Counties railway, 2 miles NE by E of St. Paul's. It was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Stepney; but was constituted a separate parish in 1743; and is now also a registration district. It lies within the postal town delivery; and has receiving-houses in Green-street and in Bethnal-Green-road. Acres, 760. Real property, £166,220. Pop. in 1841, 74,088; in 1861, 105,101. Houses, 14,731. Part is densely edificed; part consists of airy streets; and part is variously brick-land, market-garden, open field, and a portion of Victoria Park. The whole, as a parish, is cut into four divisions, and as a district into four sub-districts, called Town, Church, Green, and Hackney-Road. The inhabitants are chiefly journeymen-silkweavers, who work in their own houses for the master-weavers in Spitalfields. The Columbia Buildings are a fine group of industrial dwellings and grand quadrangular market, with a massive tower, erected in 1864-9 by Miss Coutts. Bonner's-Fields, in the E, were one of the assembling-places of the Chartist rioters of 1848; took their name from an old mansion removed in 1851, said to have been the palace of Bishop Bonner. Pepys, in his diary, 26th June 1663, records going to Sir W. Rider's house, at Bethnal-Green, and says that the house "was built by the Blind Beggar so much talked of and sung in ballads;" and this "beggar" is said to have been the son of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in the time of Henry III. Sir T. Gresham resided in Bethnal-Green; and Ainsworth, the lexicographer, kept a school in it. The parish church is a plain brick structure, built in 1746. Another church, a handsome Grecian edifice, with a tower, was built in 1828, at a cost of £17,639; another, with traceried window and a good tower, was built in 1864; and ten others were built in 1840-50. The parochial living is a rectory, and each of the others is a vicarage in the diocese of London. The patron of all is the Bishop. Value of the rectory, £500; * of St. James the Great, £400; * of St. Paul, £200; of each of the others, £300* or £300. The Jews' Episcopal chapel, attached to the London society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, also is a separate charge. Value, £300.* Patrons, Trustees. An Independent chapel was built in 1866, at a cost of £3,000. The total places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 14,851 sittings; 14 of Independents, with 4,085 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,637 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 250 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,060 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 259 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 200 s.; and 2 mixed and undefined, with 280 s. The schools were 35 public day schools, with 8,237 scholars; 92 private day schools, with 2,277 s.; 39 Sunday schools, with 9,786 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 48 s. One public school, together with an almshouse, has an endowed income of £308; and another has £157. There are four almshouses and a lunatic asylum, the latter founded before 1570; and the charities altogether have a yearly value of £560. The work-house stood formerly in the Town sub-district, but is now in the Green sub-district. Poor-rates in 1869, £23,461. Marriages in 1866, 2,099; births, 4,881,—of which 119 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,840,—of which

1,900 were at ages under 5 years, and 36 at ages above 65 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 14,671; births, 27,723; deaths, 21,738.

BETLEY, a village and a parish in Newcastle-under-Lyme district, Stafford. The village stands on the verge of the county, near the Northwestern railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Mabley station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW by W of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It has a post-office under Crewe, and fairs on 30 April, 31 July, and 29 Oct.; and was once a market-town. It consists of one wide street; and is a pleasant, healthy place. The parish comprises 1,435 acres, Real property, £3,934. Pop., 850. Houses, 184. Betley Mere, a fine lake near the village, belongs to the Earl of Wilton; Betley Court, an elegant mansion, is the seat of Francis Twenlow, Esq.; and Betley Hall, a fine old residence, is the seat of George Tollett, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, G. Tollett, Esq. The church consists of nave, chancel, and tower,—the nave ancient, the chancel built in 1610, the tower in 1713; and contains neat mural monuments of the Egertons and the Tolletts. There are Wesleyan chapel, and charities £15.

BETESHANGER. See **BETESHANGER**.

BETSOME, a hamlet in Southfleet parish, Kent; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Gravesend. Pop., 188.

BETTERTON, a tything in East Lockinge parish, Berks; near the Berks and Wilts canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE by E of Wantage. Pop., 17.

BETTESHANGER, or **BETSHANGER**, a parish in Eastr district, Kent; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Sandwich r. station, and 4 W of Deal. Post-town, Northbourne, under Deal. Acres, 397. Real property, £1,700. Pop., 43. Houses, 6. Betteshanger Park belonged formerly to the Bors family, and belongs now to Sir Walter James, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £166. Patron, Sir W. C. James, Bart. The church is Norman, and has been restored.

BETTISCOMBE, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; 5 miles W of Beaminster, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Bridport r. station. Post-town, Broadwinser, under Bridport. Acres, 667. Real property, with Pilsdon, £1,796. Pop., 76. Houses, 12. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £180.* Patron, R. B. Sheridan, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1862, and in the early perpendicular style.

BETTISFIELD, a township in Hammer parish, Flint; with a station on the Cambrian railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Ellesmere. It has a post-office under Whitechurch. Acres, 2,234. Real property, £2,961. Pop., 361. Houses, 71. Bettisfield Hall is a seat of Sir John Hammer, Bart., the descendant of Speaker Hammer of Queen Anne's time, the editor of Shakespeare.

BETTON, a township and a chapelry in St. Chad parish, Salop; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Shrewsbury. The township is a conjoint one, bearing the name of Betton and Aikmere. Pop., 48. The chapelry is called Betton-Strange. Acres and pop., returned with the parish. Rated property, £1,050. The property is divided among a few. Betton-Strange House is the seat of G. Scott, Esq.; and Betton Hall, the seat of the Norcops. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patron, G. Scott, Esq. The church is good.

BETTWS, an ancient British topographical name, signifying variously a station, a subalternate chapel, and a pleasant place between hill and vale.

BETTWS, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the Crumlin canal, near the Avon-lloyd railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Newport. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,122. Real property, £1,236. Pop., 84. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy annexed to St. Woollass-Newport, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is bad.

BETTWS, a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan; on the river Ogmore, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Bridgend r. station. Post-town, Bridgend. Acres, 5,056. Real property, £1,357. Pop., 371. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. Coal is worked. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Newcastle, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is good. There is a Uni-

tarian chapel. Dr. Price, the nonconformist divine, was a native.

BETTWS, a parish in Llandilefawr district, Carmarthen; 3 miles SSE of Llandeibie r. station, and 8 S of Llandilefawr. Post-town, Cross Inn, under Llanelli. Acres, 6,465. Real property, £3,644,—of which £750 are in mines. Pop., 1,547. Houses, 320. The surface is hilly, and includes the Bettws mountains, which are an offshoot of the Black mountains. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £95. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

BETTWS, a township in Llanfawr parish, Merioneth; in the vale of Eiddinion, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Bala. Pop., 232. Fairs are held on 16 March, 22 June, 12 Aug., 16 Sept., and 12 Dec. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

BETTWS, or **BETTWS-CEDEWEN**, a village and a parish in Newtown district, Montgomery. The village is in Ucheldre township; and stands on the river Bechna, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles above its influx to the Severn, and $\frac{1}{4}$ N by E of Newtown r. station. The parish includes the townships of Ucheldre, Dolforwyn, Garthgellin, and Llanitbeon; and its post-town is Newtown, Montgomery. Acres, 5,305. Real property, £4,619. Pop., 730. Houses, 146. The property is divided among a few. The surface is undulating and upland; and part of it is pretty fertile. Gregynog was the seat of the Blayneys. A ruined ancient castle in Dolforwyn township is conjectured to have been built by the British in the time of the Romans; and the name of it, the latter part of which signifies "a maiden," is said to have suggested to Leland and Milton the tale of "the Maiden Sabrina." Some curiously wrought brazen and earthen vessels have been found near the castle. A vast hill-camp, called Pen-y-Gaer, is in the neighbourhood of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £211.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church belonged to a Cistercian nunnery, founded in the 13th century; has a tower built, in 1531, by John of Meredith; and contains a monument to him. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists, and charities £24.

BETTWS, or **BETTWS-Y-CRWYN**, a parish in the district of Knighton and county of Salop; on the river Teme and on Offa's Dyke, adjacent to Wales, 8 miles NW of Knighton r. station, and 10 SE of Newtown. It contains the townships of Rugantine and Trebredir, and part of the township of Kereencalaneg; and its post-town is Knighton. Acres, 8,664. Real property, £3,065. Pop., 520. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The surface is upland, and includes a range called the Bettws hills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £57. Patron, Earl Powis. The church is tolerable.

BETTWS-ABERGELE, or **BETTWS-YN-RHOS**, a hamlet and a parish in St. Asaph district, Denbigh. The hamlet stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Abergelle r. station, and 9 W of St. Asaph; has a post-office, of the name of Bettws-Abergelle, under Rhyl; and is occasionally a seat of petty sessions. The parish includes the townships of Beniarth, Bodlyman, Cileon, Denhefnryn, Muesgwig, Tai, Trellan, and Trofath. Acres, 6,262. Real property, £3,720. Pop., 835. Houses, 193. The property is divided among a few. The surface lies high; is to a great extent uncultivated; and commands, from some points, grand views of the coast and the sea. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £399.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good. There are four dissenting chapels, and an endowed school with £44 a-year.

BETTWS-BLEDDRWS, a parish in Lampeter district, Cardigan; with a station on the Manchester and Milford railway, 3 miles NNE of Lampeter. Post-town, Lampeter, under Carmarthen. Acres, 2,216. Real property, £1,123. Pop., 222. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £143.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church has a tower and spire, and is good. There are chapels for Baptists and Calvinists.

Methodists. David ap Gwylin, who flourished in the middle of the 14th century, and whose writings were published in 1789, and have mainly contributed to fix the modern literary dialect of Wales, was a native.

BETTWS-CEDEWEN. See **BETTWS**, Montgomery.

BETTWS-CLYRO, or **CAPEL-BETTWS**, a chapelry in Clyro parish, Radnor; on the river Wye, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Hay r. station. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Real property, £1,853. Pop., 183. Houses, 33. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Clyro, in the diocese of St. David's.

BETTWS-DISSERTH, a parochial chapelry in the district of Builth and county of Radnor; on the river Ewyr, 7 miles SW of New Radnor, and 12 W of Kington r. station. Post-town, New Radnor. Acres, 1,885. Real property, £810. Pop., 130. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Dissert, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is excellent.

BETTWS-EVAN, or **BETTWS-JEUAN**, a hamlet and a parish in Newcastle-in-Emlyn district, Cardigan. The hamlet stands on elevated ground, midway between Cardigan bay and the river Teifi, 5 miles N by W of Newcastle-in-Emlyn r. station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Llynchel; and its post-town is Newcastle-in-Emlyn, under Carmarthen. Acres, 2,640. Real property, £1,537. Pop., 419. Houses, 101. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Penbryn, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is good.

BETTWS-GARMON, a hamlet and a parish in the district and county of Carnarvon. The hamlet stands on an eminence, adjacent to the rivulet Gwrfai, amid grand scenery of crag and lake and mountain, 3 miles ESE of Griffith's Craig r. station, and 5 SE of Carnarvon; and it has fairs on 15 May and 3 Dec. The parish comprises 2,759 acres; and its post-town is Carnarvon. Real property, £749. Pop., 94. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. The surface is largely mountainous; and lies immediately W of Snowdon. Green pastures below the hamlet contrast finely with bold crags and rugged heights above. A spring on the hill-side, called St. Garmon's well, about a mile W of the hamlet, has considerable medicinal repute. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £90. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good.

BETTWS-GWERIL-GOCH, a hamlet and a parish in Corwen district, Merioneth. The hamlet stands near the river Alwen, 4 miles NW of Corwen r. station; and has a post-office under Corwen. The parish comprises 2,650 acres. Real property, £695. Pop., 242. Houses, 59. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £124. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is early English, and tolerable.

BETTWS-JEUAN. See **BETTWS-EVAN**.

BETTWS-LEIKI, or **BETTWS-LLEUCE**, a parochial chapelry in Tregaron district, Cardigan; on the river Ayron, 5 miles WSW of Tregaron r. station, and 18 NW of Llandovery. Post-town, Llandewy-Brevi, under Carmarthen. Acres, 2,312. Real property, £2,393. Pop., 349. Houses, 72. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £50. Patron, the incumbent of Llandewy-Brevi. The church needs repair.

BETTWS-NEWYDD, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; near the river Usk, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Nantyderry r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ N by W of Usk. It has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 1,122. Real property, £1,057. Pop., 129. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanarth, in the diocese of Llandaff. The church is bad.

BETTWS-PENPONT. See **PENPONT**.

BETTWS-Y-COED, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Llaerwst and county of Carnarvon. The village stands at the terminus of the Llaerwst railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Llaerwst; has a post-office under Llaerwst, a r. station with telegraph, and an

inn; and is a resort of anglers and artists. A curious picturesque bridge, called Pont-y-Pain, spans the Llugwy here, over a cataract which is notable as a salmon-leap. The parish comprises 3,537 acres. Real property, £1,417. Pop., 509. Houses, 103. The property is all in one estate. Some fine scenery, with several good waterfalls, occurs in the vales and on the hills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £101. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is ancient and good; and contains a monument of Gryffydd, grandnephew of the last Llewelyn. There are an Independent chapel and a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.—The sub-district comprises four parishes and part of another. Acres, 35,113. Pop., 2,735. Houses, 553.

BETTWS-Y-CRWYNN. See **BETTWS**, Salop.

BETTWS-YN-RHOS. See **BETTWS-ABERGELF**.

BEULAH, a locality 9 miles from Builth in Breconshire; with a post-office under Builth.

BEULAH SPA, a mineral well 2 miles ENE of Mitcham, in Surrey. Its water somewhat resembles that of Epsom, and was once in high repute; but buildings which were raised in connection with it went into decay; and the site was advertised for sale in 1857.

BEULT (THE). See **BEALE (THE)**.

BEVERCOATES, a parish in East Retford district, Notts; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NW of Tuxford, and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Tuxford r. station. Post-town, Tuxford, under Newark. Acres, 790. Real property, £799. Pop., 43. Houses, 7. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of West Markham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is in ruins.

BEVERE, an island in the Severn, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles N of Worcester. It is supposed to have been a resort of beavers; was a retreat of the inhabitants of Worcester during the plague of 1637; and is now a good and favourite bathing-place. It contains a mansion; commands a fine view of the Abberley and the Malvern hills; and has a post-office, of the name of Bevere-Green, under Worcester.

BEVERLEY, a town, four parishes, a sub-district, and a district in E. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the Hull and Scarborough railway, at the E foot of the Wolds, about a mile W of Hull river, $\frac{8}{10}$ miles NNW of Hull. The country to the E is flat; but the parts adjacent are fertile and well-wooded. All was anciently swampy; then covered with forest; then cleared for fuel and for cultivation. Lakes frequented by beavers, in the swampy epoch, are supposed by many to have given rise to the name Beverley in the form of Bever Lac. The town, however, may possibly have been the Petonaria of Ptolemy, with Roman origin, dating from the second century; and it was known to the Saxons as Beoforic and Beverloga. John, Archbishop of York, commonly called St. John of Beverley, founded a monastery at it in 700, and died and was buried here in 721. The Danes destroyed the monastery in 867. King Athelstane, after his great victory of Brunanburgh in 938, found the church of the monastery partly restored; richly endowed and extended it, as a collegiate church or minster; and gave it the right of sanctuary for a mile round the town, marked by four stone crosses, set up at the principal approaches. William the Conqueror, in 1069, encamped in the neighbourhood, and issued strict orders to his army to respect the property of the church. The principal part of the town, together with the church, was destroyed by fire in 1186. Edward I., during his wars against Scotland, in 1299-1316, frequently visited Beverley, and carried the standard of St. John at the head of his army. Henry IV. visited the town in 1399; Edward IV. marched through it in 1471; and Charles I. alternately took post in it and was dislodged in 1639 and 1642. The town early acquired a right of prize and toll over the shipping of the Humber; and, in later times, it struggled hard against the transfer of that right to the rising port of Hull. Many a legend exists respecting alleged miracles, in the old times, in the minster; and a monkish pretence runs through old history that the standard of St. John, together with the standards of St. Peter of York and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, had much to do with the vic-

stories of the English arms. An old ballad, speaking of the battle of the "Standard" in 1178, and putting a speech into the mouth of the Scottish king, says,—

"The holy cross,
That shines as bright as day,
Around it hung the sacred banners
Of many a blessed saint;
St. Peter and John of Beverley,
And St. Wilfrid there they paint.
'Oh bad I but you holy rood,
That there so bright doth show,
I would not care for you English host,
Nor the worst that they could do.'"

The town consists of several streets, and is well built. The principal street is nearly a mile long, and terminates in an ancient gateway, called the North Bar. The guild hall is a handsome edifice, new-fronted in 1832; and contains apartments for the corporation and for sessions. The county house-of-correction was erected at a cost of £42,000, and afterwards enlarged; and contains accommodation for 166 male and 21 female prisoners. The market cross is a modern erection, more curious than useful. There are also a corn-exchange and assembly-rooms. One of Athelstane's crosses still stands on an eminence to the N. There were anciently a monastery of black friars, a monastery of grey friars, and an establishment of knights-hospitallers; and two gateways of the first may still be seen on the NE of the minster. There are a grammar-school with eight scholarships at Cambridge, and a library; a blue-coat school; a mechanics' institution; a dispensary; three hospitals, for 6, 12, and 82 widows; a work-house, and almshouses. The charities amount annually to £3,325; of which £1,559 are minster estates. The parish churches of St. Martin and St. Nicholas are extinct; and there are now the parish churches of St. Mary and St. John, a handsome chapel of ease erected in 1841, eight dissenting chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel. St. Mary's church is cruciform, with a central tower; was originally Norman and early English, but now exhibits early decorated and perpendicular additions; has a very fine seven-light west window, between two beautiful octagonal pierced turrets; and contains an octagonal font of 1539, and some interesting monuments. A resolution was taken in 1859 to restore this edifice, and was carried out in 1865. St. John's church, or the minster, as it now stands, is supposed to have been completed in the early part of the reign of Henry III. It consists of nave, choir, presbytery, transepts, central lantern, and two western towers; and is altogether 332 feet long. It shows a mixture of styles; yet is considered equal in purity of composition, correctness of detail, and elegance of execution, to any of the great English cathedrals. Mr. Rickman says: "The north porch of Beverley minster is, as a panelled front, perhaps unequalled. The door has a double canopy, the inner an ogive, and the outer a triangle, with beautiful crockets and tracery, and is flanked by fine buttresses breaking into niches, and the space above the canopy to the cornice is panelled; the battlement is composed of rich niches, and the buttresses crowned by a group of four pinnacles." Of perpendicular fronts the same author says, "By far the finest is that of Beverley minster. What the west front of York is to the decorated style, this is to the perpendicular, with this addition, that in this front nothing but one style is seen; all is harmonious. Like York minster, it consists of a very large west window to the nave, and two towers for the end of the aisles. This window is of nine lights, and the tower windows of three lights. The windows in the tower correspond in range nearly with those of the aisles and clerestory windows of the nave; the upper windows of the tower are belfry windows. Each tower has four large and eight small pinnacles, and a very beautiful battlement. The whole front is panelled, and the buttresses, which have a very bold projection, are ornamented with various tiers of niche-work, of excellent composition, and most delicate execution. The doors are uncommonly rich, and have

the hanging feathered ornament; the canopy of the great centre door runs up above the sill of the window, and stands free in the centre light with a very fine effect. The gable has a real tympanum, which is filled with fine tracery. The east front is fine, but mixed with early English." The chief monuments are a magnificent altar-tomb of Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland; an altar-tomb of George Percy, grandson of Hotspur; a splendid altar-tomb of two daughters of Earl Puch, called the "Maiden Tomb;" and a monument to Major General Bowes, who fell at the assault of one of the forts of Salamanca.

Beverley has a head post-office, a telegraph station, four banking-offices, and two chief inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; a fortnightly cattle market, on Wednesday; fairs, four times a year; and races on the Hurn pastures, in June. Waggon, carts, carriages, agricultural implements, artificial manures, whiting, and leather are manufactured in large establishments. A canal goes to the river Hull. Beverley is a seat of quarter sessions, the place of election for the east riding, and the head-quarters of the east riding militia. The town sent two members to parliament once in the time of Edward I.; received a charter from Elizabeth; and has sent two members to parliament from her time until now. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The municipal borough consists of the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, and St. Nicholas; while the parliamentary borough includes also the greater part of the parish of St. John. Acres of the m. borough, 2,228; of the p. borough, 9,163. Direct taxes in 1857, £6,517. Electors in 1868, 1,474. Pop. of the m. borough in 1841, 7,574; in 1861, 9,654. Houses, 2,156. Pop. of the p. borough in 1841, 8,671; in 1861, 10,863. Houses, 2,403. Beverley gives the title of Earl to the Percys; and it numbers among its distinguished natives Alfred, the ancient biographer, eight archbishops of York, Alcock and Fisher, bishops of Rochester, Green, bishop of Lincoln, Julia Parloe, author of the "City of the Sultan," and Mary Woolstonecroft or Godwin.

St. Mary's parish comprises 570 acres. Real property, £12,648. Pop., 3,331. Houses, 831. St. Martin's parish comprises 760 acres. Real property, £10,509. Pop., 4,413. Houses, 938. St. Nicholas' parish comprises 898 acres. Real property, £5,526. Pop., 1,410. Houses, 337. St. John's parish includes the townships of Theame, Weel, Molescroft, Storkhill and Sandholme, Woodmansey-with-Beverley Parks, and Tickton-with-Hull-bridge within the borough, and the township of Eskbe and part of the township of Aike, without the borough. Acres, 8,280. Real property, £17,903. Pop., 1,315. Houses, 261. St. Mary's is a vicarage, St. Nicholas' a rectory, and St. Martin's and St. John's vicarages, in the diocese of York. St. Mary and St. Nicholas form one living, of the value of £289,* in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. St. John and St. Martin, with Tickton chapel, form also one living, of the value of £420,* in the gift of Simeon's Trustees. The sub-district comprises the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, Bishop-Burton, Cherry-Burton, Walkington, and Skidby, most of the parish of St. John, and part of the parish of Rowley. Acres, 24,639. Pop., 13,007. Houses, 2,554. The district comprehends also the sub-district of South Cave, containing the parishes of Newbald and Brantingham, and parts of the parishes of South Cave, Elloughton, and Rowley; the sub-district of Leven, containing the parishes of Routh and Wawne, and part of the parish of Leven; and the sub-district of Lockington, containing the parishes of Lockington, Etton, South Dalton, Holm-on-the-Wolds, Lund, Scarborough, and Leckonfield-with-Arram, and parts of the parishes of Kilawick and St. John. Acres, 78,434. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,621. Pop. in 1861, 21,029. Houses, 4,450. Marriages in 1866, 169; births, 661,—of which 52 were illegitimate; deaths, 387,—of which 133 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,547; births, 6,507; deaths, 3,384. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the

Church of England, with 7,475 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,068 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,090 s.; 20 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,655 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,407 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 63 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,894 scholars; 39 private day schools, with 994 s.; and 36 Sunday schools, with 2,456 s.

BEVERLEY AND BARNSTON CUT, a great drain along the low flat country of E. R. Yorkshire; from the Hull river, in the vicinity of Hull, north-north-westward to the vicinity of Beverley, and thence northward and north-eastward to the sea at Barnston. Its length, irrespective of branches, is 24 miles.

BEVERLEY PARKS. See **WOODMANSEY**.

BEVERSBROOK, a tything in Calne and Hillmorton parishes, Wilts; 2 miles NE of Calne.

BEVERSTONE, a village and a parish in Tetbury district, Gloucester. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Tetbury, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Brimscomb r. station; and has a post-office under Stroud. The parish comprises 2,360 acres. Real property, £2,818. Pop., 170. Houses, 34. The property is not much divided. A castle was erected here, in the time of Edward III., by Thomas, Lord Berkeley; was repeatedly besieged, and finally taken and burned, in the parliamentary wars; and is now a mass of ruin. Roofing-stone is quarried. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Kingscote, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £590.* Patron, the Crown. The church is a small ancient edifice of nave and chancel, and has a stone pulpit.

BEVIL'S RIVER, a cut in the fens of the Isle of Ely, Cambridge. It commences at the boundary, 6 miles SE of Peterborough; and goes $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the Twenty-Foot river.

BEVINGTON, chapelry in Liverpool parish; in the northern part of Liverpool borough. Pop., 14,381. Houses, 2,161. It was constituted in 1845; and is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

BEVOIS, a village in Haunts; on the river Itchen, 2 miles N of Southampton. It stands on the estate of Bevois Mount; and has a post-office of the name of Bevois Hill, under Southampton. Bevois Mount contained the castle and the tomb of Sir Bevis of Hampton; was purchased, in the early part of last century, by the great Earl of Peterborough; was, in his time, a resort of Pope and Swift; and became afterwards the residence of the poet Sotheby, who sang it in the sonnet entitled "Farewell to Bevois Mount."

BEVALDETH AND SNITTELEGARTH, a township in Torpenhow parish, Cumberland; near the foot of Basenthwaite water, 6 miles ENE of Cockermouth. Real property, £1,343. Pop., 95. Houses, 14.

BEWBUSH. See **BEEDING (LOWER)**.

BEWCASTLE, a township and a parish in Longtown district, Cumberland. The township lies in an upland tract, between the rivers Line, Kirkbeck, and Irthing, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Rosehill r. station, and 10 NE of Brampton. Real property, £1,918. Pop., 152. Houses, 27. Here was a Roman station, garrisoned by part of the second Roman legion, to protect the workmen employed in building the Roman wall. Here also was a Norman castle, repaired by Bueth, a Norman baron, lord of the manor, immediately after the Conquest, and called from him Bew-castle. The structure was square, each front about 87 feet long; was occupied by a border garrison in the time of Elizabeth, and demolished by parliamentary forces in 1641; and the ruin of it, in one part about 40 feet high, is still standing. Many Roman coins and inscriptions have been found. The right of fair and market was acquired in the time of Edward I.; but has long been in disuse. The parish includes also the townships of Nixons, Bailey, and Bellbank; and its post-town is either Gilsland or Brampton under Carlisle. Acres, 30,000. Rated property, £8,693. Pop., 1,091. Houses, 205. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, in the time of Charles I., to Sir Richard Graham; and it remains now with his descendant Sir F. U. Graham of Netherby. Large portion of the surface is wild

and waste. Coal, limestone, and lead are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £120. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is small and good, on a rising-ground within the fossé which surrounds the station. An ancient obelisk, a single block, 14 feet high, with sculptures and inscriptions which were but lately deciphered, stands in the churchyard. There is an English Presbyterian chapel.

BEWDLEY a town, a borough, and a sub-district in the district of Kidderminster, Worcester. The town stands on a rising-ground, on the right bank of the river Severn, and on the Severn valley railway, 3 miles WSW of Kidderminster. It was originally an extra-parochial liberty; but was united, in the time of Henry IV., to the parish of Ribbesford. It lay anciently within the marches of Wales; but was annexed, in the time of Henry VIII., to the county of Worcester. It belonged to the Beauchamps, but became afterwards a royal domain. A palace was erected at it by Henry VII. for his son Arthur, who was married here by proxy; and the palace was occupied by Charles I., suffered much in the war with his parliament, and was subsequently taken down and erased. The surrounding scenery is remarkably fine, and has been supposed by some to have given rise to the name Bewdley, as a corruption of the French Beaulieu. A Roman camp is on the neighbouring hill Basall or Wasall; and an isolated mound of red sandstone, called the Devil's Spade-fall, the subject of a curious legend, is in a hollow. The town has wide streets; and, in general, is well built. Wribbenhall, on the other bank of the Severn, is a suburb, with some good streets; and is reached by a handsome stone bridge, erected in 1797. The town-hall is a neat edifice of 1816; and the market-place behind it has side-arcades and an open area. Bewdley church is a spacious structure, with a tower; and Ribbesford church is an ancient building, with Norman porch and low tower. There are chapels for Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Unitarians; a grammar-school with endowed income of £44; a literary institution, with free library; and almshouse and other charities, with income of £234. The town has a railway station, a head post-office, a banking office, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 23 April, the Monday before 26 July, and 11 Dec. Large employment formerly arose from the carrying trade on the Severn; but was severely and permanently damaged by the formation of the Stourport and Stourbridge canal. Manufactures are carried on in combs, leather, and malt. John Tombes, the opponent of Baxter, and Richard Willis, an artisan's son who rose to be Bishop of Winchester, were natives.

The borough was constituted by Edward IV.; reconstituted by James VII.; constituted again, on its original basis, after a long lawsuit, in the time of Anne; and reconstituted, on its present basis, by the reform bill. It now, as a municipal borough, includes most of the parish of Ribbesford; and as a parliamentary borough, includes also the rest of that parish, and the hamlets of Wribbenhall, Hoarstone, Blackstone, Netherton, and Lower Mitten, in the parish of Kidderminster. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and it sends one member to parliament. Direct taxes in 1857, £4,069. Real property in 1860, £11,160. Electors in 1868, 361. Pop. of the m. borough in 1841, 3,400; in 1861, 2,905. Houses, 686. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 7,318; in 1861, 7,034. Houses, 1,598.—There are five ecclesiastical charges within the borough,—Bewdley, Ribbesford, Far-Forest, Wribbenhall, and Lower Mitten. The Bewdley one is a vicarage, in the diocese of Hereford; income, not reported; patron, the Rector of Ribbesford. The other four will be separately noticed.—The sub-district comprises three parishes; one of them electorally in Salop and one electorally in Stafford. Acres, 9,021. Pop., 4,142. Houses, 911.

BEWERLEY, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Nidd, adjacent to Pateley-Bridge, 11 miles NW of Ripley. It includes part of the village of Greenhow-Hill. Acres, 5,872. Real property,

£4,973; of which £1,051 are in mines. Pop. 1,297. Houses, 238. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead mines. Bewerley House is the seat of the Yorkes.

BEWHOLME. See NUNKEELING.

BEWICK, a hamlet in Aldbrough township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles SSE of Hornsea.

BEWICK (NEW and OLD), two townships in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; on Harehope burn, $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wooler. Acres, 1,125 and 5,437. Pop., 77 and 204. Houses, 16 and 35. Two ancient British camps, and the Cætan's or Robber's hole, are here.

BEWLEW CASTLE, a hamlet in Bolton chapelry, Morland parish, Cumberland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Appleby.

BEWLEY. See BEAULIEU.

BEWORTHY. See BEAWORTHY.

BEWSBOROUGH, a hundred in the lathe of St. Augustine, Kent. It contains Buckland parish, and fourteen other parishes. Acres, 15,857. Pop. in 1851, 3,654. Houses, 630.

BEWSY HALL, the seat of Lord Lilford, on Sankey canal, 1 mile NW of Warrington, Lancashire.

BEXHILL, a village, a parish, a hundred, and a sub-district, in Sussex. The village stands on a rising-ground, in the neighbourhood of the sea and of the South Coast railway, 5 miles WSW of Hastings. It has a station on the railway, a post-office, under Hastings, and an inn; and a fair is held at it on 1 July. It contains some good houses; commands some chalybeate springs; enjoys a very salubrious air; is surrounded by charming environs, with fine extensive views; and has, for some time, been coming into favour as a watering-place.—The parish includes also the liberty of Sluice; and extends some distance on the shore. Acres, 8,514; of which 815 are water. Real property, £11,799. Pop., 2,084. Houses, 469. The property is subdivided. The sea is receding from the coast, and has left to view a submarine forest. Lignite is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £989.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The church has a Norman nave and an early English chancel; and is good. A subordinate church, St. Mark's, is a rectory and a separate charge, of the value of £286, also in the patronage of the Bishop. There are a Wesleyan chapel and two national schools.—The hundred is commutative with the parish. The sub-district comprises four parishes, and is in Battle district. Pop., 4,512. Houses, 844.

BEXINGTON, a hamlet in Abbotsbury parish, Dorset; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Abbotsbury. It was anciently a distinct parish; and the ruin of its church still stands near the shore.

BEXLEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Dartford, Kent. The village stands on the Cray river, and on the Lee and Dartford railway, 3 miles W of Dartford; has a r. station with telegraph, a post-office under London SE, and a fair on 13 Sept.; and gave the title of Baron to the Vansittarts. The parish includes Bexley-Heath and three hamlets. Acres, 5,025. Real property, £25,284. Pop., 4,941. Houses, 1,602. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the Saxon times, to the see of Canterbury; was alienated, by Cramner, to Henry VIII.; granted, by James I., to Sir John Spielman; sold by Spielman to Camden the antiquary; and bequeathed by Camden to University college, Oxford, for maintaining a professorship of history. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £592.* Patron, Viscount Sydney. The church is chiefly early English, with later windows. The vicarage of Bexley-Heath and the p. curacy of Lamorley are separate benefices. There are a national school, an infant school, almshouses with £100 a-year, and other charities £104.—The sub-district comprises four parishes. Acres, 12,969. Pop., 13,026.

BEXLEY-HEATH, a village and a chapelry in Bexley parish, Kent. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Bexley r. station; is modern, pleasant, large, and rapidly increasing; and has a post-office under London SE, a market-house, a police station, a church with lofty spire, three dissenting chapels, a public library and reading-rooms. The chapelry was constituted in 1866. Pop.,

2,959. The living is a vicarage. Value, £160. Patron, Viscount Sydney.

BEXTON, a township in Knutsford parish, Cheshire; 1 mile SW of Knutsford. Acres, 621. Real property, £1,306. Pop., 66. Houses, 13.

BEXWELL, a parish in Downham district, Norfolk; 1 mile E of Downham-Market r. station. Post-town, Downham. Acres, 1,177. Real property, £2,075. Pop., 94. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £375.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is good.

BEYNHURST, a hundred in Berks. It extends 7 miles along the Thames, below Henley; and contains Bisham, and four other parishes. Acres, 12,099. Pop., 2,407. Houses, 634.

BEYTON, or BEIGHTON, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; 2 miles SSE of Thurston r. station, and 5 ESE of Bury-St. Edmunds. It has a post-office under Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 625. Real property, £1,831. Pop., 360. Houses, 54. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £175.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

BEYWORTH, a suburb of Peterborough, in Suffox.

BIBRACTE. See BRAY.

BIBRIDGE, a hamlet in Kirkharle township and parish, Northumberland; 10 miles SE of Otterburn.

BIBURY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Northleach, Gloucester. The village stands on the river Colne, near Icknield-street, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Northleach, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Cirencester r. station; and has a post-office under Swindon.—The parish includes also the tythings of Abington and Arlington, and the chapelry of Winsou. Acres, 6,390. Rated property, £8,893. Pop., 1,030. Houses, 234. The property is divided among a few. Bibury House was built by the Sackvilles; is the seat of Lord Sherborne; and commands a fine view along the Colne. A very interesting old manor-house, built in 1590, and belonging to the family of Coxwell, is at Abington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £1,023.* Patron, Lord Sherborne. The church belonged to the abbey of Osney; shows features of Saxon, Norman, early English, and decorated; and is in very good condition. There are a Baptist chapel, national and British schools, a police station, and charities £10.—The sub-district comprises ten parishes and the greater part of Bibury parish. Acres, 31,193. Pop., 5,642. Houses, 1,147.

BICESTER—popularly BISTER—a town, two townships, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Oxford. The town stands in a rather flat situation, on Akeman-street, and on the Oxford and Bletchley railway, near the ancient Alcester, 12 miles NNE of Oxford. It was called by the Saxons Burenceaster or Bernaceaster; was probably built, in the time of Birinus, from the ruins of Alcester; and was a frontier garrison of the West Saxons against the Mercians. An Augustinian priory, dedicated to St. Edburgh, was founded at it, in 1182, by Gilbert Basset, baron of Hedingdon; and given, at the dissolution, to Charles, Duke of Suffolk. Both parties, in the civil war of the time of Charles I., inflicted damage on it; and the royalists, in 1643, were defeated in a skirmish here. A fragment of the priory, now a dwelling-house, still exists; a spring called St. Edburgh's well, formerly held in high repute for medicinal virtue, is in the neighbourhood; and a path, called Edburg balk, a corruption of St. Edburgh's walk, leads from the priory to the well. Numerous ancient coins and other relics have been found. The town is neat; contains many recently rebuilt houses; and has, of late years, been much extended by new streets and buildings. The parish church is spacious; was erected in 1409, on the site of the priory church; has a seemingly Saxon arch, early English and decorated nave, and perpendicular tower; was recently restored and adorned, at a cost of £3,500; and has a brass and many tombs. There are three dissenting chapels, a cemetery of 1861, large national schools, a workhouse built at a cost of £4,640, and charities £217. A handsome county court-house was erected in

1864. The town has a head post-office, a railway station, a banking-office, and two chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on Easter-Friday, the first Friday of June and of July, 5 Aug., the Friday before and the Friday after 11 Oct., and the second Friday after 11 Oct., and the Friday after 11 Dec. Manufactures in clothing, sacking, and pale ale are carried on. Pop., 2,798. Houses, 620.

The two townships are called Bicester-Market-End and Bicester-Kings-End. B.-Market-End contains most of the town, and includes Wretchwick hamlet. Acres, 1,040. Pop., 2,711. Houses, 593. B.-Kings-End lies to the N; had formerly a market, which was removed to B.-Market-End; and contains Bicester House and the site of Bighenhall. Acres, 1,540. Pop., 333. Houses, 64.—The parish consists of the two townships. Acres, 2,580. Real property, £10,498. Pop., 3,049. Houses, 657. The property is not much divided. The hunting establishment of T. T. Drake, Esq., the master of the Bicester hounds, is at Stratton-Audley, 2 miles N of the town. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £270.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Sir G. P. Turner.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Bicester, Stratton-Audley, Caversfield, Fringford, Newton-Purcell, Shelswell, Hethe, Cottesford, Tusmore, Hardwick, Stoke-Lyne, Launton, Merton, Ambrosden, Piddington and Boarstall, the last ectorally in Bucks. Acres, 33,949. Pop., 8,115. Houses, 1,749. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Blethington, containing the parishes of Blethington, Ardley, Bucknell, Middleton-Stoney, Chesterton, Wendlebury, Weston-on-the-Green, Charlton-upon-Otmoor, Oddington, Noke, Islip, Kirtlington, Lower Heyford, Upper Heyford, Somerton, Fritwell, and Souldern. Acres, 64,127. Poor-rates in 1866, £9,440. Pop. in 1861, 15,555. Houses, 3,378. Marriages in 1866, 80; births, 562,—of which 49 were illegitimate; deaths, 299,—of which 100 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,085; births, 5,371; deaths, 3,277. The places of worship in 1851 were 33 of the Church of England, with 7,655 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 973 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 150 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,519 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 110 s.; and one of Roman Catholics, with 170 s. The schools were 26 public day schools, with 1,073 scholars; 26 private day schools, with 534 s.; 52 Sunday schools, with 2,320 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 15 s.

BICKENHALL, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; near the Chard canal and the Chard and Taunton railway, 5 miles SE of Taunton. Post-town, Staple-Fitzpaine, under Taunton. Acres, 1,004. Real property, £1,475. Pop., 229. Houses, 44. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united to the rectory of Staple-Fitzpaine, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church is good.

BICKENHILL, a parish in Meriden district, Warwick; on the Northwestern railway and the Warwick canal, 2 miles NW of Hampton-Junction r. station, and 8 SE of Birmingham. It comprises Church, Middle, Lyndon, and Marston quarters; and has a post-office under Birmingham. Acres, 3,771. Real property, £6,674. Pop., 744. Houses, 170. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £222.* Patron, the Earl of Aylesford. The church is old but good. There are a chapel of ease, a national school, and charities £5.

BICKER, a parish in Boston district, Lincoln; 1½ mile SW of Swineshead r. station, and 8 WSW of Boston. It includes the hamlets of Frist and Gauntlet, and part of the tract of Copping-Syke; and has a post-office under Spalding. Acres, inclusive of the extra-parochial tract of Ferry-Corner, 3,720. Real property, £8,002. Pop., 832. Houses, 166. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £440.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church was once cruciform; has a transition Norman nave, and a central tower; and contains

a Norman font. There are two Methodist chapels, a free school, and charities £116.

BICKERSTAFFE, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in the district of Ormskirk, Lancashire. The chapelry is in Ormskirk parish; lies on the Ormskirk and St. Helen's railway, near Blague-Gate station, 3½ miles SE of Ormskirk; was constituted in 1843; and has a post-office under Ormskirk. Acres, 6,353. Real property, £10,733; of which £1,320 are in mines. Pop., 1,637. Houses, 289. The property is divided among a few. The township gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Derby. Many of the inhabitants are colliers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Earl of Derby. The church is good. The sub-district includes also two other townships and two other parishes. Acres, 11,335. Pop., 2,826. Houses, 485.

BICKERSTONE. See BIXTON.

BICKERTON, a township and a chapelry in Malpas parish, Cheshire. The township lies 4 miles S of Beeston r. station, and 5 NE of Malpas; and has a post-office under Whitechurch. Acres, 1,755. Real property, £2,062. Pop., 379. Houses, 82. Bickerton hill commands a fine view, and has yielded some Roman coins. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1843. Pop., 1,357. Houses, 276. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Rectors of Malpas.

BICKERTON, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; adjacent to the river Coquet, 4½ miles WSW of Rothbury. Acres, 505. Pop., 22. Houses, 4.

BICKERTON, a township in Bilton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NE by E of Wetherby. Acres, 1,080. Real property, £1,405. Pop., 149. Houses, 30.

BICKFORD, a village in Penkridge township and parish, Stafford.

BICKINGTON, a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon; on the Lemon rivulet, 3½ miles NE of Ashburton, and 4 W of Newton-Junction r. station. It has a post-office under Newton-Abbot. Acres, 1,375. Real property, £1,876. Pop., 294. Houses, 60. The surface abounds with large limestone rocks. There is a large serge manufactory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £220. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is an old edifice, with square tower; and there is a small Wesleyan chapel.

BICKINGTON-ABBOTS. See ABBOTS-BICKINGTON.

BICKINGTON (High), a parish and a sub-district in Torrington district, Devon. The parish lies on the river Taw, and on the North Devon railway, 2 miles NW of the Portsmouth Arms r. station, and 7½ E of Torrington. Post-town, Atherington, under Barnstaple. Acres, 4,194. Real property, £3,354. Pop., 738. Houses, 150. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to A. D. Bassett, Esq. A weekly market was held for some time prior to 1725. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £475.* Patron, the Rev. S. Palmer. The church is an ancient edifice of nave, chancel, north aisle, and south transept. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians, and charities £12.—The sub-district comprises five parishes. Acres, 17,453. Pop., 2,937. Houses, 574.

BICKLEIGH, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; on the river Exe, 4 miles S of Tiverton r. station. Post-town, Tiverton. Acres, 1,835. Real property, £2,141. Pop., 254. Houses, 55. The property is divided among three. The manor belonged anciently to the Bickleighs, and passed to the Courtenays, and then to the Carews. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £120.* Patron, Sir W. P. Carew. The church is a neat structure of nave, south aisle, chancel, and western tower; and contains some handsome monuments of the Carews. Charities, £28. Bamfylde Moore Carew, born in 1650, the son of a rector of the parish, and popularly known as "King of the Beggars," was a native.

BICKLEIGH, a parish in Plympton-St. Mary district, Devon; on the Cat water, and on the South Devon and Tavistock railway, near Dartmoor forest, 6 miles NNE of Plymouth. It has a station on the railway;

and its post-town is Tamerton, under Plymouth. Acres, 2,323. Real property, £2,070. Pop., 402. Houses, 73. The property is all in one estate. Very beautiful and romantic scenery lies along the Cat water. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Sheepstor, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £253.* Patron, Sir M. Lopes, Bart. The church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1839; and it contains the tomb of Sir Nicholas Slanning, whose death forms the catastrophe of Mrs. Bray's novel of "Fitz of Fitzford."

BICKLEY, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; near Cholmondeley Castle, 3½ miles NE of Malpas. Acres, 2,095. Real property, £2,790. Pop., 397. Houses, 73. About a quarter of an acre of the surface, covered with trees, sank suddenly with a thundering noise, on 18 June 1657, into a deep subterranean flood, long since dried up, leaving a chasm, called the Barrel Fall. Two metal tablets, inscribed with a decree of the Emperor Trajan, were found in 1812, and conveyed to the British museum. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BICKLEY, a chapelry, with a r. station, in Bromley parish, Kent; 1½ mile E of Bromley. Pop., 473. Living, a vicarage. The church was built in 1865, at a cost of £10,000. There are many fine villas.

BICKMARSH AND LITTLE DORSINGTON, a hamlet in Welford parish, Warwick; on Icknield-street, 6 miles SSE of Alcester. Acres, 1,340. Real property, £1,256. Pop., 50. Houses, 11.

BICKNACRE, a hamlet in Woodbam-Ferris and Danbury parishes, Essex; 5½ miles SE of Chelmsford. Real property, £957. Pop., 304. A priory of black canons was founded here, in the time of Henry III., by Maurice Jeffrey; and a portion of it, with arches, still stands.

BICKNOLLER, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Watchet and Taunton railway, near Williton station, 4 miles SE of Watchet. It has a post-office under Taunton. Acres, 1,390. Real property, £2,614. Pop., 345. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes part of the Quantock hills, and contains points which command extensive views. Two Roman camps, called Trender's and Turk's castles, and a beacon, are near the church; and very many Roman coins and other relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £124. Patron, the Vicar of Stogumber. The church is good.

BICKNOR,—anciently **BYKENOR**—a parish in Hollingbourn district, Kent; 3½ miles SSW of Sittingbourne r. station, and 7 ENE of Maidstone. Post-town, Stockbury, under Sittingbourne. Acres, 631. Real property, £653. Pop., 53. Houses, 8. The property is divided. Bicknor Place is the seat of T. Whitehead, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £115. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is small, and very early Norman.

BICKNOR (ENGLISH), a parish in the district of Monmouth and county of Gloucester; on the verge of the county, at the river Wye, 3½ miles N of Coleford, and 6½ SW of Mitcheldean Road r. station. It includes two places, called Mailcot and New Weir, formerly extra-parochial; and its post-town is Coleford. Acres, 2,377. Real property, £3,250. Pop., 592. Houses, 125. The property is divided among a few. Bicknor Court, the seat of Col. Woodnam, stands on a cliff overlooking the Wye, and commands a fine view. Much of the land is disposed in cyder-orchards and in meadows. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £500.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church stands within the fosse of an ancient fortification; and is good. Charities, £5.

BICKNOR (WELSH), a parish in the district of Monmouth and county of Hereford; within a loop of the river Wye, opposite English Bicknor, 4½ miles S by W of Ross r. station. Post-town, Goodrich, under Ross. Acres, 8,502. Real property, £1,572. Pop., 80. Houses, 13. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £169.* Patron, Rev. F. Aldrich-Elaka. The church was rebuilt in

1859. A recumbent stone figure in the previous church is said to have been monumental of the Countess of Salisbury, who nursed Henry V. at Courtfield, a mansion about half a mile off.

BICKTON, a tything in Fordingbridge parish, Hants; 5½ miles N of Ringwood. Real property, £1,067. Pop., 237.

BICTON, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; on the river Otter, near the coast, 4 miles WSW of Sidmouth, and 7½ S by E of Whimble r. station. It includes the hamlet of Yettington; and its post-town is Budgeleigh-Salterton, under Exeter. Acres, 1,294. Real property, £2,114. Pop., 166. Houses, 34. The property all belongs to the Hon. Mark Rolle, son of Lord Clinton. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to W. Porto; went through various families to Sir Robert Dennys; and passed, by marriage, to Sir Henry Rolle, the ancestor of Lord Rolle. Bicton House, the family seat, is an elegant mansion, in one of the finest parks in England. The gardens were noted by the late Mr. Loudon as among the best he had ever seen; an arboretum in the park is one of the choicest and largest in the kingdom; and there is a noble avenue of auro-caria, oak, and beech. The jail for the county was provided in terms of the tenure of the estate; and stood in the parish till 1518. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £220. Patrons, the Heirs of Lord Rolle. The church is a handsome edifice, recently erected by Lady Rolle. The previous church was a curious old structure; and part of it is now a museum, connected by a cloister with the ancient tower.

BICTON, a chapelry in St. Chad and St. Alkmund parishes, Salop; on the river Sever, and on Watling-street, near the Shrewsbury and Oswestry railway, 3 miles NW by W of Shrewsbury. It was constituted in 1853; and it has a post-office, of the name of Bicton-Heath, under Shrewsbury. Rated property, £4,650. Pop., 569. Houses, 128. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £140. Patron, the Vicar of St. Chad. The church is good.

BICTON, a township and a parochial division in Clun parish, Salop. The township lies 4½ miles SSW of Bishops-Castle. The parochial division bears also the name of Edilcift; and comprises the townships of Bicton, Edilcift, Whitcott-Keyset, and Shadwell.

BIDACOTT, a hamlet in Chittlehampton parish, Devon; ½ a mile from Chittlehampton.

BIDBOROUGH, a parish in Tunbridge district, Kent; adjacent to the Southeastern railway, 2½ miles NW by N of Tunbridge-Wells. Post-town, Tunbridge-Wells. Acres, 1,299. Real property, £1,621. Pop., 210. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. There are some mineral springs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £227.* Patron, Mrs. Deacon. The church has a Norman porch, and is in good condition. Charities, £23.

BIDCOMBE, BRIMSDON, or COLD-KITCHEN HILL, an eminence of much beauty, with a solitary peak, on the west border of Wilts; 4½ miles SW of Warminster. It has many tumuli, entrenchments, and other memorials of the ancient inhabitants; is the subject of a poem in imitation of Denham's "Cooper's Hill;" and commands a magnificent view over Wilts and Dorset, and away to the Welsh mountains.

BIDDENDEN, a village and a parish in Tenterden district, Kent. The village stands 4 miles S of Healdcorn r. station, and 5½ NE of Cranbrook; and has a post-office under Staplehurst, and fairs on 6 April and 8 Nov. The parish comprises 7,208 acres. Real property, £6,933. Pop., 1,412. Houses, 281. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward III., to Sir Walter Manny; and passed to the Henders. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £456.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has features from early English to late perpendicular; and was restored in 1857. National schools have £20 a-year from an old endowment; a curious charity, furnishing a distribu-

tion of stamped cakes to all comers on Easter Sunday, has £30; and other charities have about £70.

BIDDENHAM, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on the river Ouse, 2 miles W of Bedford r. station. It has a post-office under Bedford. Acres, 1,760. Real property, £2,752. Pop., 350. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £100.* Patron, Lord Dynevor. The church is Norman, in good condition.

BIDDESCOTE. See **BITTERSOTE**.

BIDESHAM. See **BIDDISHAM**.

BIDDESTONE, or **BIDSTON**, a parish—formerly two parishes, St. Peter and St. Nicholas—in Chippenham district, Wilts; 3 miles N by W of Corsham r. station, and 4 W of Chippenham. Post-town, Chippenham. Acres of B. St. Peter, 127; of B. St. Nicholas, returned with Slaughterford. Real property of both, £3,226. Pop. of B. St. P., 34. Houses, 5. Pop. of B. St. N., 407. Houses, 89. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Slaughterford, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £102. Patron, Winchester College. The church of St. Peter was perpendicular English, but has been taken down. The church of St. Nicholas is Norman, has a picturesque bell-turret, and was well repaired in 1850. There is a Baptist chapel. Edmund Smith, the translator of Longinus, and author of the tragedy of Phædra and Hippolytus, died in the parish; and his tomb is in St. Nicholas church.

BIDDICK (NORTH), a hamlet in Washington and Whitburn parishes, Durham; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Gateshead. Pop., 371.

BIDDICK (SOUTH), a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham; on the Durham Junction railway, 6 miles WSW of Sunderland. Acres, 343. Pop., 48. Houses, 11.

BIDDISHAM, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; on the river Axe, 3 miles W by S of Axbridge, and 5 SE of Weston-super-Mare Junction r. station. Post-town, Axbridge, under Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 574. Real property, £1,740. Pop., 147. Houses, 29. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £152.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is tolerable.

BIDDESDON, or **BIRTLES DON**, a village and a parish in the district of Brackley, and county of Bucks. The village stands on the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Brackley r. station. It was formerly a market-town, but is now a small secluded place. The parish comprises 1,630 acres; and its post-town is Brackley. Real property, £2,718. Pop., 169. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. Biddesdon House is the seat of G. Morgan, Esq. The manor was held some time by William the Conqueror; passed to Robert de Mappershall, and then to Ernald de Bosco; was given by the latter to the Cistercian Monks of Gerndon, for founding an abbey on it; and went at the dissolution, to Thomas, Lord Wriothesley. Considerable remains of the abbey stood about the year 1700, but have all disappeared. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £69. Patron, G. Morgan, Esq. The church is a modern edifice adjoining Biddesdon House.

BIDDESFORD, a hamlet in Arretton parish, Isle of Wight; 2 miles SE of Newport.

BIDDESTONE, a township in Alwinton parish, Northumberland; in the basin of the Coquet river, under the Southeastern Cheviots, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Rothbury. Pop., 193. Houses, 33. The manor belonged anciently to the Vissards; but was given by Edward I. to Sir W. de Selby; and belongs still to his descendants. James I., when on his way to London, in 1603, was entertained here, and knighted five of the Selbys. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

BIDDULPH, a parish in the district of Congleton and county of Stafford; on the Stoke and Congleton railway, around Gilling-Heath station, 3 miles SSE of Congleton. It consists of the four hamlets of Over-Biddulph or Overton, Nether-Biddulph, Middle-Biddulph, and Knyppesley; and its post-town is Congleton.

Acres, 5,635. Real property, £74,544; of which £4,622 are in mines. Pop., 3,468. Houses, 692. The property is much subdivided. Biddulph Hall, a picturesque Tudor edifice, was anciently the seat of the Biddulph family; but is now mainly a ruin, and partly a farmhouse. Knyppesley Hall is the seat of J. Bateman, Esq. The land is largely moorish and hilly; and a peak of it, called Mow Cop, 1,691 feet high, commands fine prospects, even to the Mersey. A tract, called Biddulph Moor, is inhabited by a sort of gipsy tribe, a people of peculiar habits, said to have descended from a Saracen, who came to England in the train of a Crusader. Coal, ironstone, and limestone are extensively worked; and several kinds of manufacture are carried on. Remains of a Druidical temple, known as the Bride Stones, and of three curious artificial caves, are on the N border. The living is a vicarage, united with thecuracy of Knyppesley, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £122. Patron, J. Bateman, Esq. The parish church is a substantial edifice, with a tower; and Knyppesley church is a structure of 1849, in the early English style. Another church, in the Norman style, was built, in 1863, at Biddulph Moor; and forms a separate charge. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £22.

BIDEFORD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Devon. The town stands on the river Torridge, 5 miles above its influx to the sea, and at the terminus of the Bideford extension of the North Devon railway, 9 miles SW of Barnstaple, and 42 miles by road but 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ by railway NW by W of Exeter. Its site is chiefly a hill-side on the left bank of the river, amid pleasant environs; and commands delightful views of the river's vale. The place was given, soon after the Conquest, to Richard de Granville, a Norman knight; remained with his descendants till 1750; and was then sold by one of the heirs of William Granville, third Earl of Bath, to J. Cleveland, Esq. of Tapley. It gave the title of Baron, in the time of Queen Anne, to Lord Lansdown. Forts were erected at it, on both sides of the river, by the parliamentarians, in the civil war; but they were taken for the king by Colonel Digby, in 1643; and one of them, called Chudleigh fort, a small battlemented structure, is still standing. The plague raged here in 1646 and 1650; and three aged female inhabitants were put to death on a charge of witchcraft, in 1632. The French privateers, in the time of Queen Anne, captured so many valuable vessels, engaged in the town's commerce, in their crossing the bay off the river's mouth, that they called it the Golden bay. The streets are wide and airy; some new good houses have taken the place of old mean ones; and there are a noble mansion and a series of villas in the outskirts. A bridge of 24 arches and 677 feet long, erected in the early part of the 14th century, forms the approach on the NE; and was widened in 1863-5, at a cost of about £4,000; and is a favourite promenade. The town-hall is an ornamental edifice of 1850, and serves for courts, town-business, and concerts. The parish church was recently rebuilt; superseded an early English structure; and is large and handsome. The Independent chapel was rebuilt in 1859, and is a very fine edifice. The Wesleyan chapel is large, and was much improved in 1865. There are also chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians, a free grammar and other public schools, a working-men's club established in 1864, a dispensary, alms-houses, and a workhouse,—the last built in 1836, at a cost of £3,645. The charities amount yearly to £577; but include £435 for keeping the bridge in repair. The quay adjoins the bridge; is upwards of 1,200 feet long; admits vessels of 500 tons at high water; and forms an agreeable walk. The Bideford extension railway joins the North Devon at Fremington Pill, is 6 miles long, and was opened in 1855; and a line from it to Appledore and Westward-Ho, 4 miles long, was authorised in 1866. The town has a head post-office,* a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, two chief inns, two weekly markets, and two annual fairs; publishes a weekly newspaper; and is a seat of sessions and a polling-place. Ship-building, sail-making, rope-making, and pottery-work are carried on; and a large saw-mill

was erected in 1855. The port is a bonding one, and formerly had a large foreign commerce; but is now engaged chiefly in the coasting-trade. The vessels belonging to it, at the beginning of 1868, were 56 small ones, of aggregate 1,354 tons, and 75 larger ones, of aggregate 9,104 tons. The vessels entering coastwise, in 1867, counting repeated voyages, were 716 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 29,878 tons, and 99 steam-vessels, of aggregate 7,230 tons; clearing coastwise, 106 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 6,715 tons, and 99 steam-vessels, of aggregate 7,230 tons; entering from the British colonies, 6 vessels of aggregate 1,350 tons; entering from foreign countries, 9 vessels, of aggregate 2,493 tons; clearing for the British colonies, only 1 vessel, of no more than 53 tons; and clearing for foreign countries, 2 vessels, of jointly 807 tons. The customs in 1867 amounted to £3,147. The chief exports are oak-bark, corn, earthenware, tiles, sailcloth, cordage, and lincens; and the chief imports, timber, coal, and lime. A steamer sails regularly to Ilfracombe, Lynnmouth, and Bristol. The town sent members to parliament in the times of Edward I. and II., but not since; was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth; and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Sir P. Grenville, the naval hero, Dr. John Shebbeare, author of the "Adventures of a Guinea," and Abraham and Benjamin Donne, the mathematicians, were natives; Strange, the philanthropist, died here of the plague in 1646; and Hervey, the author of "Meditations," was for some time curate, and wrote here part of his works.

The parish is coterminous with the borough. Acres, 3,156. Real property, £18,170. Pop. in 1841, 5,211; in 1851, 5,742. Houses, 1,188. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £633. Patron, Sir G. S. Sturley, Bart.—The sub-district includes also the parish of Landecross. Acres, 3,527. Pop., 5,851. Houses, 1,203.—The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Northam, containing the parishes of Northam, Abbotsbam, and Littlebam; the sub-district of Parkham, containing the parishes of Parkham, Monkleigh, Buckland-Brewer, and Alwington; the sub-district of Bradworthy, containing the parishes of Bradworthy, West Putford, East Putford, Bulkworthy, and Newton St. Petrock; and the sub-district of Hartland, containing the parishes of Hartland, Welcombe, Clovelly, and Woolfardisworthy, and the extra-parochial tract of Lundy Island. Acres, 73,450. Poor-rates in 1866, £9,806. Pop. in 1851, 17,790. Houses, 3,702. Marriages in 1856, 151; births, 607,—of which 46 were illegitimate; deaths, 329,—of which 87 were at ages under 5 years, and 25 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,375; births, 5,620; deaths, 3,553. The places of worship in 1851 were 22 of the Church of England, with 6,993 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,235 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,150 s.; 18 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,364 s.; 15 of Bible Christians, with 1,653 s.; and 1 undefined, with 200 s. The schools were 18 public day schools, with 1,709 scholars; 47 private day schools, with 952 s.; and 45 Sunday schools, with 3,659 s.

BIDFIELD, a tithing in Bisley parish, Gloucester; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E. of Stroud.

BIDFORD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Alcester, Warwick. The village stands on the river Avon, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Alcester r. station, and 7 WSW of Stratford-on-Avon; and has a post-office under Bromsgrove. It was once a market town; and it consists chiefly of one long street. One of the houses in it was the old Falcon inn, traditionally said to have been a haunt of Shakespeare, for drinking ale and playing at shovel-board. An absurd story is current that the poet and some of his companions engaged here in a drinking contest with a party of the natives; that he and his companions lay down after it under a crab-tree in the neighbourhood, and slept there from Saturday evening till Monday morning; and that, being urged on awakening to go back and renew the contest, he exclaimed, "No, I have had enough; I have drunk with

"Piping Peabworth, dancing Marston,
Haunted Hillbro', hungry Grafton,
Dudging Exhall, papish Wicksford,
Beggarly Broom, and drunken Bidford."

The parish includes also the hamlets of Barton, Broom, and Marcleiff. Acres, 3,240. Real property, £8,767. Pop., 1,565. Houses, 370. The manor was held by William the Conqueror; was given, by the Empress Maud, to the monks of Bardsley; and passed to the Clarkes, the Danets, and the Skipwiths. Bidford Grango House was a picturesque old edifice, with unequal gables. The scenery, over much of the surface, is richly beautiful; and has fine spots on "the smooth-flowing Avon." Blue flagstone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £213. Patron, the Rev. T. Boulbee. The church was mainly rebuilt in 1835; and is in the Norman style, with a tower. There are two Methodist chapels, a working-men's institute, a national school, and charities £107.—The sub-district comprises four parishes. Acres, 9,250. Pop., 2,749. Houses, 643.

BIDSTON. See BIDDESTONE.

BIDSTONE, a township and a parish in Wirral district, Cheshire. The township lies on the Hoylake railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Birkenhead; and has a railway station. Acres, 1,689. Real property, £3,062. Pop., 282. Houses, 48.—The parish includes also the townships of Moreton-cum-Lingham, Cloughton-cum-Grange, and Saughall-Massey or Saughan-Massie; and its post-town is Birkenhead. Acres, 4,243. Real property, £20,130. Pop., 2,154. Houses, 323. The property is subdivided. Bidstone Hill commands a fine view of the surrounding country, the Mersey, and the Irish sea. A lighthouse, 50 feet high, stands on the hill, showing a fixed light, elevated 300 feet above high-water, visible at the distance of 23 miles, and leading, when in line with Leasow light, through the Horse channel at the Mersey's mouth; and a telegraph was adjacent, communicating eastward with Liverpool, and westward, through a chain, with Holyhead. Water-works for Birkenhead, and a cemetery with two chapels, were being formed in Bidstone in 1862. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £98. Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church is excellent. Cloughton and Moreton are separate benefices. A school has an endowed income of £15, and other charities £5.

BIELBY, or BEALY, a township in Hayton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Pocklington canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S by W of Pocklington. Acres, 1,220. Real property, £1,944. Pop., 268. Houses, 50. It forms a curacy united to the vicarage of Hayton.

BIERLEY, a chapelry in North Bierley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire. Pop. in 1851, about 3,000. Post-town, Bradford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £130. Patron, Mr. Wilson. The church is good. See BIERLEY (NORTH).

BIERLEY (EAST), a hamlet in Hunsworth township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Leeds and Halifax railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by S of Bradford.

BIERLEY-LANE. See BIERLEY (NORTH).

BIERLEY (NORTH), a township in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2 miles SE of Bradford. It includes the village of Wibsey, the hamlets of Bierley-Lane, Carr-Lane, Hill-top, Odsall-Moor, Woodhouse-Hill, and Folly-Hall, and the populous districts of Low-Moor and Slack. Acres, 3,090. Real property, £35,139; of which £1,167 are in mines, and £13,384 in iron-works. Pop. in 1841, 9,512; in 1861, 12,500. Houses, 2,663. There are numerous good residences, three churches, five dissenting chapels, and three national schools.

BIERTON-WITH-BROUGHTON, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; on the Aylesbury railway, near the Aylesbury canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Aylesbury. It has a post-office, of the name of Bierton, under Aylesbury. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £5,312. Pop., 691. Houses, 149. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Quarrendon, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £310. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a structure of

the 12th century, with tower and spire; was recently well repaired; and contains a piscina, and a curious monument of 1616 to Samuel Pope and his thirteen children. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists, a national school, and charities £40.

BIESTON, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbigh; near Wrexham. Acres, with Gorton, 844. Pop., 104. Houses, 22.

BIGA (THE), a streamlet of Montgomery. It rises on the NE side of Plinlimmon; and runs 5 miles eastward to the Clewydog at Aber-Biga.

BIGBURY, a village, a parish, and a bay in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands on the right side of the river Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of Modbury, and 8 S of Ivybridge r. station. The parish includes also the hamlet of St. Ann's Chapel; and its post-town is Modbury, under Ivybridge. Acres, 3,167; of which 265 are water. Real property, £3,758. Pop., 497. Houses, 108. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £658.* Patron, — Livingston, Esq. The church is perpendicular English, with tower and spire; and is good. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians.—The bay extends from Bolt-Tail to Stoke-Point; measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ thence to the head; receives the rivers Avon and Ferme; is beset with rocks, and very dangerous in navigation; has several coves in its coast; and presents a variety of picturesque views.

BIGBY, a parish in Caister district, Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Barnetby r. station, and 4 E of Glanford-Brigg. It includes the hamlets of Kettleby and Kettleby-Thorp; and has a post-office under Brigg. Acres, 3,440. Real property, £4,916. Pop., 249. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £708.* Patron, V. D. Elwes, Esq. The church is early English, in good condition. There is a free school. Roman coins and fragments of a Roman pavement have been found.

BIGGAR, a hamlet in Walney chapelry, Dalton-in-Furness parish, Lancashire.

BIGGEN (New), a township in Shotley parish, Northumberland; at the verge of the county, on the river Derwent, 8 miles SE of Corbridge. Pop., 56.

BIGGES QUARTER, or CARLISLES QUARTER, a township in Long Horsley parish, Northumberland; 6 miles NW by N of Morpeth. Acres, 2,869. Pop., 259. Houses, 58.

BIGGIN, a township and a chapelry in Ashborne district, Derby. The township is in Wirksworth parish; and lies near the Cromford and High Park railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bakewell r. station. Acres, 595. Real property, £1,153. Pop., 133. Houses, 28. The chapelry was constituted in 1848. Post-town, Ashborne. Pop., 399. Houses, 84. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value £40.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is modern. There are two Primitive Methodist chapels and a national school.

BIGGIN, a township in Kirk-Fenton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the North Midland railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Selby. Acres, together with Little Fenton, 2,250. Pop., 142. Houses, 28. Teasel, for the use of fullers, was first cultivated here.

BIGGIN, a hamlet in Oundle parish, Northampton; 2 miles WNW of Oundle.

BIGGIN, Warwick. See NEWTON and BIGGIN.

BIGGIN (Low), a hamlet in Kirkby-Lonsdale township and parish, Westmoreland; 2 miles NW of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

BIGGLESWADE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Beds. The town stands in a fertile valley on the right bank of the river Ivel, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Bedford, and 41 NNW of London. It was anciently called Bykleswade. It suffered destruction of 150 houses by fire in 1785; and it now contains many neat modern houses. The town-hall is recent and handsome. The county court-house also is recent. The parish church is early English, with late chancel; was originally colle-

giate; and contains some very interesting brasses. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists; a free school, with endowed income of £51; other charities, with £154; and a workhouse, erected at the cost of £4,850. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and three chit inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on 14 Feb., Easter-Saturday, Whit-Monday, 2 Aug., and 8 Nov. A good trade exists in corn, timber, and coals, and is aided by the Ivel being navigable hence to the Ouse; and the manufacture of thread-lace and straw-plait is carried on. Some Roman relics, several armour-clad human skeletons, and about 300 gold coins of Henry VI. have been found in the neighbourhood. The environs are pleasant, and contain some handsome villas and mansions. Pop. of the town, 4,027. Houses, 838.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Holme and Stratton. Acres, 4,310. Real property, £14,741. Pop., 4,631. Houses, 920. The property is not much divided. At Stratton Park, about a mile SE of the town, the Cottonian Library was preserved, after being removed from Connington, in the time of the civil war. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £347.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Biggleswade, Edworth, Astwick, Stotford, Arlsey, Henlow, Clifton, Langford, Warden, Southill, Campton, Meppershall, and Upper Stondon, and the extra-parochial tracts of Chickands Priory and Shefford-Hardwick. Acres, 31,916. Pop., 16,113. Houses, 3,102.—The district includes also the sub-district of Pottun, containing the parishes of Pottun, Tempsford, Blunham, Northill, Sandy, Everton, Cockayne-Hatley, Wrestlingworth, Sutton, Eyworth, and Duntun. Acres of the district, 58,641. Poor-rates in 1869, £16,506. Pop. in 1861, 23,393. Houses, 5,021. Marriages in 1866, 180; births, 990,—of which 90 were illegitimate; deaths, 641,—of which 281 were at ages under 5 years, and 10 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,694; births, 9,007; deaths, 5,244. The places of worship in 1851 were 24 of the Church of England, with 8,674 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 506 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 3,504 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,565 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 110 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 140 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 21 s.; and 2 undefined, with 350 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,753 scholars; 23 private day schools, with 448 s.; 34 Sunday schools, with 3,529 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 168 s.—The hundred contains only thirteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 27,672. Pop., 12,371. Houses, 2,488.

BIGHTON, a parish in Alresford district, Hants; 2 miles NE of Alresford r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Alton. It has a post-office under Alresford. Acres, 2,694. Real property, £2,404. Pop., 299. Houses, 65. The property is all in one estate. Remains of a Roman villa have been found at Bighton-Woodshot in the NW. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £310.* Patron, the Rev. J. T. Maine. The church is Norman, small, and good.

BIGLANDS and GAMELESBY, a township in Aikton-parish, Cumberland; on the river Wampool, 3 miles N of Wigton. Pop., 205. Houses, 42. Here is a mineral spring.

BIGNALL-END, a township in Audley parish, Stafford; 3 miles WSW of Kidsgrove r. station, and 4 NW of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Real property, £2,393; of which £800 are in mines. Pop., 737. Houses, 152.

BIGNOR, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Pulborough r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ S of E of Petworth. It includes the detached hamlet of Buddington, surrounded by the parish of Easebourne; and its post-town is Bury, under Petworth. Acres, 1,145. Real property, £1,458. Pop., 167. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. Bignor Park is the seat of J. H. Hawkins, Esq.; contains some interesting antiquities; and works of art; and commands striking views of the Weald and the South Downs. It was long annexed to

Arundel Castle, and once the property of Nicholas Turner, Esq.; and, in the latter connection, was the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, author of the "Old Manor-House," and Mrs. Dorset, author of the "Peacock at Home." Three very fine tessellated pavements, believed to have belonged to three apartments of a Roman villa, were discovered, in 1811, in Oldbury hill; and the villa is thought to have stood at the "Ad decimum," or station of the tenth milestone on the Roman road from Chichester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £143. Patron, Lord Leconfield. The church is early English; and has long lancet windows and chancel.

BILKINACRE. See BICKINACRE.

BILBANK. See BELLBANK.

BILBOROUGH, a parish in Basford district, Notts; on the Nottingham canal, 3 miles W of Radford r. station, and 4 NW of Nottingham. It includes the hamlet of Broxtow; and its post-town is Wollaton, under Nottingham. Acres, 1,090. Real property, £1,738. Pop., 222. Houses, 47. The property is divided between two. Coal was formerly worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £273. Patron, T. W. Edge, Esq. The church is tolerable.

BILBROOK, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; 3½ miles ESE of Dunster.

BILBROUGH, a parish in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles WSW of Copmanthorpe r. station, and 4 NE of Tadcaster. It has a post-office under York. Acres, 1,339. Real property, £3,386. Pop., 216. Houses, 49. The property is divided chiefly among three. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £274. Patron, T. Fairfax, Esq. The church contains the remains of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the celebrated parliamentary general. Charities, £14.

BILBURY RING. See BELBURY RING.

BILLET, a hamlet in Barnby-Moor township, Notts; 4½ miles WNW of East Retford. Pop., 43.

BILDESTONE, or **BILSTON,** a village and a parish in Gosford district, Suffolk. The village stands 6 miles NNW of Hadleigh r. station, and has a post-office under Ipswich. It was formerly a market-town; and still has fairs on Ash-Wednesday and Holy-Thursdays. The parish comprises 1,420 acres. Real property, £3,769. Pop., 733. Houses, 164. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £346. Patron, the Rev. J. Gedge. The church is later English, and stands apart from the village. A spired tower was built in the centre of the village in 1864. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

BILLEIGH. See BEELEIGH.

BILHAM, a township in Hooton-Pagnell parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles WNW of Doncaster. It includes Bilham-row hamlet; and yields coal, lime, and fine sand for foundries. Acres, 518. Real property, £1,224. Pop., 63. Houses, 14. Bilham House here commands an extensive and brilliant view.

BILHAM-ROW. See BILHAM.

BILLERICAY, a small town, a chapelry, and a district in Essex. The town stands on an eminence, near the site of a Roman station, 4½ miles S of Ingatstone r. station, and 9 SSW of Chelmsford. It commands a fine view of the surrounding country, away to Kent and the North; and it is of ancient origin, and has been much improved. It has a head post-office, a banking-office, one chief inn, a church, two dissenting chapels, an endowed school, a public reading-room, and a workhouse; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. The church is a brick building, partly as old as the time of Edward III.; and has a tower, of previous date, much decayed. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; fairs are held on 2 Aug. and 7 Oct.; and brewing, brick-making, and country business are carried on. Rated property, £6,972. Pop., 1,390. Houses, 243. — The chapelry is coterminous with the town; and is in the parish of Great Burstead. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £220. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester.

The district comprehends the sub-district of Brent-

wood, containing the parishes of East Horndon, West Horndon, Childerditch, Little Warley, Ingrave, South Weald, and Shenfield; the sub-district of Great Burstead, containing the parishes of Great Burstead, Little Burstead, Hutton, Mountnessing, Dunton, Ramsden-Crays, Ramsden-Bellhouse, the liberty of Lee Chapel, and most of the parish of Laindon; and the sub-district of Wickford, containing the parishes of Wickford, Downham, Nevendon, Vange, Pitsea, Bowers-Gifford, and North Benfleet, and the chapelry of Basildon. Acres, 50,845. Poor-rates in 1866, £7,426. Pop. in 1861, 15,031. Houses, 2,743. Marriages in 1866, 65; births, 440,—of which 22 were illegitimate; deaths, 299,—of which 73 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 804; births, 4,192; deaths, 2,974. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 2,731 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,716 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 140 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 390 s. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 841 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 358 s.; 13 Sunday schools, with 934 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 9 s.

BILLEDON, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Leicestershire. The township lies 3½ miles NE of the Via Devana, 6 NE of Glen r. station, and 8½ E by S of Leicester. It has a post-office under Leicester; and fairs on 23 April, 5 July, and the first Monday of Oct. An old market-cross stands in it; and the making of earthenware and hosiery is carried on. Real property, £4,699. Pop., 909. Houses, 195.—The parish includes also the townships of Goadby and Rolleston. Acres, 4,430. Real property, £8,526. Pop., 1,035. Houses, 233. The property is much subdivided. A camp of 18 acres, with ditch and rampart, occurs at Billesdon-Coplow; was the site of a Roman temple; and commands a fine view. The living is a vicarage, including the p. curacies of Goadby and Rolleston, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £279. Patron, H. Greene, Esq. The church has a steeple, which was rebuilt in 1862. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, a free school, alms-houses, other charities £89, and a workhouse. Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, is said to have received his early education here.

The sub-district and the district are co-extensive; and contain the parishes of Billesdon, Skelington, Tugby, Alexton, Loddington, Witthoe, Ouston, Tilton, Lowesby, Hungerton, Scraptoft, Humberstone, Evington, Thurnby, Houghton-on-the-Hill, Galby, Kings-Norton, Carlton-Culver, Burton-Overy, Glenn-Magna, and Wistow, the parochial chapelry of East Norton, the extra-parochial tracts of Noseley and Latunde, and part of the parish of Rothley. Acres, 50,721. Poor-rates in 1866, £7,068. Pop. in 1861, 7,272. Houses, 1,571. Marriages in 1866, 47; births, 201,—of which 7 were illegitimate; deaths, 82,—of which 18 were at ages under 5 years, and 4 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 431; births, 2,035; deaths, 1,126. The places of worship in 1851 were 32 of the Church of England, with 5,090 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 160 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 170 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 600 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,040 s.; and 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 20 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 519 scholars; 20 private day schools, with 237 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 901 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 14 s.

BILLESLEY, a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick; near the Stratford and Birmingham canal, 4 miles WNW of Stratford r. station. Post-town, Stratford-on-Avon. Acres, 750. Real property, £736. Pop., 35. Houses, 6. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £360. Patrons, M. Miles, Esq., and Rev. T. Higgins. The church is good.

BILLING (GREAT), a parish in the district and county of Northampton; near the river Nene, 1½ mile N of Billing Road r. station, and 4 ENE of Northampton. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 1,299.

Real property, £2,850. Pop., 425. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the O'Briens, Earls of Thomond; and belongs now to the Elweses. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £495.* Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is very good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a parochial school, and charities £39. Sir J. Wake, the diplomatist of James I., was a native.

BILLING (LITTLE), a parish in the district and county of Northampton; on the river Nen, adjacent to Billing Road r. station, 3 miles E by N of Northampton. Post-town, Great Billing, under Northampton. Acres, 856. Real property, £1,839. Pop., 76. Houses, 16. The manor belonged to the Longuevilles; and their seat on it is now a farm-house. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £349.* Patron, Earl Brownlow. The church has a curious old font.

BILLINGBEAR, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, 3½ miles NE of Wokingham, Berks.

BILLINGBOROUGH, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; 3 miles E of Folkingham, and 7 S of Heckington r. station. It has a post-office under Folkingham. Acres, 2,020. Real property, £6,704. Pop., 1,149. Houses, 261. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £295.* Patron, Earl Fortescue. The church is decorated English; and has a fine tower and spire. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school with £32 a-year, and charities £41.

BILLINGE, a village, two townships, and a chapel in Wigan parish, Lancashire. The village stands 2 miles S of Orrel r. station, and 4½ SW by W of Wigan; and has a post-office under Wigan. The townships are called Billinge-Chapel-End and Billinge-Higher-End. Acres of B.-Chapel-End, 1,129. Real property, £11,309; of which £7,580 are in mines. Pop., 2,015. Houses, 389. Acres of B.-Higher-End, 1,519. Real property, £5,616; of which £2,000 are in mines, and £641 in quarries. Pop., 1,051. Houses, 204. Billinge Hill here is 633 feet high; has a beacon on the top; and commands a view on one side to Ingleborough, on another to the Welsh mountains. Some of the inhabitants are employed in cotton-mills. The chapelry consists of the two townships; and is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £403.* Patron, the Rector of Wigan. The church is good. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and charities £117.

BILLINGFORD, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on the river Wensum, 1½ mile ESE of Elmham r. station, and 3½ SSW of Foulsham. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £2,337. Pop., 354. Houses, 74. The manor belongs to the Earl of Leicester. An hospital for poor travellers was founded at Beckhall here, in the time of Henry III., by William Beck. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £360.* Patron, the Earl of Leicester. The church is good. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school.

BILLINGFORD, or **PIELESTON**, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on the river Waveney, 1 mile E of Scole, and 2 SE of Diss r. station. Post-town, Scole. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £1,589. Pop., 199. Houses, 46. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to Sir S. Burley, the Black Prince's favourite, executed in 1383. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Thorpe, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £264. Patron, G. Wilson, Esq. The church is good.

BILLINGHAM, a township and a parish in Stockton district, Durham. The township lies on the Billingham river, and on the Clarence and Hartlepool railway, 3 miles NNE of Stockton-on-Tees; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Stockton-on-Tees. Acres, 3,139; of which 369 are water. Real property, £4,963. Pop., 931. Houses, 187. The parish includes also the townships of Cowpen-Bewley, Newton-Bewley, and Wolviston. Acres, 11,691; of which 2,323 are water. Real property, £13,525. Pop., 2,166. Houses,

426. The property is divided among a few. Billingham Grange is a chief residence. Coal is worked. A great battle was fought in the parish, in 900, by Eardulph, king of Northumbria. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £240.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is late Saxon and transitional Norman, has a tower 144 feet high, and contains a chancel-screen and three brasses. Church-land yields £52 a-year; and other charities £38. The rectory of Wolviston and the vicarage of Haverton-Hill are separate charges. There are a Wesleyan chapel and national schools.

BILLINGHAM RIVER, a stream of Durham; rising near Great Stainton; and running 11 miles eastward, past Thorpe and Billingham, to the Tees, 2½ miles below Stockton.

BILLINGHAY, a parish in Sleaford and Boston districts, and a sub-district in Sleaford district, Lincoln. The parish lies on Billingham Skirt, 3½ miles WSW of Tattershall r. station, and 8½ NE of Sleaford. It includes the township of Dogdyke, and the hamlet of Walcott; and has a post-office under Sleaford. Acres, 7,630. Real property, £17,794. Pop., 2,247. Houses, 477. The property is much subdivided. Billingham Skirt is a cut 5 miles long, from the Sleaford canal to the river Witham. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Walcott, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £280.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church has Norman arches, and is good. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.—The sub-district comprises five parishes, parts of two other parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, returned with Sleaford sub-district. Pop., 5,423. Houses, 1,100.

BILLINGLEY, a township in Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the North Midland railway, near Darfield station, 6½ miles ESE of Barnsley. Acres, 861. Real property, £1,224. Pop., 192. Houses, 40.

BILLING ROAD, a station on the Blisworth and Peterborough railway; adjacent to the river Nen, 4 miles E of Northampton.

BILLINGSHURST, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Petworth district, Sussex. The village stands on the Roman Stane-street, adjacent to the Mid-Sussex railway, near the Arun and Wye canal, 7 miles SW of Horsham; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Horsham, and fairs on Whit-Monday and 8 Nov. It probably got its name from being a settlement of the great Saxon tribe of Billing.—The parish is divided into East and West Billingshurst. Acres, 6,753. Real property, £6,234. Pop., 1,495. Houses, 296. The property is much subdivided. Gratwick House is the seat of R. Bascoby, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £170.* Patron, Sir C. Goring, Bart. The south side of the church is very early Norman; the rest, chiefly perpendicular English. There are two dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £7.—The sub-district comprises three parishes. Acres, 21,072. Pop., 4,245. Houses, 832.

BILLINGSIDE, a township in Lanchester parish, Durham; on a branch of the Tyne and Stanhope railway, 12 miles SW of Gateshead. Acres, 238. Pop., 10. Houses, 2.

BILLINGSLEY, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; on a small affluent of the Severn, 3½ miles WSW of Hampton-Loade r. station, and 5½ S of Bridgnorth. It has a post-office under Bridgnorth. Acres, 1,235. Real property, £1,951. Pop., 144. Houses, 26. The property is all in one estate. Coal and ironstone have been worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £195. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is good. Dr. Thomas Hyde, who co-operated in Walton's Polyglott, was a native.

BILLINGTON, a chapelry in Leighton-Buzzard parish, Beds; on the river Ouse, and the Leighton and Luton railway, 2 miles SE of Leighton-Buzzard. Post-town, Leighton-Buzzard. Acres, returned with the parish. Real property, £2,345. Pop., 434. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory

in the dio. of Ely. Value, £280.* Patrons, the Inhabitants. The church is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BILLINGTON, a liberty in Bradley parish, Staffordshire; 2 miles SW of Stafford. Billington Dury here is an ancient British camp, and commands a fine view.

BILLINGTON, a sub-district in Blackburn parish and district, Lancashire. It comprises the township of Billington-Langho and three other townships. Acres, 5,550. Pop., 1,717. Houses, 333.

BILLINGTON-LANGHO, a township-chapelry in Blackburn parish, Lancashire; on the Blackburn and Clitheroe railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NNE of Blackburn. It has a station, of the name of Langho, on the railway; and its post-town is Whalley, under Blackburn. Acres, 2,950. Real property, £4,719. Pop., 1,038. Houses, 205. The inhabitants are chiefly cotton-weavers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £120. Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn. The church is ancient. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and charities £38.

BILLSBOROUGH. See **BILSBORROW**.

BILLOCKBY, a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 3 miles NE of Acle, and 7 NE of Buckenham r. station. Post-town, Acle, under Norwich. Acres, 339. Real property, £967. Pop., 46. Houses, 14. Billockby Hall is the seat of the Lucas family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100. Patrons, the Lucas family.

BILLSBOROUGH. See **BILSBORROW**.

BILLY-QUAY, a village in Howorth chapelry, Durham; on the river Tyne, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Gateshead. Here are works of the Arkendale Mining Company, a shipyard, and several manufactories.

BILLY-ROW. See **CHOOK** and **BILLY-ROW**.

BILNEY, a railway station in Norfolk; on the Lynn and Dereham railway, 7 miles ESE of Kings-Lynn.

BILNEY (EAST), a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 3 miles WSW of Eimham r. station, and 5 NNW of East Dereham. It has a post-office under Swaffham. Acres, 544. Real property, £1,004. Pop., 198. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Beetley, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £642. Patron, W. Colli-son, Esq. The church is good. Bilney, the martyr, burned at Norwich in 1531, was a native.

BILNEY (WEST), a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk; on the Lynn and Dereham railway, at Bilney station, 7 miles ESE of Kings-Lynn. Post-town, East Winch, under Lynn. Acres, 2,750. Real property, £2,430. Pop., 253. Houses, 50. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £60. Patron, J. Dalton, Esq. The church is ancient. Charities, £6 and a fuel allotment.

BILSBOROUGH, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire; $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SE of Garstang. Acres, 842. Real property, £1,455. Pop., 176. Houses, 37. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with £48 a-year.

BILSEY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; adjacent to the East Lincoln railway, 1 mile E of Alford. It includes the hamlets of Asserby and Thurlby; and its post-town is Alford. Acres, 2,820. Real property, £5,111. Pop., 572. Houses, 122. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £123.* Patron, J. Mason, Esq. The church is good. Charities, 47.

BILSDALE, a mountain-vaie, a township, a hamlet, two constabliwicks, and a chapelry in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire. The vale begins about 5 miles SE by S of Stokesley; and extends 11 miles southward to Rivaux, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Helmsley. Its head is over-lying by Whinston and Botton-Head, mountains 2,300 and 1,435 feet high; and its sides are flanked by other heights, and cut by lateral vales. The view at its head is very magnificent; and the scenery in some other parts of it is grand.—The township is called Bilsdale-Mideable; the hamlet, Bilsdale-Kirkham; the constabliwicks, Bilsdale-East-side and Bilsdale-High-West-side; and all are in the vale or on its sides.—The chapelry also is called Bilsdale-Mideable; and it includes all the Bilsdales, and

likewise the hamlets of Crossett, Chapelgate, Chappgate, and Urra, and the constabliwick of Raisdale; and is in the parish of Helmsley. The nearest railway station to it is Stokesley; and the nearest post-towns, Stokesley, under Northallerton, and Helmsley, under York. Acres, 18,971. Real property, £4,013. Pop., 738. Houses, 126. The property is not much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £130. Patron, the Vicar of Helmsley. The church is good; and there is a Quakers' chapel.

BILSDALE-WEST-SIDE, a township in Hawby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the W side of Bilsdale vale, 8 miles NW by N of Helmsley. It includes part of the hamlet of Laddbill-Gate. Acres, 4,014. Real property, £2,429. Pop., 162. Houses, 28.

BILSFORD, a hamlet in Buckland Brewers parish, Devon; $\frac{6}{7}$ miles W of Torrington.

BILSHAM, a tything in Yapton parish, Sussex; 2 miles SW of Arundel.

BILSINGTON, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; on the Military canal, and partly in Romney marsh, 3 miles ENE of Ham-street r. station, and 6 SSE of Ashford. It has a post-office under Ashford, and a fair on 5 July. Acres, 2,843. Real property, £4,057. Pop., 360. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The manor of Bilsington-Inferior was given to the Earls of Arundel, in the time of Edward III., on the tenure of serving the king as butler at Whitsunday; and belongs now to the Cosways. A priory of Augustinian canons was founded on Bilsington-Inferior, about 1253, by John Mansell, provost of Beverley; and the manor connected with it was held by a tenure similar to that of Bilsington-Inferior. Remains of the priory still stand, partly appropriated into a farm-house, on high ground, commanding a good view over the marsh. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £52. Patron, W. Cosway, Esq. The church is good.

BILSTHORPE, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; in Sherwood forest, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles NW of Southwell r. station. Post-town, Kirklington, under Southwell. Acres, 1,572. Real property, £1,703. Pop., 197. Houses, 44. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to G. de Gaunt; and passed to the Foljambes, the Broughtons, and others. The old manor-house stood near the church; and is said to have given shelter, for a short time, to Charles I. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £306.* Patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The church is small, and contains several interesting monuments.

BILSTON, a town, a township, three chapelries, and a sub-district, in Wolverhampton parish and district, Stafford. The town is within Wolverhampton borough, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE of Wolverhampton town, and $\frac{2}{3}$ NW of Wednesbury. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes near; the Stour Valley railway passes within a mile; the London and Northwestern railway also passes near; the Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and the Oxford and Wolverhampton railways pass through; and all these railways have stations for it at the most convenient points. The place was at one time a royal manor, of little note; it continued, till a modern period, to possess only a few private houses; and it burst into importance, and rapidly acquired bulk, as a centre of the hardware trade. The town occupies an elevated position, and is nearly 2 miles long. Few of the houses are handsome; many are substantial; but many also are poor and dismal. Smoke from furnaces and other works continually obscures the air; and incessant noise and bustle banish all repose. Strangers who can admire the blaze of upwards of fifty smelting furnaces will think the environs grand; but those who love a clear atmosphere and quietude will feel appalled. Cholera attacked 3,568 of the inhabitants, and carried off 742, in 1832, and again carried off 723 in 1849; and it so roused attention to sanitary measures as to occasion much improvement. Extensive schools, built in 1832, and known as the Cholera schools, are now a dissenting chapel. Other extensive schools, called St. Leonard's and St. Mary's, the former a tasteful erection of 1858, at a cost of £2,500, have apartments for 1,000

persons, in which lectures are delivered occasionally from October till March. A suite of baths and wash-houses, of ornamental character, was built in 1853, at a cost of £2,700. St. Leonard's church, at the northwestern extremity of the town, was rebuilt in 1827; is a neat Grecian edifice, with low tower; and contains a splendid altar-piece. St. Mary's church, at the other end of the town, was built in 1829, at a cost of £7,223; and is in the later English style, with a fine tower. St. Luke's church, in Pinfold street, was built at a cost of £4,823; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with tower and spire. There are chapels for five denominations of dissenters, and for Roman Catholics. The new Independent chapel is a highly ornamental structure of 1864; and one of the Methodist chapels is a very fine edifice. A new cemetery was recently opened at a brief distance into the country. The town has a head post-office, a banking-office, and four chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Markets are held on Mondays and Saturdays. Great trade is carried on in coal, iron, and stone from the neighbourhood; metal-casting, in all its branches, and the manufacture of japanned and fancy iron goods in vast variety, are highly prominent; and brass-working, bell-making, maling, and rope-making also are carried on. The hardware articles produced are too numerous to be mentioned; but include trays, waiters, iron buckets, hurdles, pattens, keys, buckles, locks, bridle-bits, screws, chains, boilers, and weighing-machines. Area of the town, 1,730 acres. Real property, £139,980; of which £32,523 are in mines, £44,590 in iron-works, and £1,200 in quarries. Pop., in 1841, 20,181; in 1861, 24,364. Houses, 4,634. The township and the sub-district are coterminous with the town. The chapels are St. Leonard, St. Mary, and St. Luke; and were constituted in 1841, 1843, and 1845. Pop., 7,457, 9,040, and 4,902. Houses, 1,415, 1,703, and 925. St. Leonard is a p. curacy, and the others are vicarages, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value of St. Leonard, £635; * of St. Mary, £300; * of St. Luke, £300. * Patrons of St. Leonard, Resident-Householders; of St. Mary, the Bishop of Lichfield; of St. Luke, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. Charities, £33.

BILSTON, Suffolk. See **BILDESTONE**.

BILSTONE, a township in Norton-juxta-Twyecross parish, Leicester; adjacent to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 3 miles NW of Market-Bosworth. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,279. Pop., 116. Houses, 25.

BILTON, a village and a parish in Rugby district, Warwick. The village stands adjacent to the Rugby and Leamington railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Rugby; and has a post-office under Rugby. The parish comprises 2,243 acres. Real property, £6,505. Pop., 1,096. Houses, 225. New Bilton forms a suburb of Rugby. Bilton Hall was purchased by Addison, in 1711, prior to his marriage with the Countess of Warwick; appears to have been mainly built about the time of James I., but probably received some additions under Addison; retained some pictures and other objects which he placed in it; was bequeathed by his daughter and heiress to the Hon. John Simpson; and remains in possession of that gentleman's family. Bilton Grange is a magnificent Tudor mansion, erected about 1840, after designs by Pugin; belonged to Capt. J. Hibbert; and was often announced for sale between 1860 and 1865. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £673. * Patron, the Rev. R. O. Assheton. The church is a neat Gothic structure, with graceful octagonal spire. The vicarage of New Bilton is a separate charge, constituted in 1863. Value, £180. * A school has an endowed income of £20, and other charities £71.

BILTON, a hamlet in Lesbury parish, Northumberland; adjacent to the Northeastern railway, at the junction of the branch to Alnwick, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Morpeth. It has a station at the railway junction. Pop., 121.

BILTON, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Tadcaster, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the York and High Harrogate railway, near Hamerton station, 5 miles ENE of Wetherby; and has a post-office under York. Acres, 1,460. Real

property, £2,606. Pop., 242. Houses, 44. The parish includes also the townships of Bickerton and Tockwith. Acres, 4,150. Real property, £6,894. Pop., 926. Houses, 201. A Cistercian nunnery was founded here, at Symingtonwaite, about 1,160, by Bertram de Haget. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300. * Patron, the Prebendary of Bilton. Tockwith was made a separate benefice in 1867. There are two Wesleyan chapels and an endowed school. The sub-district comprises two parishes and two parts. Pop., 1,493.

BILTON, or **BILTON-IN-HOLDERNES**, a township-chapelry in Swina parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles N of Marfleet r. station, and 4 NE of Hull. Post-town, Gainshead, under Hull. Acres, 1,120. Real property, £1,784. Pop., 102. Houses, 16. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £150. * Patron, Viscount Downe. The church is excellent.

BILTON-WITH-HARROGATE, a township and two chapelries in Knaresborough parish and district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the North Midland railway, 2 miles W of Knaresborough; and contains the post-town of Harrogate. Acres, 4,800. Real property, £29,286. Pop., 4,563. Houses, 905. The two chapelries are Bilton and Harrogate. Bilton was constituted in 1828. Pop., 407. Houses, 91. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £154. Patron, W. Sheepshanks, Esq. A school has an endowed income of £30. Harrogate, town and chapelry, will be noticed in the article **HARROGATE**.

BILMPTON. See **BIRMPTON**.

BINACRE. See **BENACRE**.

BINBROOK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Louth, Lincoln. The village stands on the river Ancholme, at the foot of the Wolds, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Market-Raisen r. station; and has a post-office under Market-Raisen. It was formerly a market-town, and a place of some note; but has considerably decayed. The parish consists of two quondam parishes, Binbrook-St. Gabriel and Binbrook-St. Mary, united by act of parliament; and is held by some to include the hamlet of Orford, which others regard as extra-parochial. Acres, 6,070. Real property, £8,092. Pop., 1,334. Houses, 277. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to C. Turner, Esq. There are extensive rabbit warrens. The living is a rectory and a vicarage—St. Mary a rectory, St. Gabriel a vicarage—in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £291. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church of St. M. is bad; and that of St. G. is in ruins. There are three Methodist chapels, a temperance hall, a national school, a reading-room, a police station, and a church estate £83.—The sub-district contains fourteen parishes and two extra-parochial tracts. Pop., 4,463.

BINCHESTER, a township in St. Andrew-Auckland parish, Durham; on the river Wear, adjacent to the Weardale railway, 2 miles N by E of Bishop-Auckland. Acres, 500. Real property, with Newfield, £3,473,—of which £2,294 are in mines. Pop., 33. Houses, 3. The manor has belonged to the Wren family since the time of James I.; and their mansion on it, a venerable building with wings, appears to have been built about the beginning of that king's reign. A spot on the brow of an eminence, commanding an extensive view, and now enclosed and cultivated, was the Roman station *Binoivum* or *Vinovium*, and has yielded a great variety of Roman relics. The extent of the station was probably about 50 acres. The Roman Watling-street passed either through it, or close on its western side.

BINCOMBE, a parish in Weymouth district, Dorset; on the river Wey, on the Southwestern railway, and on the downs, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Dorchester r. station. Post-town, Dorchester. Acres, 977. Real property, £1,035. Pop., 194. Houses, 41. The property is divided between two. Good stone is quarried; and there is a mineral spring. Numerous barrows are on the downs. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broadway, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £437. * Patron, Cains College, Cambridge. The church is old but good, and has a tower.

HINDERTON, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; 3½ miles N by W of Chichester r. station. Post-town, Chichester. Acres, 1,790. Real property, £1,139. Pop., 109. Houses, 16. Hinderton House is the seat of the Tasdales. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of West Dean, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is in ruins.

BINDON, a hamlet in Wool parish, and a liberty in Cerne, Wareham, and Wimborne divisions, Dorset. The hamlet lies on the river Frome, and on the Southwestern railway, ¼ a mile E of Wool station, and 5 W by S of Wareham. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1172, by Robert de Newburgh; was given, at the dissolution, to Thomas, Lord Poyning; descended to the Earl of Suffolk; and was sold to the family of Weld. The remains of it, in foundation walls of the church, have been cleared out, and include part of the tomb of one of the abbots; and some features of the grounds connected with it, in canals, fish ponds, and shady walks, amid thick wood, have been restored to their original state. The materials of the buildings were carried off for the construction of Ludworth Castle, the seat of Lords Suffolk and the Welds. Bindon Hill, in the vicinity, towards the coast, has sand cliffs, succeeded by snowy precipices.—The liberty includes the parishes of Wool and Chaldon-Herring, and parts of three other parishes; but its limits, in some directions, are not defined.

BINEGAR, a parish in Shepton-Mallet district, Somerset; at the eastern end of the Mendip hills, 4 miles N of Shepton-Mallet r. station, and 5 NW of Wells. Post-town, Shepton-Mallet. Acres, 1,216. Rated property, £1,949. Pop., 309. Houses, 70. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, not reported. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was rebuilt in 1859. A fair is held on the Wednesday and Thursday of Whit-week.

BINES-GREEN, a locality 3¼ miles N of Steyning, Sussex; where a fair is held on 12th June.

BINFELD, a small village and a parish in Easthampstead district, Berks. The village stands in Windsor forest, 2½ miles N of Bracknell r. station, and 3¼ NE of Wokingham; and has a post-office under Bracknell. The parish comprises 3,207 acres. Real property, £7,341. Pop., 1,371. Houses, 270. The property is much subdivided. Binfield House, Binfield Park, and Pope's Wood are chief residences. The last was the early home of the poet Pope; who described it as

"My paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And, like its master, very low."

The present house is mainly reconstruction and enlargement; but includes the room which is believed to have been the poet's study. Here Pope wrote great part of his early poems; and in the adjoining grounds stood a tree, now destroyed, bearing the inscription by Lord Lyttleton, "Here Pope sung." The Roman road, called the Devil's highway, passed near the village; and an entrenchment there bears the name of Caesar's camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £625. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The old church was of the time of Edward III.; had a picturesque square tower, was restored and enlarged in 1843, and further enlarged in 1859. The new church was built in 1867, and is in the early English style. There are a national school, and charities £82.

BINFIELD, a hundred in Oxford, in the extreme SE, extending from the Chilterns to the Thames. It contains seven parishes and part of another. Acres, 21,905. Pop., 9,593. Houses, 1,962.

BINFIELD HEATH, a hamlet in Binfield hundred, Oxford; 2½ miles N of Sonning, and 3¼ SSW of Henley-on-Thames. It has a post-office under Henley-on-Thames.

BINGFIELD, a township in St. John-Lee parish, Northumberland; on Watling-street and on the river Erringburn, 5½ miles N by W of Corbridge. Acres, 2,047. Pop., 93. Houses, 13. Here are a mineral spring and a chapel of ease.

BINGHAM, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a wapentake in Notts. The town stands near the Fosse way, on the Nottingham and Grantham railway, in the vale of Belvoir, 9 miles E of Nottingham. It consists chiefly of two streets, parallel to each other; and is well built. It has a post-office; under Nottingham, a railway station, two chief inns, a church, two dissenting chapels, a free school, and a workhouse; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. The church is early and decorated English, large, and cruciform; has a square tower, highly sculptured, and a lofty spire; contains a monument to White, the first editor of the "Ephemers;" and was anciently connected with a small college or guild. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on the Tuesday and Wednesday before 13 Feb., on Whit-Thursdays, and on 8 and 9 Nov.—The parish is stated in the Census to include likewise part of the hamlet of Newton. Acres, 3,051. Real property, £9,609. Pop., 1,918. Houses, 416. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £1,503. Patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. Archbishop Abbot and Bishops Hamner and Wren were for some time rectors; and Archbishop Cranmer, the astronomer White, Colonel Hutchinson, and Lord Howe were natives of the parish or of its vicinity.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Bingham, Whetton, Elton, Granby, Langar, Shelton, Sibthorpe, Flintham, Kneeton, East Bridgford, Car-Colston, Scereton, Hawksworth, Thoroton, Orston, Scarrington, Barkestone, and Plungar,—the two last electorally in Leicesters; and contains also the chapelry of Flamborough. Acres, 31,695. Pop., 7,879. Houses, 1,703. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Ratcliffe-on-Trent, containing the parishes of Ratcliffe-on-Trent, Shelford, Tythby, Cropwell-Bishop, Colston-Basset, Owthorpe, Kinoulton, Hickling, Widmerpool, Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Plumtree, Edwalton, Tollerton, Cotgrave, and Holme-Pierpont, and the extra-parochial tract of Lodge-on-the-Wolds. Acres of the district, 63,139. Poor rates in 1866, £8,963. Pop. in 1861, 15,670. Houses, 3,391. Marriages in 1866, 84; births, 444,—of which 46 were illegitimate; deaths, 255,—of which 93 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,000; births, 5,161; deaths, 3,006. The places of worship in 1851 were 36 of the Church of England, with 7,814 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 274 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 100 s.; 22 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,694 s.; 14 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,405 s.; 4 of Independent Methodists, with 330 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 60 s.; and 1 undefined, with 246 s. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 1,573 scholars; 32 private day schools, with 704 s.; 56 Sunday schools, with 3,207 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 38 s.—The wapentake is mainly identical with the district, but less extensive; and it is cut into two divisions, north and south. Acres, 24,930 and 23,831. Pop., 13,553. Houses, 2,955.

BINGHAM-MELCOMBE, the seat of the Bingham family in Dorset; on an affluent of the Piddle river, 9 miles NE of Dorchester. It was the birth-place of Sir Richard Bingham, who fought at the siege of St. Quintin, and has a monument in Westminster abbey.

BINGHAM TOWN, a suburb of Gosport, in Hants. It is now, and contains some genteel residences.

BINGLEY, a town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Keighley, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on an eminence, amid wooded environs, with picturesque views, adjacent to the river Aire, the North Midland railway, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 6 miles NW of Bradford. It is named among the places given by William the Conqueror to his followers; and it had an ancient castle, which has disappeared. It now consists chiefly of one long street, partly brick, and partly stone; and it has undergone much recent improvement, in connection with manufactures. It has a post-office; under Leeds, a railway and telegraph station, two chief inns, a parish church, Independent, Baptist and Methodist chapels, a free grammar school, and a new and handsome mechanics' institute; and is a

seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. The church is a plain structure of the time of Henry VIII. The grammar school dates from 1529; was recently rebuilt; and has an estate yielding £250 a-year. A weekly market was formerly held on Tuesdays; and fairs are now held on 25 Jan., the first Tuesday of April, 25 Aug., and the second Tuesday of Oct. Industry is carried on in the extensive manufacture of worsted yarn, and in iron-founding, tanning, and malting. Pop., 5,233. Houses, 1,133. — The township bears the name of Bingley-with-Micklethwaite; and contains also the hamlets of Beckfoot, Cottingley, Cross-Flatts, Cross-Roads, Cullingworth, Eldwick, Fawcater, Gilstead, Hainworth, Harden, Priest-Thorpe, Riddlesden, and Ryshworth. Real property, £85,525. Pop., 13,254. Houses, 2,528. — The parish includes likewise the township of Morton. Acres, 13,892. Real property, £44,258. Pop., 15,367. Houses, 3,226. The property is subdivided. Riddlesden Hall was anciently the seat of the Mandes. A large treasure in Roman coins was found in Morton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £500.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. A new chapelry, called Holy Trinity, was constituted in 1868. The vicarages of Cullingworth and Morton also are separate charges.—The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

BING-WESTON, a quarter in Worthen parish, Salop; 2 miles WSW of Worthen.

BINHAM, a village and a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The village stands 4 miles NE of Walsingham r. station, and 5 SE of Wells; and has a post-office under Wells, Norfolk, and a fair on 26 July. It is pleasant and picturesque; much visited in summer by parties at the watering-places; and retains the shaft of an ancient cross. A Benedictine abbey was founded here, in 1104, by Peter de Valoines; and the church of it still stands, and is used as the parish church. The nave has two pure early Norman arcades; the west front is very fine early English, with magnificent window; and the stalls, seats, and font are good perpendicular.—The parish comprises 2,242 acres. Real property, £3,402. Pop., 512. Houses, 130. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £103. Patron, T. T. Clarke, Esq. Charities, £55.

BINHAM, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; 2 miles W of Watchet.

BINHAMY. See STRATTON, Cornwall.

BINLEY, a tything in St. Mary-Bourne parish, Hants; 6½ miles NNE of Andover. Pop., 138.

BINLEY, a parish in Foleshill district, Warwick; on the river Sow, adjacent to the Northwestern railway, 2½ miles E of Coventry. It includes the liberty of Earsford; and its post-town is Coventry. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £2,356. Pop., 196. Houses, 51. The manor belongs to Earl Craven; and Binley Hall is the seat of the Lloyds. The living is a donative in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £52. Patron, Earl Craven. The church was built by the sixth Lord Craven, and is a Grecian structure, with a medallioned roof. Charities, £6. Wagstaffe, the nonjuring bishop, was a native.

BINNEL BAY, a wide curve at the western end of the Undercliffe, on the S coast of the Isle of Wight; 3½ miles WSW of Ventnor.

BINNINGTON, a township in Willerby parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hartford river, and on the York and Scarborough railway, 8 miles SW by S of Scarborough. Acres, 910. Real property, £1,000. Pop., 90. Houses, 16.

BINOVUM. See BINCHESTER.

BINSCOPE, a village in West Taunfield parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SE of Masham.

BINSCOMB, a tything in Godalming parish, Surrey; 1 mile N of Godalming.

BINSEY, a small village and a parish in the district of Abingdon and county of Oxford. The village stands on the right bank of the Isis, near the West Midland railway, 1½ mile NNW of Oxford. It was originally called Thorney, from a profusion of thorns around it; and it afterwards took the name of Binsey, signifying

the Island of Prayer, from its being a retreat of nuns and a great resort of pilgrims. A rude church was constructed adjacent to it, about the year 730, by St. Frideswide; and this, together with a reputed holy well, drew crowds of pilgrims for ages, inasmuch that 24 inns stood in the neighbourhood for their accommodation. The parish comprises 470 acres; and its post-town is Oxford. Real property, £1,002. Pop., 67. Houses, 15. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £90. Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is an ancient brick building, without a tower.

BINSEY, a hill 3 miles NNE of the foot of Basson-thwaite water, in Cumberland.

BINSTEAD, a small village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands on the coast of the Solent, amid charming environs, 1½ mile W by N of Ryde. The parish comprises 1,140 acres of land and 335 of water; and its post-town is Ryde. Real property, £2,775. Pop., 436. Houses, 165. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to William Fitz-Stur; and passed to the Bishops of Winchester. Several picturesque villas, one of them belonging to Lord Downes, stand near the village and on the coast. Quarr Abbey House is the seat of Admiral Sir Thomas J. Cochrane. Remains of a Cistercian abbey, called Quarr abbey, founded in 1132, by Baldwin de Redvers, afterwards Earl of Devon, stand at a farmstead, 5 furlongs west of the village; and, though fragmentary and mutilated, show some interesting features. A siliceous limestone, containing many fossils, and well suited for building, has been extensively quarried since at least the time of William Rufus. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £80.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was rebuilt in 1842; is in the early English style; and embodies some sculptured stones of a previous Norman edifice.

BINSTAD, or BINSTED, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Alton, Hants. The parish lies 2½ miles SSW of Bentley r. station, and 4 NE by E of Alton; contains the hamlets of Issington, Week, Westcote, and Wheatley; and has a post-office under Alton. Acres, 6,833. Real property, £7,104. Pop., 1,195. Houses, 231. Binstead Hill is the seat of the Coult-hards. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Kingsley, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is ancient, has a low embattled tower and a spire, and contains several monuments. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.—The sub-district comprises eight parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 27,452. Pop., 4,806. Houses, 930.

BINSTED, a parish in Westhampnett district, Sussex; 1½ mile N of Yapton r. station, and 2 W by S of Arundel. Post-town, Arundel. Acres, 1,056. Real property, £1,176. Pop., 110. Houses, 19. Binsted House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £150.* Patron, J. Bones, Esq. The church was repaired in 1869.

BINTON, a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick; on the river Avon, 4 miles W by S of Stratford-on-Avon r. station. Post-town, Stratford-on-Avon. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £1,697. Pop., 230. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. Paving-stone is quarried; and needles and fish-hooks are made. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £140.* Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The church is decayed.

BINTREE, or BINTREY, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 3 miles NE of Elmham r. station, and 5½ WNW of Reepham. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 1,455. Real property, £2,853. Pop., 406. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Themelthorpe, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £162. Patron, Lord Hastings. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, and charities £47.

BIRBECK, a stream of Westmorland; running from Shap Fells to the river Lune.

BIRBECK-FELLS, a township in Orton and Crosby-Ravensworth parishes, Westmorland; on the Birbeck stream, and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 4 miles SSE of Shap. Real property, £1,054. Pop., 200. Most of the surface is wild moor and mountain.

BIRBURY. See **BIRKINGBURY**.

BIRCH, a township in Ruschbury parish, Salop; 7½ miles NW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 22.

BIRCH, a hamlet in Warrington parish, Lancashire; in the vicinity of the Runcorn Gap and St. Helen's railway, 5½ miles W of Warrington.

BIRCH, a parish in Lexden district, Essex; 3½ miles SE of Marks-Tey r. station, and 5 SW of Colchester. It comprises two ancient parishes, Great Birch and Little Birch; and has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 3,069. Real property, £4,318. Pop., 940. Houses, 189. The property is divided among a few. Birch Hall is the seat of C. G. Round, Esq. There are remains of a small castle. The living is a double rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £469.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Rochester and C. G. Round, Esq. The church of Great Birch is good; and that of Little Birch is in ruins.

BIRCH, Hereford. See **BIRCH (MUCH)**.

BIRCH, or **BIRCH-IN-RUSHOLME**, a hamlet and a chapelry in Manchester parish, Chorlton district, Lancashire. The hamlet stands 1½ mile NW of Levenshulme r. station, and 2½ S by E of Manchester. The chapelry includes the hamlet; was constituted, conterminate with Rusholme township, in 1838; and was reconstituted, on a smaller scale, in 1854. Post-town, Levenshulme, under Manchester. Pop., 2,043. Houses, 344. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £160.* Patron, Sir J. W. H. Anson, Bart. The church is good.

BIRCH, or **BIRCH-ST. MARY**, a chapelry in Bury and Middleton parishes, Lancashire; near the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, 2 miles WNW of Middleton. It was constituted in 1842; and its post-town is Middleton, under Manchester. Pop., 3,775. Houses, 747. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £253.* Patron, the Rector of Middleton. The church is a Gothic structure, built in 1823, at a cost of £4,000. There is a large national school.

BIRCHALL. See **BIRCHOLT**.

BIRCHAM. See **BIRCHAM (GREAT)**.

BIRCHAM-CLIFFE, a hamlet in Lindley-cum-Quarndon township, Huddersfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NW of Huddersfield.

BIRCHAM (GREAT), a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 3 miles S of Docking, and 9½ W by N of Fakenham r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Bircham, under Rougham. Acres, 3,606. Real property, £2,433. Pop., 489. Houses, 86. The property mostly belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £514.* Patron, A. Hamond, Esq. The church is good.

BIRCHAM (NEWTON), a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 2 miles S of Docking, and 9½ W by N of Fakenham r. station. Post-town, Bircham, under Rougham. Acres, 1,123. Real property, £959. Pop., 118. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Bircham-Tofts, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £434.* Patron, the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The church is good.

BIRCHAM-TOFTS, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 3 miles S by E of Docking, and 9 W by N of Fakenham r. station. Post-town, Bircham, under Rougham. Acres, 1,431. Real property, £919. Pop., 155. Houses, 25. The living is a rectory annexed to Bircham-Newton.

BIRCH AND LYTHE, a township in Elnesmere parish, Salop; in the neighbourhood of Elnesmere. Pop., 65.

BIRCHANGER, a parish in the district of Bishops-Stortford, and county of Essex; on the Eastern Counties railway, 2 miles NE of Bishops-Stortford. Post-town, Bishops-Stortford. Acres, 1,631. Real property, £2,050. Pop., 333. Houses, 89. The property is divided

among a few. An hospital was founded here, by Richard de Newport, in the time of King John. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £218.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is good.

BIRCHER, a township in Yerpole parish, Hereford; 4½ miles NNW of Leominster. Pop., 257.

BIRCHES, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; 3 miles ESE of Norwich. Pop., 9.

BIRCHES, a locality on the river Severn, in Salop; 3 miles W by N of Madeley. A landslip here, in 1773, changed the course of the river for several hundred yards.

BIRCHETTS-GREEN, a village in Wargrave and Hurley parishes, Berks; 4 miles WNW of Maidenhead.

BIRCHFIELD, a chapelry in Handsworth parish, Stafford; 3 miles N of Birmingham. It has a post-office under Birmingham. Pop., about 2,000. Living, a vicarage. Value, £350. The church was built in 1865.

BIRCH (GREAT). See **BIRCH** and **BIRCH (MUCH)**.

BIRCHGROVE, a station with telegraph on the Swansea Vale railway; 4½ miles NNE of Swansea.

BIRCHGROVE, a place with a post-office under East Grinstead, in Sussex.

BIRCHILLS, a station on the South Stafford railway, 1½ mile NNW of Walsall.

BIRCHINGTON, a village and a parish in Thanet district, Kent. The village stands adjacent to the Kent Coast railway, 3½ miles W by S of Margate; and has a station on the r., and a post-office under Margate. It occupies a gentle declivity, with extensive prospects by sea and land; and is about ½ of a mile long. The parish is within the Cinque-port liberty of Dover; and comprises 1,680 acres of land, and 390 of water. Real property, £8,835. Pop., 813. Houses, 186. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from the beginning of the 15th century, to the family of Quex; and passed by marriage, in the time of Henry VII., to the Crispes. One of its owners, a distinguished puritan, in 1657, was carried off from it to the Continent, by the royalist captain Golding, and long kept prisoner at Ostend and Bruges. William III. frequently rested at the manor-house on his excursions to Holland. The present mansion is modern; bears the name of Great Quex; and is the seat of H. P. Cotton, Esq. Two towers stand in the park, and are good sea-marks; and one of them contains a fine peal of bells. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Monkton, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with tower and spire; and on the north side of it is a chapel of the manor, containing some fine monuments and ancient brasses. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school.

BIRCHLEY. See **BILLINGE**.

BIRCH (LITTLE), a parish in the district and county of Hereford; 3½ miles ESE of Tram-Inn r. station, and 6 S of Hereford. Post-town, Birch, under Ross. Acres, 967. Real property, £1,943. Pop., 336. Houses, 78. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Hereford. Value, £160. Patron, the Rev. S. Thackwell. The church was rebuilt in 1869.

BIRCH (LITTLE), Essex. See **BIRCH**.

BIRCH (MUCH or GREAT), a parish in the district and county of Hereford; 3 miles SE of Tram-Inn r. station, and 6½ S of Hereford. It has a post-office, of the name of Birch, under Ross. Acres, 1,287. Real property, £2,221. Pop., 496. Houses, 103. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £106. Patron, T. G. Symons, Esq. The church is very good. Charities, £7.

BIRCHOLT, or **BIRCHALL**, a parish and a franchise in Kent. The parish is in East Ashford district, and lies 2½ miles N of Smeeth r. station, and 4½ E by S of Ashford. Post-town, Smeeth, under Ashford. Acres, 293. Real property, £470. Pop., 30. Houses, 7. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £50. Patron, E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Esq. The franchise, called also a barony, is in the lathe of Shepway; and contains four parishes and part of another. Acres, 10,482. Pop., 2,271. Houses, 461.

BIRCHOVER, a township in Youlgreave parish, Derby; 1 mile N of Winstler. Real property, £1,152. Pop., 51. A rocking stone of about 20 tons is here.

BIRCH VALE, a place with a r. station in Hayfield chapelry, Derby; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Hayfield.

BIRCHWOOD, a village in Alfreton parish, Derby.

BIRDALL. See RAISTHORPE and BIRDALL.

BIRDBROOK, a parish in the district of Risbridge and county of Essex; on the Halstead railway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Haverhill. It has a station on the railway. Post-town, Bumpstead-Steeple, under Halstead. Acres, 2,386. Real property, £4,047. Pop., 643. Houses, 143. Birdbrook Hall was formerly a seat of Sir W. B. Rush. Baythorn House was built in 1663. A Roman camp occurs at Watson Bridge; and a large tumulus at Ford Meadow; and a number of Roman urns, coins, and other relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £600.* Patron, Clare Hall, Cambridge. The church is a neat substantial edifice; and contains the remains of Martha Blewitt, who was the wife of successively nine husbands, and died in 1681.

BIRDENBURY. See BREDENBURY.

BIRDFORTH, a chapelry and a wapentake in N. R. Yorkshire. The chapelry is in Coxwold parish; and lies 3 miles ENE of Sessay r. station, and 5 NNW of Easingwold. Post-town, Coxwold, under Easingwold. Acres, 604. Real property, £935. Pop., 40. Houses, 8. The property is divided between two. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £94. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is tolerable. —The wapentake includes seventeen parishes and parts of six others. Acres, 103,177. Pop. in 1851, 14,462; in 1861, 14,072. Houses, 3,042.

BIRDHAM, a parish in Westhampton district, Sussex; on Chichester harbour, and on the Arundel and Portsmouth canal, 4 miles SW of Chichester r. station. It has a post-office under Chichester. Acres, 1,948; of which 140 are water. Real property, £3,762. Pop., 436. Houses, 99. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £396.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is good; and there is a national school.

BIRDINGBURY, or **BIRBUXY**, a parish in Rugby district, Warwick; on the river Leam, adjacent to the Leamington and Rugby railway, 7 miles SW by W of Rugby. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Leamington-Hastings, under Rugby. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £1,568. Pop., 184. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Wheelers; and belongs now to Sir T. Biddulph, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £120. Patron, Sir T. Biddulph, Bart. The church is good.

BIRDLIP, a hamlet in Brimpsfield parish, Gloucestershire; near Whitcombe Park, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by E of Gloucester. It is a meet for the Cheltenham hounds; and has fairs on 8 May and on the Tuesday before the second Thursday of Sept. Birdlip Hill, in the vicinity, is crossed by Ermine-street; and commands a noble view.

BIRDRIDDING, a hamlet in Covernham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Middleham.

BIRDSALL, a parish in Malton district and E. R. Yorkshire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of North Grimston r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of New Malton. Post-town, North Grimston, under Malton. Acres, 3,972. Real property, £3,780. Pop., 355. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. Birdsall Hall, formerly a seat of Lord Middleton, is the chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £40. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The church is a handsome edifice, built in 1814 by Lord Middleton. Henry Burton, the famous puritan divine who died in 1648, was a native.

BIRDS-GREEN, a hamlet in the parishes of Beauchamp-Roothing and Willingale-Doe, Essex; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dunmow.

BIRDSMOORGATE, a locality 8 miles from Crewkerne, in Somerset; with a post-office under Crewkerne.

BIRDWELL, a hamlet in Worsbrough township, Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Sheffield and Doncaster railway, 4 miles SSE of Barnesley. It has a post-office under Barnesley, and a station, jointly with Hoyland, on the railway.

BIRDWELL-FLAT, a hamlet in Swinton township, Wath-upon-Deane parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Rotherham.

BIRKBY, a township in Cross-Canonby parish, Cumberland; on the coast and on the Carlisle railway, 1 mile NE of Maryport. Acres, 871; of which 143 are water. Real property, £906. Pop., 157. Houses, 25.

BIRKBY, a township in Muncaster parish, Cumberland; in Eskdale, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Ravenglass. Real property, £906. Pop., 119. See BARNSCAR.

BIRKBY, a township and a parish in Northallerton district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Great Northern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Cowton station, and 6 NNW of Northallerton. Real property, £1,263. Pop., 87. Houses, 15. The parish includes also the townships of Hutton-Bowville and Little Smeaton; and its post-town is East Cowton, under Northallerton. Acres, 3,619. Real property, £4,166. Pop., 298. Houses, 51. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £233.* Patron, Rev. W. R. Holmes. The church is very good.

BIRKDALE, a township-chapelry in North Meols parish, Lancashire, on the coast, and on the Southport railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Southport. It has a r. station, several streets, good residences, and boarding-houses; and, in 1869, had greatly increased in pop., and was about to have a sewerage-system and public gardens. Post-town, Southport. Acres, 5,670; of which 3,435 are water. Pop. in 1861, 1,286. Houses, 237. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £350.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is recent, and has a spire.

BIRKDALE, a hamlet in Dutton parish, Westmoreland; 9 miles NE of Appleby. Pop., 13.

BIRKDALE, a hamlet in Muker chapelry, in the vicinity of Muker, N. R. Yorkshire.

BIRKENHEAD, a seaport town, a township, and seven chapelries, in the district of Wirrall, Cheshire. The town stands on the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, about a mile by water W of Liverpool, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ by railway NNW of Chester. The place was anciently called Birchevel, Birket, Birket-wood, and Birkenhelde; and took its name from being engirt by forest. A Benedictine priory was founded at it, about the year 1170, by Hamon de Massey, baron of Dunham-Massey; sent its priors to sit in the parliaments of Chester as nobles of the palatinate; and, in 1252, acquired the right to maintain a ferry, still known as the Monks-ferry, across the Mersey to Lancashire. A fine crypt and some interesting ruins of the priory still exist. The greater part of the priory estate was bestowed by Henry VIII. on Ralph Worsley; and passed to successively the Powells, the Clevedons, and the Prices. In 1753, there were three ferry-boat houses, one at Woodside for Birkenhead, one at Seawombe, about a mile further down the river, and one at Rock-ferry, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile further up; but these were only conveniences for the dwellers inland, and the travellers to Chester. Even so late as 1801, Birkenhead had only 110 inhabitants; and 20 years later, only 200. The first move towards a town, was the purchase, in 1824, by Mr. Laird, father of the celebrated shipbuilder, of several acres of land on the shore of the Wallasey Pool, an inlet from the Mersey. The pool and the land adjoining it were speedily seen to be excellently suited for docks; and measures were soon adopted for converting the place into a great port. The town, once begun, made astonishingly rapid progress; and, though it has suffered some checks, it now enjoys every prospect of a steady and accelerating increase.

Birkenhead is well aligned and well built; and it had the singular advantage of being all planned before the building operations for it were well begun. T. C. Thornburn, Esq., C.E., reported to us in 1865, —“Length of streets laid out, 54 miles; scavenged, 43; adopted, 40. Area of Birkenhead Park, 190 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; of which 99 are laid

out in ornamental ground, lakes, and grass; 14½ occupied by roads and drives; and 77 laid out in building ground. Cost of land, £61,028; of formation, £78,654. Hamulton-square occupies 6 or 7 acres; is edified with stone fronts; and presents a very grand appearance. The market-house is one of the finest in England; cost £30,000, exclusive of the site; and is 430 feet long, and 131 wide. The post-office is an ornamental edifice, in the Corinthian style. The free public library and the theatre were built in 1864; and the former is in the Florentine style. The working-man's hall was built in 1865, at a cost of from £4,000 to £5,000. A ragged school was then in contemplation; the sum of £7,000 having been given for it by Wm. Jackson, Esq., M.P. St. Mary's church is an elegant structure, in the decorated English style, built in 1819; and the churchyard includes the burial ground and ruins of the ancient priory. Holy Trinity is an edifice in the Norman style. St. Anne's, built of the red sandstone of the district, makes a fine appearance. St. James' is in the early English style, and is built of beautiful white Storeton stone. St. John's, in the decorated style, was built in 1845, and has a fine tower and spire. St. Paul's was built in 1863; and St. Peter's partly in 1863. Upwards of thirty non-established places of worship are within the town (including Cloughton and Oxtou); and some of them are very beautiful and ornamental structures. There are two Roman Catholic churches; the older one, a Grecian edifice; the other, opened in 1862, in the early French Gothic style, from designs by Pugin. There is also a convent, in the Italian style, built in 1863, at a cost of £10,000. St. Aidan's theological college, under the principalship of the Rev. Dr. Baylee, forms a fine pile of Tudor architecture, with good internal arrangements; and furnishes about one in eighteen of the candidates for orders in the Established church. A court-house, two banks, gas-works, water-works, working-men's houses, an abbatoir, and an extensive new cemetery, also draw attention. A handsome infirmary, built at an expense of upwards of £5,000, and presented to the town by Mr. John Laird, M.P., was opened in 1863. A street railway runs from Woodside-ferry by the Park to Oxtou, a distance of about 3 miles; an outward railway, giving communication with the country, will be noticed in the next article; and other railways, from the docks to the West Cheshire line, from Hooton to Parkgate, and from Hooton to Queensferry, with branches to the Holthead and to the Buckley, have been projected.

The harbour of Birkenhead is magnificent. The docks were commenced in 1844, on a vast plan which was approaching completion in 1869. The water area of them is 163 acres; the lineal quay space, about 10 miles; and the cost will be upwards of £3,000,000. The west float has a quayside of 2 miles, 210 yards; the east float, 1 mile, 1,506 yards; the Egerton dock, 751 yards; the Morpeth dock, 1,299 yards; the Morpeth basin, a tidal one, 752 yards; the low water basin, also a tidal one, 1,360 yards; and a dock, north of this, 452 yards. Two side basins and two large graving docks branch from the west float; a system of railways encompasses the east float; passages, ample and well-contrived, communicate among the docks; the passage from the river to the Morpeth dock is so contrived that it can be used as a graving dock; a system of sluices, for scouring away deposits, is connected with the low water basin; an extensive building contains the machinery for the sluices, and has a tower 209 feet high; and bridges, cranes, coal-hoists, sheds, warehouses, and other appliances are plentiful and well placed. A landing-stage, at Wood-side ferry, 860 feet long and 80 feet wide, constructed in 1862, rests on pontoons similar to the Liverpool stages, rising and falling with the tide; is connected with the piers by two iron bridges; and gives every accommodation to passenger traffic. Another landing-stage, in the low water basin, 1,000 feet long and 50 feet wide, is of similar construction, and serves for vessels at all states of the tide. The cost of the dock-works in 1868 was £220,618.

The commerce of Birkenhead is, in all respects, a branch of that of Liverpool, and chiefly devoted to coal, guano,

and grain. The Cunard Company recently obtained accommodation for their steamers in the harbour; and other sea-going steamship companies are expected to follow their example. Very extensive trade is carried on in ship-building and engineering. The works of the Messrs. Laird Brothers employ from 3,000 to 4,000 men; and have paid £720,000 in wages in six years. The Canada works have paid £500,000 in eight. The Britannia works also are extensive; and have acquired their magnitude through the skill and enterprise of their proprietor, James Taylor, Esq., the inventor of the steam-lifts and the elephant. The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, two banking-offices, and fourteen chief inns; publishes three newspapers; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Markets are held on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on the last Tuesday of Feb. and April, and on 3 July and 8 Oct.—Acres of the township, 1,265; of which 365 are water. Real property in 1860, £235,548; of which £64,601 are in railways. Pop. in 1841, 8,223; in 1861, 36,212. Houses, 4,669. The township, with Cloughton, Oxtou, Trannmere, and part of higher Bebington, was, in 1861, made a parliamentary borough, sending one member to parliament. Electors in 1866, 4,563. Pop., 51,649. Houses, 7,189.

The chapels are St. Mary, St. James, Trinity, St. Anne, St. John, St. Paul, and St. Peter. The first is the oldest, and was formed out of Bidstone parish; the next four were formed out of the first; and St. Paul was formed out of Bebington. Trinity was constituted in 1841; St. Anne, in 1847; St. Paul, in 1858; St. John, in 1859; St. Peter, in 1867. There is also a Mariners' church. All the livings are p. curacies in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. Mary, £153; of Trinity, £300; of St. Anne, £159; of St. John, £300; of St. Peter, £200; of the others, not reported. Patrons of St. John, the Church Patronage Society; of St. Anne, the Rev. A. Knox; of the others, Trustees.

BIRKENHEAD RAILWAY, a ramified railway connecting Birkenhead with Chester and with the NE of Cheshire. It existed prior to August 1859, under the names of the Chester and Birkenhead railway, and the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction. It consisted then of a main line from Chester to Grange-Lane, a line from Grange-Lane to Monks-ferry, a line from Grange-Lane to Bridgend, all at Birkenhead, and a main line from the station at Chester to the Northwestern railway at Lower Walton, Runcorn; and the aggregate length of it was a little upwards of 33 miles. A branch from Hooton to Helsby, 5½ miles long, and a branch to Trannmere Pool, 4 mile long, were opened in July, 1863; and a line from Hooton to Parkgate, 5 miles long, was opened in October, 1866.

BIRKENSHAW, a railway station, two hamlets, and a chapelry in Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The station bears the name of Birkenshaw and Tong; and is on the Gildersome branch of the Leeds and Halifax railway, 4½ miles SE of Bradford. The hamlets are Birkenshaw and Birkenshaw-Bottom; and stand near the r. station, within Gomersal township; and the former has a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry bears the name of Birkenshaw cum Hunsworth; and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 3,635. Houses, 756. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in collieries and woollen-mills. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Birstall. The church was built in 1829. There are a U. Free Methodist chapel, a mechanics' institute, and a national school.

BIRKEE AND AUSTHWAITE, a township in Milbourn parish, Cumberland; in Eskdale, 6½ miles ENE of Ravenglass. Real property, £710. Pop., 114. Houses, 19. Birker Fell here forms part of the S. screen of the Esk; and is streaked by a streamlet which makes a sudden romantic fall, over a naked precipice, between cliffs.

BIRK-FELL, a hill on the E. side of Ulleswater, Westmoreland; immediately N. side to the lake; and makes a cascade, called Scales Force.

BIRKIN, a township in Pontefract district, and a parish in Pontefract and Selby districts, W. R. York-

shire. The township lies on the river Aire and on the Selby canal, 3½ miles NE of Knottingley r. station, and 7½ SW of Selby. Acres, 2,064. Real property, £3,515. Pop., 168. Houses, 35. The parish contains also the townships of Hurst-Courtney, Temple-Hurst, Chapel-Haddesley, and West Haddesley; the last of which has a post-office under Selby. Acres, 5,509. Real property, £9,433. Pop., 821. Houses, 184. The living is a rectory, with Chapel-Haddesley chapelry, in the diocese of York. Value, £1,008.* Patron, the Rev. T. Hill. The church is ancient. There are three Wesleyan chapels.

BIRKLE. See **BIRTLE**.

BIRKLEY. See **BIRTLEY**, Northumberland.

BIRK-RIGG, a hill in Furness, Lancashire; 1½ mile W of Morecambe bay, and 3 E of Dalton. It commands a very extensive and magnificent panoramic view.

BIRK RIGGS, a hamlet in High Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of Hawes.

BIRKS AND COLSTERDALE, a hamlet in East Witton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SE of Middleham.

BIRKS-BRIDGE, a one-arched bridge over the river Duddon, at the E base of Birker Fell, in Cumberland. It spans a romantic rocky chasm, supposed to represent the "Fairy Chasm" of Wordsworth.

BIRKSCUEGH. See **BRISCOE**.

BIRKWITH, a hamlet in Horton-in-Ribblesdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles N of Settle.

BIRKWOOD, a hamlet in Crofton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SE of Wakefield.

BIRLEY, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on an affluent of the river Lugg, adjacent to Watling-street, 3½ miles NW of Dinmore r. station, and 4 ENE of Weobley. Post-town, Weobley. Acres, 1,004. Real property, £1,452. Pop., 190. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of King's-Pion, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is very good.

BIRLEY-CARR, a hamlet in Ecclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles N of Sheffield.

BIRLING, or **BERLING**, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet and on the coast, 6½ miles SE of Alnwick. Acres, 826. Pop., 83. Houses, 14.

BIRLING, or **BYRLING**, a parish in Malling district, Kent; adjacent to the river Medway, 2½ miles WSW of Snodland r. station, and 6 NW of Maidstone. It has a post-office under Maidstone. Acres, 1,883. Real property, £3,277. Pop., 662. Houses, 111. The property is undivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Mainmots, the Sais, and the Nevilles; and belongs now to the Earl of Abergavenny. Comfort, now a farm-house, and Birling-place, now represented only by a fragment, were seats of the Nevilles. A range of chalk heights, called Birling Hills, occupies the W. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £158. Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is perpendicular English, in good condition; and contains the remains, but no monuments, of some of the Nevilles.

BIRLING GAP, a depression and an artificial cut in the bold high coast of Sussex; 1½ mile W of Beachy Head. The cut was made to afford means of escape to shipwrecked mariners; and was, for some time, defended by an arch and portcullis, vestiges of which still exist.

BIRLINGHAM, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; on the river Avon, 1½ mile E of Defford r. station, and 2½ SSW of Pershore. It has a post-office under Pershore. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £3,847. Pop., 353. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. Birlingham Court is the seat of the Porter family. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £205.* Patron, the Rev. R. E. Landor. The church is mainly modern, but has an old tower, and includes an ancient Saxon arch. Charities, £12.

BIRMINGHAM, a division of Hemlingford hundred, Warwick. It takes name from the town of Birmingham, but does not include any of that town or borough; adjoins it on the E and NE; and contains five parishes and part of another. Acres, 24,231. Pop., 16,234. Houses, 3,216.

BIRMINGHAM, a great town, the fourth in point of population in England, at the NW angle of Warwickshire, adjacent to Worcestershire and Staffordshire, 82 miles SSE of Manchester, 97 SE by S of Liverpool, and 112 NW of London. It is all, as a borough, in Warwickshire; but, as to its suburbs, it extends into Worcestershire and Staffordshire. It stands on Icknield-street, which gives name to a street, a road, and a square; on the streams Rea, Tame, and Cole; and on an ample system of railways and canals, which give it communication with all parts of the kingdom. The main lines of the Northwestern and the Midland railways, together with the South Stafford, the Stour Valley, and other subordinate lines, have a central station in it; and the Great Western, with branches radiating through the west of England and into Wales, has another station. The chief canals are the Staffordshire, the Warwick, and the Worcester; the last of which was, in 1865, about to be converted into a railway.

History.—An early name of the place was *Bromwycham*, signifying "house of broom village," and alluding probably to the existence around it of an extensive heath; and the present name arose from that of the lords of the manor after the Conquest; but upwards of one hundred and fifty varieties of the names, or of the spellings of them, have been traced. A Roman station, called *Bremenium*, was supposed to have been here; but this is now set aside as fabulous. The original village is believed to have existed as part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia; but was too obscure to be noted on a map. It is conjectured to have begun the working of iron at a very early period; but the earliest authentic mention of it is in the pages of Leland, who describes it as a town of smiths. Birmingham makes very little figure in early history. Some of the inhabitants followed the lords of the manor, in the time of Henry III., to the battle of Evesham; and most, in the time of Charles I., were warm partisans in the cause of the parliament. They furnished 15,000 sword-blades to the parliamentary army; they seized the king's personal effects on occasion of his making a halt at Aston Hall; they confronted and fought a royalist force of 2,000 men sent to punish them; and they suffered then a discomfiture which cost them a good number of lives, and a destruction of property to the value of £30,000. The town was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1665; but it rose to a population of 15,032 at the end of the next 35 years; and it thenceforth became so devoted to industry as to grow rapidly in prosperity and consequence. No public question, for a long time, disturbed it. In 1791, a politico-religious riot occurred, with the effect of destroying several lives and about £50,000 worth of property; in 1831, the famous political union, with Thomas Attwood at its head, assisted greatly to compel the passing of the reform bill; and in 1839, chartist riots broke out, and were quelled only by a large detachment of London police, and the arrival of a considerable body of soldiers. Since that time, the town has been one of the quietest in the kingdom. The Duke of York publicly visited it in 1765; the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, in 1830; Prince Albert in 1844, 1849, and 1855; Queen Victoria, in 1849, 1852, and 1853; the Duke of Cambridge, in 1857; and Louis Kossuth, in 1852 and 1857. The British Association held their meetings in it in 1839, 1849, and 1865; and the Social Science Association held their first meeting in it in 1857.

Site and Streets.—Part of the town stands on comparatively low ground; but much stands on a hill, nearly in the form of a crescent. This hill is part of the watershed between the eastern and the western seas; and rises 115 feet in 1,000 yards from the side of the Rea; and one portion of it, nearly in the centre of the borough, occupied by St. Philip's church, is 475 feet above low water-mark at London bridge. The town is compact; and, including the suburbs, extends about 4 miles by G. The streets are very numerous, generally short and irregular; and give an aggregate length of nearly 200 miles. New-street is the most brilliant; High-street and Bull-street are conspicuous; and many others are full of good shops,

and have a lively appearance. The houses are in general well-built, chiefly of brick; most of the more recent faced with Roman cement and plaster; but many, especially in the principal streets, are now built of stone. An almost fourfold increase in the total of houses has taken place since the beginning of the century; and this has made a very great change in the general aspect of the town. Spots formerly occupied by villas, gardens, orchards, and bare common, are now covered by busy streets; and places formerly distant from the town and altogether rural, are now disposed in pleasant suburbs.

Public Buildings.—The town-hall, at the top of New-street, was built in 1832-1850, at a cost of nearly £50,000. The material of it is Anglesey marble; and the style Roman-Corinthian, after the model of a peripteral Grecian temple. The basement of it is 23 feet high; the columns, 26 feet high and 5½ feet thick; the capitals, 4 feet high. The chief apartment can accommodate 3,000 persons sitting, or 6,000 standing; is elegantly decorated; and contains a magnificent organ, which cost about £3,500. The exchange, built in 1862-5, on a site adjoining the grammar school, with a frontage of 186 feet toward Stephenson-place, and 63 feet toward New-street, is of stone, after designs by Mr. E. Holmes, in a very mixed Gothic style, four stories high, with a central entrance tower, 100 feet high. The public offices, in Moor-street, were built in 1866, and greatly extended in 1861 and 1865. New corporate buildings and assize courts were projected in 1869, at a cost of £125,500. A new post-office, with government grant of £21,850, was projected in 1869. Two large banking-offices and a club-house were built in 1869. The borough gaol, at Winson-green, was erected in 1845-9, at a cost of £50,000; and has capacity for 291 male and 88 female prisoners. Three sets of public baths are in Kent-street, in Woodcock-street, and in Northwood-street. The cavalry barracks, in Great Brook-street, were built in 1793, and possess extensive accommodation. The temperance hall was built in 1860, at a cost of about £2,300; is a neat edifice in the Italian style; and has a room which will accommodate 800 persons. The central railway station, in New-street, was opened in 1854; presents a handsome front, in the Italian style, 312 feet long; and has a magnificent interior, spanned by a semicircular roof of glass and corrugated iron, resting only on massive side pillars, and 1,100 feet long, 212 feet wide, and 80 feet high. A bronze statue of Nelson, by Westmacott, in 1809, a very fine work, is in the Bull Ring; a Sicilian marble statue of Thomas Attwood, by Thomas, is at the top of Stephenson Place; a bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Hollins, is at the top of New-street; a Sicilian marble statue of Joseph Sturge, by Thomas, with fountains and emblematical figures, is at the Five Ways, Edgbaston; and a colossal marble bust of Menckelssohn, by Hollins, is in the town-hall. Three other statues were completed in 1868; one of James Watt, by Hollins; one of Sir Rowland Hill, by the same artist; and one of the late Prince Consort, by Foley; but the two latter, though intended for the open air, have been placed within public buildings.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The parish of Birmingham, the parish of Edgbaston, and a populous portion of the parish of Aston, are within the borough. The rectories of St. Martin, St. Philip, St. George, St. Thomas, and All Saints, the vicarages of St. Peter, St. Matthias, St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, St. Mark, St. Paul, Christ Church, St. Luke, Bishop-Rydere, St. Stephen, St. Jude, Ladywood, St. Barnabas, St. David, and the p. curacy of Immanuel are in Birmingham parish; all in the diocese of Worcester. Value of St. Martin, £1,018; of St. Philip, £590; of St. George, £550; of St. Thomas, £480; of All Saints, £250; of St. Peter, £230; of St. Matthias, £225; of St. Mary, £220; of St. Paul, £215; of Christ Church, £370; of St. Stephen, £300; of St. Jude, £369; of Ladywood, £300; of the others, not reported. Patrons of St. Martin, St. George, St. Thomas, All Saints, St. Matthias, St. Mary, St. Mark, St. Luke, Bishop-Rydere, St. David's, Immanuel, and St. Barnabas, Trustees; of St. Philip and Christ Church, the Bishop of Worcester; of St. Stephen and St. Jude, the

Bishop and the Crown alternately; of St. Paul, the Rev. C. B. P. Latimer; of St. Bartholomew and Ladywood, the Rector of St. Martin; and of St. Peter, the Rector of St. Philip. The other livings within the borough are noted in the articles **EDGBASTON** and **ASTON**.

The places of worship, in 1865, were 35 of the Church of England, and about 91 of other denominations; and many of them were recent structures. Those in 1851, according to the Census, were 25 of the Ch. of England, with 30,843 sittings; 1 of Presbyterians, with 700 s.; 12 of Independents, with 6,657 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's, with 200 s.; 9 of P. Baptists, with 6,749 s.; 1 of G. Baptists, with 568 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 744 s.; 5 of Unitarians, with 3,034 s.; 13 of W. Methodists, with 7,814 s.; 3 of New C. Methodists, with 1,338 s.; 3 of Prim. Methodists, with 656 s.; 1 of the W. Association, with 600 s.; 2 of W. Reformers, with 270 s.; 1 of Welsh C. Methodists, with 132 s.; 1 of the New Church with 500 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 100 attendants; 3 of isolated congregations, with 1,800 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 1,600 s.; 2 of the Cath. and Ap. Church, with 600 s.; 4 of R. Catholics, with 1,549 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 360 s. According to returns, in 1865, the Church of England provides 36,000 sittings.

St. Martin's church, in the Bull Ring, dates from the 13th century; underwent exterior restoration in 1851, at a cost of about £6,000; has a handsome spire, rebuilt at the Restoration; and contains four curious ancient monuments of the Lords de Birmingham. St. Philip's church, in an elevated open area of about four acres, was built in 1715 by Archer, a pupil of Vanbrugh; is in the Italian style, with tower and cupola; and has a very handsome interior, with about 1,800 sittings. St. George's church, in Tower-street, was built in 1822, by Rickman, at a cost of £12,735; is in the decorated English style; consists of nave, chancel, and side aisles, with pinnaced tower 114 feet high; and contains a fine altar-piece and 1,959 sittings. St. Thomas' church, at Holloway Head, was built in 1829, at a cost of £14,222; is in the Ionic style, with an almost semicircular front, and a tower 130 feet high, crowned by cupola and cross; figures conspicuously in distant views of the town; and contains about 2,400 sittings. All Saints church, at Birmingham Heath, was built in 1833, at a cost of £3,817. St. Peter's church, in Dale End, was built in 1827, at a cost of £19,000; is in the Doric style, with an octagonal turret, after the model of the choragic monument of Lysicrates; and contains an altar-piece of the Ascension, and 1,903 sittings. St. Matthias church, in Farm-street, was founded in 1855; is in the middle pointed style; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and north and south chapels; and contains 1,151 sittings. St. Mary's church, in St. Mary's square, was built in 1774; and is an octagonal brick edifice, with small stone spire. St. Bartholomew's church, in Masshouse lane, was built in 1749, and is a very plain brick structure, but contains a good altar-piece. St. Mark's church, in King Edward-street, was built in 1841, at a cost of £3,100; and is in the mediæval style. St. Paul's church, in St. Paul's square, was built in 1779; has a very beautiful spire, erected in 1823; and is adorned with a window of stained glass, which cost £440. Christ church, in New-street, was built in 1805-1815, at a cost of about £26,000; is in the Roman Doric style, with lofty portico and spire; and contains a carved mahogany altar-piece, and about 1,500 sittings. St. Luke's church, in Bristol-road, was built in 1842, at a cost of £3,700; is in the Norman style, with a tower; and contains about 1,200 sittings. Bishop-Rydere church, in Gem-street, was built in 1833, at a cost of £4,500; and is a neat structure of brick and stone, with a lofty tower. St. Stephen's church, in Newtown Row, was built in 1844, at a cost of £3,220; and is in the Gothic style. St. Jude's church, in Tonk-street, was built in 1851, at a cost of about £2,500; and is in the early English style. Ladywood church, or St. John's-Ladywood, was built in 1854; is in the decorated geometric style; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with north-western tower; and contains 1,259 sittings. St. Barnabas' church, in Ryland-street North, was built in

1860, at a cost of about £3,000; is in the decorated English style; and presents to the street a good wide window of seven lights, and a neat broach spire. St. David's church, Nelson-street, is decorated Gothic, was built in 1864, and cost about £5,000. Selly Oak church was built in 1861, and is in the early decorated English style, with tower and spire, 150 feet high. St. Gabriel's church, in Barn-street, was built in 1869, at a cost of £4,200. A church for Heath-street was projected in 1869, at a cost of £5,000. Immanuel church, in Broad-street, has superseded the former Magdalen chapel. Other churches are noticed in the articles ASTON, ASHTEAD, DERITEND, BROMWICH-CASTLE, BORDSELEY, SALTLEY, LOZELLS, EDGBASTON, and KINGS-NORTON.

The Presbyterian church, in Broad-street, was founded in 1848; and is an elegant edifice, in the Italian style, with tower and belfry. The Independent chapel, in Carr's lane, noted for the ministry of the Rev. Angell James, was rebuilt in 1820; has an imposing front, in the Grecian style; and contains about 2,100 sittings. The Independent chapel, in Steelhouse lane, was built in 1818; and is a fine brick edifice, with neat spacious interior. The Independent chapel, in Francis-street, Edgbaston, was built in 1855, at a cost of upwards of £7,000; and is in the decorated geometric style, with nave, transepts, tower, and spire. The Moseley Independent chapel was built in 1862; is in an adaptation of the early English style, after designs by Mr. E. Holmes; consists of red brick, with blue and white brick-work in patterns, and Bath stone-dressings; and contains about 1,000 sittings. The Baptist chapel, in Graham-street, was built in 1824; and is a large massive edifice, with Doric portico. The Baptist chapel, in Bradford-street, was originally an amphitheatre, converted to its present use, in 1849, at a cost of £1,200; and is a large edifice of cemented brick. The Baptist chapel, in Heneage-street, was built in 1840, at a cost of upwards of £4,000; and is very neat and commodious. The Baptist chapel, in Bristol-road, was built in 1861, after designs by Cranston, at a cost of about £7,000; is in the early decorated English style; has a tower and spire 130 feet high; and contains about 900 sittings. The Quakers' meeting-house, in Bull-street, was rebuilt in 1856; and is in plain Italian style, with massive portico. The Unitarian chapel, in Moor-street, a massive re-erection of 1802, on the site of Dr. Priestley's, was sold in 1861 to the Roman Catholics. A chapel in lieu of this, in Broad-street, stands over the canal; is called the church of the Messiah; was built in 1862, after designs by Bateman, at a cost of £15,000; and is in the geometric style, with large windows and a spire about 150 feet high. The Methodist chapel, in Cherry-street, was rebuilt in 1823, and is a spacious structure; and several of the other Methodist chapels are handsome buildings, especially one in Martin-street, in decorated Gothic, designed by Mr. Chamberlain, and one at the Lozells, also Gothic, designed by Mr. Band. The Church of the Saviour, in Edward-street, not connected with any sect, was built in 1847; shows a plain exterior; but has a tastefully decorated and very beautiful interior. The Roman Catholic cathedral, in Bath-street, was built in 1838, after designs by Pugin, at a cost of about £29,000; is in the Gothic style, with two front towers, each 180 feet high; is interiorly cruciform, and richly embellished; and contains an elaborately carved Flemish pulpit of the 16th century, and relics of St. Chad. The bishop's house, also designed by Pugin, nearly opposite the cathedral, is a fine specimen of the 15th century domestic Gothic. The Oratory, in Hagley-road, Edgbaston, was built in 1852; is a large edifice in the Italian style; and is the residence of a body of priests and laymen, living under the rule of St. Philip Neri, of Florence. The convent in Hunter's-lane, within a mile of the centre of the town, is occupied by "sisters of mercy;" and includes a richly ornamented chapel. The Jews' synagogue, in Blucher-street, was built in 1856, at a cost of about £10,000; is in the Byzantine style, designed by H. K. Thomason; shows in front a triple-arched portico; and is divided interiorly by two arcades, each of seven arches.

Schools and Colleges.—The schools within the borough in 1851 were 66 public day schools, with 13,032 scholars; 388 private day schools, with 9,151 s.; and 63 Sunday schools, with 21,406 s. The free grammar school, in New-street, was erected in 1834, after designs by Barry, at a cost of £67,000; is of Derbyshire stone, and in a mixed style of Gothic and Tudor; and has a quadrangular form, 174 feet in front, 125 feet in the flanks, and 65 feet high. The endowment for it belonged originally to the guild of the Holy Cross, founded in 1383; was conveyed to the school, in 1552, by Edward VI.; and now yields about £13,000 a-year, with a prospect of rapid increase. About 255 boys commonly are taught in the classical department, about 215 in the commercial; and there are ten exhibitions of £50 each, for four years, at Oxford and Cambridge. The Birmingham and Edgbaston proprietary school, in Hagley-road, was founded in 1838; is a handsome edifice, in the Tudor style; and gives a classical and commercial education to the sons and nominees of shareholders. The blue-coat school, in St. Philip's churchyard, was built in 1724, enlarged in 1794; is a noble building; and gives free education to commonly about 140 poor boys and 60 girls. The Protestant Dissenters' charity school, in Graham-street, was established about 1760; is a handsome Tudor edifice; and gives clothing and training to about 35 poor girls. The free industrial school, in Gem-street, was built in 1850; is a neat brick edifice; and has commonly an attendance of about 220 children. There are also a boys' reformatory school at Saltley, a girls' reformatory at Smithwick, and industrial schools in Penn-street and Vale-street.

The diocesan training college, at Saltley, was built in 1852; is a plain yet tasteful edifice, in the domestic style of the 13th century; and trains schoolmasters for the dioceses of Worcester, Lichfield, and Hereford. Queen's college, in Paradise-street, opposite the town-hall, is an edifice in the Gothic style; was chartered in 1843, 1847, and 1852; affords instruction in medicine and surgery, in arts, in laws, in civil architecture and engineering, and in theology; comprises rooms for 70 resident students, lecture halls, chemical laboratory, engineering workshops, model-room, museums, libraries, and a chapel; and possesses a variety of endowments, scholarships, and prize-funds. Sydenham college, in Summer-lane, was established in 1851; gives a complete course of medical and surgical education; and contains libraries, laboratories, museums, and all other requisite appliances. Spring Hill college, a theological seminary of the Independent body, has been removed to Moseley, and will be noticed in our article on MOSELEY.

Arts and Literature.—The Birmingham and Midland Institute was incorporated by act of parliament in 1854, has magnificent buildings, designed by E. M. Barry, contiguous to the town-hall, in the Roman style, founded in 1855; promotes literature and industrial science; possesses museums and reading-rooms; and maintains lectures and periodical meetings. A free public library, and a public gallery of art, are attached to the institute. The school of art dates from 1812; occupies a wing of the institute; and is attended by upwards of 600 students, paying fees to the annual amount of nearly £600. The society of artists have a building in New-street, with elegant Corinthian portico, and a large room surmounted by a cupola; and maintain exhibitions of modern paintings every autumn, besides classes for studying figure drawing. The old library, in Union-street, was erected in 1798, and contains upwards of 40,000 volumes. Other public libraries, of various character, exist in connection with institutions, schools, churches, and chapels; a lending free library is in Constitution Hill; and a new free library was contemplated, in 1865, in Deritend. The botanic garden, in Westbourne-road, Edgbaston, was opened in 1829; is charmingly laid out; and contains a great number of choice plants, both tender and hardy. There were, in 1865, four weekly newspapers, one daily, one on five days of the week, and a monthly periodical, a kind of local Punch.

A musicans.—The theatre, in New-street, was rebuilt in 1821, at a cost of about £14,000; is a handsome edi-

face, in the Ionic style, with medallions of Shakespeare and Garrick; underwent a complete renovation in 1825; and is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. Another theatre, in Broad-street, is an edifice in the pointed style of the 14th century; and has accommodation for upwards of 2,000 persons. A grand musical festival is held in the town-hall every third year, for the benefit of the general hospital; and generally attracts crowds of strangers. Concerts of a high order also are often given there; balls, lectures, and other entertainments there are not infrequent; and popular concerts are given there every Monday evening, and organ performances every Thursday. Holder's concert-hall measures 116 feet by 72; gives entertainments in all kinds of music; and is open every evening. Day's concert-hall, erected in 1862, is an ornamental edifice in the Italian style, and contains a splendid concert-room 130 feet long, 64 feet wide, and 50 feet high, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. The Museum concert-hall is also a large and handsome building. Assembly and concert rooms are attached to the Royal hotel. Bingley hall, in Broad-street, was erected in 1850 at a cost of about £6,000; is a plain, huge, brick building, in Roman Doric; and serves both as an amphitheatre, and for exhibitions of cattle, pigs, and poultry. There are three public parks, Adderley park, at Saltley, opened in 1856; Calthorpe park, in Pershore road, opened in 1857; and Aston park, noticed in our article on Aston.

Hospitals and Asylums.—The general hospital, in Summer-lane, is an extensive brick-building, commenced in 1766, opened in 1779, extended in 1830 and in 1837, and about to be remodelled in 1865; contains extensive wards for sick inmates, ranges of offices and apartments for officials, and a committee room, with interesting portraits and busts; ministers in the course of a year, on the average, to nearly 4,000 in-patients, and nearly 20,000 out-patients; makes an annual expenditure of about £10,000; and is supported partly from endowment, partly from the profits of the triennial musical festivals in the town-hall, and mainly by annual subscriptions and other voluntary contributions. The Queen's hospital, in Bath-row, was founded in 1840; is a handsome structure of centre and two wings, with a portico; contains 200 beds, besides fever wards; ministers annually to about 2,500 in-patients and nearly 7,000 out-patients; and is supported mainly by voluntary contributions. The dispensary, in Union-street, was erected in 1808, but dates from 1791; ministers yearly to upwards of 6,000 persons; and is supported by subscriptions. The lying-in hospital, in Broad-street, Islington, was founded in 1812; contains 20 beds; and ministers yearly to about 1,130 midwifery cases. The eye infirmary, in Temple-row, was founded in 1824; has wards for in-door patients; and gives relief yearly to about 3,000 cases. The children's hospital, founded in 1862, is in Steelhouse-lane, and has accommodation for in and out-door patients. There is also a Homoeopathic hospital in the Old Square. The lunatic asylum, at Birmingham Heath, was founded in 1817, and opened in 1850; is a neat Tudor edifice, within pleasant grounds of about 20 acres; and has accommodation for nearly 400 patients. The licensed victuallers' asylum, in Bristol road, is a handsome Tudor edifice of 1849; and serves as a home for decayed licensed victuallers and their widows. The institution for the blind at Edgbaston, is a large, fine Tudor edifice, built in 1852, at a cost of upwards of £10,000; stands attached to play-grounds and gardens of about two acres; and has accommodation for upwards of 60 blind boarders. There are also an institution for the deaf and dumb, a magdalen asylum, a number of suites of alms-houses, and a variety of other benevolent institutions.

Cemeteries.—The general cemetery, at Key Hill, comprises nearly eleven acres; was, in great part, excavated from rock; is tastefully laid out with walks and shrubberies; has a chapel in the centre; and contains some fine monuments. The Church of England cemetery, near this, was opened in 1846; comprises about nine acres; and has a beautiful cruciform church, in the later English style, with tower and spire. The borough cemetery,

at Witton, was recently formed at a cost of about £75,000; comprises 105 acres; and has two fine chapels, in the decorated English style, each with lofty tower and spire,—also a smaller one for Roman Catholics.

Districts.—The parish of Birmingham forms a registration district; divided into the sub-districts of St. Martin, St. Philip, St. George, St. Thomas, All Saints, St. Peter, St. Mary, St. Paul, and Ladywood. The poor-law administration is under a local act. Acres, £2,660. Poor-rates in 1866, £130,694. Pop. in 1841, 138,215; in 1861, 212,621. Houses, 42,889. Marriages in 1866, 2,355; births, 8,980,—of which 441 were illegitimate; deaths, 6,096,—of which 2,830 were at ages under 5 years, and 49 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 20,172; births, 78,720; deaths, 51,233. The workhouse is on the Dudley road, at Birmingham Heath; was erected in 1852, at a cost of £44,476; is an imposing edifice, in the Tudor style, on grounds of nearly fifteen acres; contains accommodation for 1,666 inmates; and includes an asylum for children and a large chapel. The board-room and offices are at the corner of Paradise-street and Suffolk-street; were built at a cost of £5,100; and are in the Italian style. Workhouse schools for boys were founded in 1869. The portions of the borough not within the parish of Birmingham are in the districts of Aston and Kings-Norton; which see. The town is salubriously situated; escapes much disease in consequence of the dryness of its soil and air; and had no cases of indigenous cholera in the terrible visitations of 1832 and 1850.

Markets and Trade.—Markets are held on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; a hay market on Tuesday; corn and cattle markets on Tuesday and Thursday; and fairs for three days, commencing on Whit-Thursday, and on the Thursday nearest to 29 Sept. The market hall, extending from the Bull Ring to Worcester-street, is open every day; was constructed at a cost of about £67,261; is in the Grecian style of architecture, with arched entrances and Doric supports; measures 365 feet in length, 103 feet in width, and 60 feet in height; has accommodation for 600 stalls; and contains a grand ornate fountain, upwards of 13 feet high, constructed at a cost of fully £400. The corn-exchange, in High-street, was built in 1847, at a cost of £6,000; and is divided interiorly into three compartments by rows of Doric pillars, and covered with a glazed roof. Smithfield market, on the site of the ancient residence of the lord of the manor, was constructed in 1816; covers several acres; and is divided into three departments, for the several kinds of beasts. The general trade of the town, intrinsic, inward, and outward, is connected chiefly with its manufactures, and possesses vast facilities in the ramifications of railway and canal. The post-office has, in the town and suburbs, 22 receiving houses and a large number of pillar and wall letter-boxes; and at each of 10 of the receiving-houses are a money-order office and a savings' bank. Telegraph offices are at the railway stations, and at the exchange. The banking-offices are Lloyds & Co.'s (which has absorbed Moilliet and Co.'s), the Birmingham bank, the Birmingham Town and District bank, the Birmingham and Midland bank, the Birmingham Joint Stock bank, and branches of the Bank of England and the National Provincial bank. Chief hotels are Nock's Royal, the Stork, the King's Head, the Union, the Swan, the Hen and Chickens, the Queen's (at the North Western station), and a new hotel at the Great Western station.

Manufactures.—Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., said of Birmingham:—"There be many smiths in the towne, that used to make knives, and all manour of cutting tools, and many lorimers that make bittes, and a great many naylor; so that a great part of the towne is maintained by smithes." Camden, in the time of Elizabeth, described it as "swarming with inhabitants, and echoing with the noise of anvils." It made swords by the thousand in the time of Charles I.; reached great improvement in metal-working in the time of Charles II.; began to make fire-arms after the Revolution; and has gone on thence till the present day improving its old trades and adding new ones with an ingenuity, a force,

and a magnitude unrivalled in the world. It has been stimulated much by the abundance of coal and iron ore in its neighbourhood, but stimulated far more by its own genius; and, while attaining the highest excellence and the greatest breadth in the working of metals, it has become prominent also in dealing with other materials. The largest establishments are for iron and brass founding; for the rolling, stamping, plating, and drawing of metals; for iron roofs and girders, steam engines and railway wagons, lamps and gasometers, galvanized iron and metallic bedsteads; and for glass-blowing, coach-making, and brewing. Trades employing large numbers of workpeople are for tools, machines, steel pens, steel toys, keys, locks, screws, bolts, files, buckles, fire-irons, bridle-bits, iron chains, awl-blades, axle-trees, and nails. Trades of a prominent kind on small objects, either useful or fanciful, are very numerous and exceedingly various. The trades in buttons, in buckles, and in locks alone, have each many different branches. The gun trade is of great extent, and includes many departments. Glass-working, besides crown and sheet window-glass, plate glass, stained glass, chandeliers, candelabra, lustres, and similar objects, produces such things as beads, bugles, buttons, hour-glasses, and many kinds of toys. Gold and silver plating and electro-plating consume annually large supplies of the precious metals. For gold and silver goods there is an assay office in the town. Jewellery of all kinds, and many sorts of silver and gold toys, are made. Papier mâché, enamelled and japanned, is a staple trade. Bone, whalebone, ivory, and pearl are largely worked. Chemicals, and articles requiring chemical manipulation, are extensively manufactured. Some of the chief establishments worth visiting are, for iron-foundry, the Soho works and Mr. Clifford's rolling mills; for brass foundry, the show-rooms of the Messrs. Winfield, in Cambridge-street; for steel pens, the works of Mr. Joseph Gillott, in Graham-street; for buttons, the Regent works, in Regent-street; for fire-arms, the establishments of Messrs. Westley, Richards, & Co., in High-street, Messrs. Cooper & Goodman, Woodcock-street, and Messrs. Tipping and Lawden, on Constitution hill; for glass, the establishment of the Messrs. Osler, in Broad-street; for electro-plate and silver, the establishment of Messrs. Elkington & Co., in Newhall-street; and for papier mâché, the show-rooms of Messrs. J. Bettridge & Co., in Barr-street. At Small Heath, near the town, is the small-arms factory, built and fitted at a cost of more than £60,000, for making rifles by machinery. The factory is the only one of its kind in England, except the government factory at Enfield, and the works of the London armoury company.

The Borough.—Birmingham was incorporated so late as 1838; and it acquired the right of sending two members to parliament by the reform act of 1832, and the right of sending a third by the bill of 1867. Its borough boundaries, as already noted, include the parishes of Birmingham and Edgbaston, and a populous portion of the parish of Aston; yet they exclude the considerable suburbs of Handsworth and Kings-Norton, as well as some smaller ones. The extreme is 5½ miles; the mean breadth, 3 miles; and the area, 7,831 acres. The borough is divided into twelve wards—nine of them continuous with the sub-districts of Birmingham registration district, the other three Edgbaston, Duddeston-cum-Nechells, and Deritend and Bordesley; it is governed by a mayor, fifteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors; it has a court of quarter sessions, a recorder, and a stipendiary magistrate; and it is a polling place for the northern division of the county. There are also a bankruptcy court and a county court. The police force consists of 377 men, costing £25,289 a-year, of which £5,503 is repaid by the imperial treasury. The number of indictable offences committed in 1863 was 839; of persons apprehended, 600; of known depredators and suspected persons at large, 3,554; of houses of bad character, 939. Direct taxes in 1864, about £200,000. Electors in 1868, 15,497. Population in 1801, 73,670; in 1821, 106,722; in 1841, 182,922; in 1861, 296,076; in the middle of 1865 (Registrar General's calculation), 327,834. Houses in 1861, 50,060. Some of the most distinguished names con-

nected with the local history of Birmingham are John Baskerville, James Watt, Dr. Priestley, Hutton, the historian, and Murdoch, the inventor of gas; and two of the most distinguished natives were Bishop Smallbrooke and Cary, the translator of Dante.

BIRMINGHAM CANALS, artificial lines of navigation radiating from Birmingham, and giving it water communication with most parts of the kingdom. The old Birmingham canal was formed in 1768-9; is 22½ miles long, with several branches; rises 132 feet, by means of 21 locks; goes through Warwickshire and Staffordshire, through the very heart of the mining district, to the Stafford and Worcester canal near Antherley; and opens a communication through the Severn with Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol; through the Trent with Gainsborough, Hull, and London; and through canal junction with the Staffordshire Potteries, Manchester, and Liverpool. The Fazeley canal was formed in 1783; is 20½ miles long; rises 245 feet, by means of 44 locks; goes through Warwickshire and Staffordshire to Wyrley and Essington canal near Whittington, and the Coventry near Fazeley; and leads the way to Manchester, Hull, Oxford, and London. These two canals were soon amalgamated under the name of the Birmingham and Fazeley canal; and this was leased, under an act of 1846, to the London and North Western railway. Two other canals from Birmingham, the Warwick and Birmingham canal and the Worcester and Birmingham canal, will be noticed in their proper alphabetical places.

BIRMINGHAM RAILWAYS, lines of railway radiating from Birmingham, and giving it railway communication with most parts of the kingdom. These are nine, the Birmingham and Derby, the Birmingham and Gloucester, the Birmingham and Oxford, the Birmingham and Wolverhampton, the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stear Valley, the North Staffordshire, the South Staffordshire, the London and Birmingham, and the Manchester and Birmingham; but the first and the second have been amalgamated with the Midland, the third and the fourth with the Great Western, and the other five with the London and North Western; and they will be noticed in the articles on these heads.

BIRNSTON. See BARNSTON, Essex.

BIRSTALL, a village in Dewsbury district, and a parish in Dewsbury and Bradford districts, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands at the terminus of a branch of the Leeds and Dewsbury railway, 7 miles SW of Leeds; has a post-office under Leeds; and is a polling-place. The parish includes the townships of Gomersal, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Wike, Cleckheaton, Hunsworth, Drighlington, and Tong. Acres, 13,656. Real property, £132,026,—of which £25,594 are in mines, and £2,719 in quarries. Pop. in 1841, 29,723; in 1861, 43,505. Houses, 9,237. The property is much subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in numerous factories, or in handicrafts connected with them; and not a few are miners of coal and ironstone. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £480. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church was erected in the time of Henry VIII., and was not long ago enlarged. The chapels of Birkenshaw, Whitechapel, Cleckheaton, Gomersal, Wike, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Robertown, Drighlington, Tong, and Tong-Street are separate benefices. There are several dissenting chapels, and charities £119. Dr. Priestley was a native.

BIRSTALL, or **BUESTALL**, a chapelry in Belgrave parish, Leicestershire; on the river Soar, 2 miles NW of Sileby r. station, and 3¼ N by E of Leicester. Post town, Belgrave, under Leicester. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £3,892. Pop., 405. Houses, 235. The property is divided among a few. Birstall House is the seat of the Worswicks. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Belgrave, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is modern. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a national school.

BIRSTALL-DRUP, a hamlet in Gomersal township, Birstall parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

BIRSTWITH, a township and a chapelry in Hamps-thwaite parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on

the river Nidd, and on the Nidd Valley railway, 3 miles WSW of Ripley. It includes the hamlets of Wreakes, Brigg, and Swarcliffe, and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ripley. Acres, 1,670. Real property, £2,401. Pop., 655. Houses, 146.—The chapelry is not quite so extensive as the township; and was constituted in 1857. Pop., 640. Houses, 142. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200. Patron, F. Greenwood, Esq. The church was built in 1857. There are two Methodist chapels.

BIRT, or BIRF (THE), a river of Dorset. It rises a little N of Beaminster; and runs 9 miles southward to the channel at Bridport harbour.

BIRTHORPE, a hamlet in Semperingham parish, Lincoln; 2½ miles E by S of Foulkham. Acres, 350. Real property, £940. Pop., 65. Houses, 11.

BIRTHWAITE, a village in Windermere parish, Westmoreland; now absorbed in the village of WINDERMERE: which see.

BIRTLE, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in the district of Bury, Lancashire. The township bears the name of Birtle-cum-Bamford; is in Middleton parish; and lies near the Manchester and Rosendale railway, 2½ miles NE of Bury. Acres, 1,338. Real property, £7,909,—of which £300 are in mines. Pop., 2,350. Houses, 404. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in cotton and woollen manufactures, and in calico printing. The chapelry consists of part of this township and part of Bury parish, and was constituted in 1848. Pop., 2,135. Houses, 353. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £180. Patron, the Rector of Middleton. The church was built in 1849. There are three dissenting chapels.—The sub-district comprises parts of two parishes. Pop., 4,758.

BIRTLE, a hamlet in Lunedale township, Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

BIRTLE-CUM-BAMFORD. See **BIRTLE**, Lancashire.

BIRTLES, a township-chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; 2½ miles W by N of Macclesfield r. station. Post-town, Alderley, under Congleton. Acres, 460. Real property, £980. Pop., 73. Houses, 11. Birtles Hall is the seat of T. Hibbert, Esq. A Roman urn and some other Roman relics have been found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £50. Patron, T. Hibbert, Esq.

BIRTLEY, a township and a chapelry in Chester-le-Street parish, Durham. The township lies on the Team Valley railway, 5 miles S by E of Gateshead; and has a post-office; under Fence-Houses, and a r. station. Acres, 1,392. Real property, £11,539,—of which £1,450 are in mines, and £6,600 in iron-works. Pop., 2,246. Houses, 383. The property is divided among a few. Coal is worked; and there is a brine spring. The chapelry was constituted in 1850. Pop., 3,888. Houses, 710. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Chester-le-Street. The church was built in 1848. There are Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels, and a literary institute.

BIRTLEY, or BIRKLEY, a parochial chapelry in Bellingham district, Northumberland; on the North Tyne river and on the Border Counties railway, near Wark station, 6 miles SE of Bellingham. It was disjoined in 1765 from the parish of Chollerton; it includes the township of Broomhope and Buteland; and its post-town is Wark, under Hexham. Acres, 6,720. Rated property, £3,423. Pop., 404. Houses, 80. The property is divided among six. Coal and other useful minerals occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £122. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church is not good.

BIRTSMORTON, a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; under the Malvern hills, 5½ miles SW of Upton-on-Severn r. station, and 7 WNW of Tewkesbury. Post-town, Berrow, under Sedbury. Acres, 1,268. Real property, £2,101. Pop., 250. Houses, 65. The property is much subdivided. The manor was long held by the ancient Cornish family of Nanfaus; and the manor-house, a very ancient office, moated round, and

now a farm-house, was the birthplace of the Right Hon. W. Huskisson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £430.* Patron, C. Filson, Esq. The church contains several curious ancient monuments, and was repaired in 1859. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a parochial school, and charities £20.

BISBROOK, a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland; 1½ mile E of Uppingham, and 2 NW of Seaton r. station. Post-town, Uppingham. Acres, 720. Real property, £2,031. Pop., 266. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £252. Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is good.

BISCATHORPE, or BESKERTHORPE, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the river Bauc, 8 miles WSW of Louth r. station. Post-town, Donington, under Louth. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £1,370. Pop., 90. Houses, 11. The property is divided among a few. The living is annexed to Gayton-le-Wold.

BISCOTT, a chapelry in Luton parish, Beds; 3 miles NW of Luton. It was formed in 1866. Pop., 731. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £200. Patron, J. S. Crawley, Esq.

BISCOVAY, or PAR, a chapelry in St. Blazey and Tywardreath parishes, Cornwall; on the coast and on the Cornwall railway, 1½ mile S of Par station, and 5 SSW of Lostwithiel. It has a post-office, of the name of Biscovay, under Par station. It was constituted in 1845. Rated property, £3,237. Pop., 2,827. Houses, 483. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £150. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

BISHAM, or BYSHAM-MONTAGUE,—anciently **BRELEHAM**,—a parish in Cookham district, Berks; on the river Thames, 2 miles W by N of Cookham r. station, and 4 NW of Maidenhead. It has a post-office, of the name of Bisham, under Maidenhead. Acres, 2,520. Real property, £5,491. Pop., 665. Houses, 136. The property is divided among a few. Bisham Abbey is the seat of G. Vansittart, Esq. A pointed doorway, an octagonal tower, and a hall are part of an ancient monastic edifice; and the rest of the mansion is of the ancient style of the Tudor architecture. The hall was tastefully restored in 1859; and has at one end a dark oak gallery, at the other, a beautiful ancient lancet window. The scenery of the grounds of the mansion is very fine, and has engaged the pencil of some eminent artists. A preceptory of Knights Templars was early founded here; passed, in the reign of Stephen, to other knights; was converted into an Augustinian priory, in 1338, by Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; was changed into a Benedictine abbey, a short time before the dissolution, by Henry VIII.; was afterwards given, by that king, to his repudiated wife, Anne of Cleves; was conveyed by her to Sir Philip Hobby, in exchange for his house in Kent; and was for three years the residence, under its owner's guardianship, of the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen Elizabeth. The barn of the priory, the old moat round the garden, and the spring which supplied the Princess Elizabeth's bath, still remain. There was an extensive copper factory at Temple-mills; but it was recently converted into a paper factory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £156.* Patron, G. Vansittart, Esq. The church shows some traces of Norman architecture; but was destructively modernized about 1810, and restored in better taste a few years ago; and it contains some grand monuments of the Hobbys. Many persons of high historical note, especially Earls of Salisbury, Neville the king-maker, the famous Marquis of Montague, and Edward the last Plantagenet, were buried in the abbey; but the monuments of all have disappeared. The vicarage of Stubbings is a separate charge. There is a national school.

BISHAMPTON, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; in the vale of Evesham, 3½ miles N by W of Fladbury r. station, and 4½ NE of Pershore. Post-town, Pershore. Acres, 2,140. Real property, £2,510. Pop., 460. Houses, 105. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester.

Value, £103.* Patron, the Bishop. The church was about to be rebuilt in 1869. There is a Baptist chapel.

BISH-MILLS, a hamlet in Bishops-Nympton parish, Devon.

BISHOP AND CLERKS, a group of rocks 2 miles W of Ramsey Island, and 4 SW of St. David's Head, in Pembroke. A lighthouse stands on one of them, built in 1839, with a red revolving light, 144 feet above high-water level, seen every 20 seconds. The Nimrod steamer was wrecked on these rocks in February 1860; when all on board perished.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND, a town, a township, and a sub-district, in the district of Auckland, Durham. The town stands on an eminence about 140 feet high, between the rivers Wear and Gaunless, near their point of confluence, and adjacent to the Weardale railway, 10½ miles NNW of Darlington. It took its name from the vicinity of the Bishop of Durham's palace, conjoined with ancient abundance of oak woods; and it was formerly a borough by prescription. It has pleasant environs; and is well-built and neat. It has a post-office under Darlington, a railway station, two banking-offices, two chief inns, a spacious town-hall, a church, seven non-established chapels, a grammar-school, two other endowed schools, a workhouse, and almshouses; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. The town-hall stands in the centre of the town, adjoining the church; was built in 1862, at a cost of about £8,500; has a groined principal entrance, surmounted by a neat stone balcony; is crowned by angle-roofs with iron pallisading, and with a spire 100 feet high; and contains a large music-hall, and offices for the Board of Health. The church is modern, and ranks as a chapel to the charge of Auckland-St. Andrew. A Wesleyan chapel, in modified Italian style, was built in 1866. The other non-established chapels are for Independents, Presbyterians, Quakers, two Methodist bodies, and Roman Catholics. The grammar-school was founded by James I., and has £38 from endowment; and one of the other endowed schools was founded by Bishop Barrington, and has £367. The episcopal palace stands on the NE side of the town, in a fine park of 800 acres, on the river Gaunless, with charming views; was built by Bishop Cosins, on the site of a previous one by Bishop Beck; underwent restoration and extension, with fine entrance Gothic gateway and screen, by Bishop Barrington, after designs by Wyatt; and contains several valuable old paintings, by the Italian masters. Newton-Cap bridge, in the vicinity, over the river Wear, was built in 1390, and has two arches, the one circular and 101 feet in span, the other pointed and 91 feet in span. A weekly market is held in the town on Thursday, and fairs on Holy Thursday and the following day, on 1 June, and on the Thursday before 11 Oct. Pop., 6,450. Houses, 1,186.—The township includes most of the town, extends into the country, and is in the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland. Acres, 1,919. Real property, £18,061,—of which £2,300 are in mines. Pop., 7,279. Houses, 1,333. Coal and limestone are worked, and cotton manufactures are carried on. Extensive engineering and edge-tool works were established in 1862, and have branches at Bedburn.—The sub-district comprises twenty-three townships and a parochial chapelry. Acres, 23,545. Pop., 34,878. Houses, 6,612.

BISHOP-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Glenthams parish, Lincoln, on the river Ancholme, 4½ miles WNW of Market-Raisen. Pop., 61.

BISHOP-BURTON, or **LOUTH-BURTON**, a parish in Beverley district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Wolds, 3 miles W of Beverley r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Bishop-Burton, under Beverley. Acres, 3,970. Real property, £7,778. Pop., 499. Houses, 102. The property is divided among a few. A residence of the Archbishops of York was formerly here. Bishop-Burton Hall is the seat of the Watts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £100.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church commands a fine view, and is good. There are a Baptist chapel, an endowed school with £20, and almshouses with £72.

BISHOPDALE, a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SE of Askrigg. Acres, 4,805. Real property, £1,925. Pop., 87. Houses, 17. The surface is an upland vale, traversed by a rivulet of 8 miles, tributary to the Ure. The vale is picturesque; and the rivulet makes a fine fall, called Foss Gill.

BISHOPDOWN. See **BISHOPSDOWN**.

BISHOPHILL. See **YORK**.

BISHOPLEY. See **NEWLANDSIDE**.

BISHOP-MIDDLEHAM, a township and a parish in Stockton district, Durham. The township lies on the river Skern, 2½ miles SE of Ferryhill r. station, and 8½ SSE of Durham; and has a post-office under Ferryhill. Acres, 2,023. Real property, £2,941. Pop., 432. Houses, 100. The parish contains also the townships of Mainsforth, Cornforth, Thrislington, and Garmondswaymoor. Acres, 5,971. Real property, £7,233. Pop., 2,272. Houses, 475. The property is subdivided. The manor was once a seat of the Bishops of Durham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £285.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are charities £32.

BISHOP-MONKTON, a township-chapelry in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Northeastern railway, 1½ mile NE of Wormald-Green station, and 4 SSE of Ripon. It has a post-office under Ripon. Acres, 2,089. Real property, £3,734. Pop., 444. Houses, 112. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The church is good.

BISHOP-MORCHARD, or **MORCHARD-BISHOP**, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Crediton district, Devon. The village stands 2½ miles ENE of a station on the North Devon railway, called Morchard Road, and 6½ miles NW of Crediton; and has a post-office of the designation of Morchard-Bishop, North Devon; and a fair is held at it on the Monday after 9 Sept.—The parish includes also several small hamlets. Acres, 7,083. Real property, £8,361. Pop., 1,658. Houses, 362. The property is subdivided. The manor formerly belonged to the Bishops of Exeter. Barton House is a fine edifice. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £533.* Patron, Rev. R. Bartholomew. The church consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower; is a neat structure; was not long ago repaired; and contains several monuments. There are chapels for Independents and Bible Christians.—The sub-district contains ten parishes. Acres, 27,659. Pop., 4,569. Houses, 961.

BISHOP-MORLEY'S COLLEGE, an extra-parochial tract within Winchester city, Hants. Pop., 25. Houses, 9.

BISHOP-NORTON, a township and a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln. The township lies on the river Ancholme, near Ermine-street, 6 miles SSE of Kirtton-Lindsey r. station, and 7½ WNW of Market-Raisen. Real property, £4,019. Pop., 364. Houses, 82.—The parish includes also the township of Atterby; and its post-town is Glenthams, under Market-Raisen. Acres, 4,240. Real property, £5,373. Pop., 459. Houses, 104. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £185.* Patron, the Prebendary of Bishop-Norton. The church is good. There are two Methodist chapels.

BISHOP-ROCK, an insulated rock of the Scilly Isles; westward of the main group, and 7 miles distant from Hugh Town. It is nearly covered at high water. A cast-iron light-house was nearly completed on it in 1850, but was then swept away by a gale; and a granite light-house was then planned, took two years to be founded, and was successfully completed.

BISHOP-RYDER. See **BIRMINGHAM**.

BISHOPSBOURNE, a parish in Bridge district, Kent; adjacent to the Dover and Canterbury railway, near Adisham station, 4 miles SE by S of Canterbury. It has a post-office under Canterbury. Acres, 2,002. Real property, £2,739. Pop., 416. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Archbishops of Canterbury, and afterwards to the Colepeppers and the Auchers. Bourne Park is the seat of M. Bell, Esq. Some Saxon barrows, on the Higher

ground, were opened in 1844. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £700.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is perpendicular English; was restored in 1843; has a modern east window of five lights, with armorial bearings; and contains the monument of Hooker, exhibiting his bust, in a square cap and gown. Hooker was rector from 1595 till his death in 1600; and the parsonage, though greatly modernized, retains parts which probably were in it in Hooker's time.

BISHOPS-BURTON. See **BISHOP-BURTON.**

BISHOPS-CANNINGS, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Devizes, Wilts. The village stands on the Kent and Avon canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Wans Dyke, and 3 NE of Devizes r. station, and has a post-office under Devizes.—The parish includes the tythings of Bourton, Easton, Chittoe, Coate, and Horton, and the chapelry of St. James or Southbroom. Acres, 12,641. Real property, £11,114. Pop., 4,062. Houses, 750. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged, till the time of Henry VII., to the ancient family of Canynge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £395.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is early English, with Anglo-Norman interior; is supposed to have been built about the same time as Salisbury cathedral; was interiorly renovated in 1829; and contains an organ which cost £440, the gift of William Bailey, a native, who went round the world with Captain Cook. The chapelries of Chittoe and Southbroom are separate charges.—The sub-district contains seven parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 22,892. Pop., 3,812. Houses, 854.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a division in Clun district, Salop. The town stands on a declivity, 3 miles W of the river Onny, $\frac{1}{4}$ E of Offa's Dyke, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Church-Stretton. Railways from the Shrewsbury and Hereford line, by way of Bishops-Castle, to the Oswestry and Newtown line, were authorized in 1861; and a branch from the Craven-Arncliffe station to Bishops-Castle was opened in 1866. A castle of the Bishops of Hereford once stood here, but was long ago destroyed. The town is irregularly built, and presents a poor appearance. It has a head post-office, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall, a market-house, church, two dissenting chapels, a free school with £13, and other charities with £13. The church occupies the site of one burnt in the civil wars; was, with the exception of its old square tower, rebuilt in 1861; is in the early pointed style; and comprises nave, chancel, aisles, transepts, and vestry. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on the second Monday of Jan., the Friday before 13 Feb., 26 March, the Friday after 1 May, the second Monday of June, 5 July, 9 Sept., the second Monday of Oct., and 13 Nov. The town sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the act of 1832; it possesses a corporation, but not regulated by the municipal corporation act; and it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Real property, £6,372. Pop., 1,778. Houses, 383. The parish extends beyond the borough liberties; and includes the townships of Broughton, Colebatch, Woodbatch, and Lee-with-Oakeley. Acres, 5,649. Real property, £11,512. Pop., 2,033. Houses, 434. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Powis. Bishops-Mote, on a high hill, a mile W of the town, is an ancient entrenchment of nearly an acre. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £350.* Patron, the Earl of Powis.—The sub-district contains four parishes and the greater part of two others. Acres, 16,534. Pop., 2,924. Houses, 590.—The division is part of Purslow hundred, and contains eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 36,394. Pop., 4,652. Houses, 903.

BISHOPS-CAUNDLE. See **CAUNDLE-BISHOP.**

BISHOPS-CHERTON. See **CHERTON-BISHOPS.**

BISHOPS-CLEEVE, a township in Winchcombe districts, Gloucester. The township lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Cleeve r. station, and 3 N by E of Cheltenham; and has a post-

office under Cheltenham. Real property, £3,950. Pop., 703. Houses, 184.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Gotherington, Woodmaucote, Stoke-Orchard, and Southam and Brockhampton. Acres, 8,150. Real property, £15,107. Pop., 1,970. Houses, 486. The property is much subdivided. The Cleeve hills, along the E, have a crescent-shaped ancient British camp, and the race-ground of the Cheltenham races; and exhibit brilliant scenery of cliff and wood. There are mineral springs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £2,000.* Patron, the Rev. W. L. Townsend. The church exhibits features from early Norman downward; is cruciform and large; and has a central tower, of modern construction. The parsonage was at one time the residence of the Bishops of Worcester. There are Independent and Baptist chapels and a national school.

BISHOPS-CLIST, a locality in Clist-St. Mary parish, Devon; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Topsham, with a post-office under Exeter. It was anciently the site of the seat of the Bishops of Exeter, and of an hospital founded by Bishop Stapleton.

BISHOPS-COURT, the seat of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, in Kirkmichael parish, Isle of Man; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Ramsey. It is a Gothic edifice, restored by Bishops Wilson and Murray; and stands amidst extensive, ornate, picturesque grounds.

BISHOPSDOWN, a hamlet in Caundle-Bishop parish, Dorset; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Sherborne. Pop., 73.

BISHOPS-FEE, a liberty in St. Margaret's parish, within the borough of Leicester.

BISHOPS-FONTHILL, a parish in Tisbury district, Wilts; 2 miles ENE of Hindon, and 3 N of Tisbury r. station. Post-town, Hindon, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,735. Real property, with Chilmark and Rudge, £5,008. Pop., 187. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £246. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is early English, and in fair condition. Charities, £11.

BISHOPS-FROME, a township and a sub-district in Bromyard district, and a parish in Bromyard and Ledbury districts, Hereford. The township lies on the river Frome, 4 miles S of Bromyard, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Ashperton r. station; and has a post-office under Worcester. Real property, £2,323. The parish includes also the townships of Hailmonds-Frome, Leaden, Walton, Stanford-Regis, and Eggleton. Acres, 4,550. Real property, £11,367. Pop., 1,014. Houses, 215. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £603.* Patron, the Rev. J. Hopton. The church was built in 1862; is in the Norman style; and consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and vestry, with a tower.—The sub-district contains seven parishes and the greater part of another. Acres, 22,305. Pop., 4,439. Houses, 941.

BISHOPSGATE, a hamlet on the N border of Surrey; adjacent to the Great Park of Windsor, near Virginia water. It lies amid charming scenery; and was the place where the poet Shelley wrote his "Alaster."

BISHOPS-HAMPTON. See **HAMPTON-LUCY.**

BISHOPS-HATFIELD. See **HATFIELD-BISHOPS.**

BISHOPS-HULL, a parish in Taunton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Bristol and Exeter railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Taunton. It has a post-office under Taunton. Acres, 1,341. Real property, £10,567. Pop., 1,614. Houses, 321. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £222. Patron, the Rev. W. P. Williams. St. John's is a separate vicarage, formed in 1864. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £60.

BISHOPSIDE (HIGH and LOW), a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Nidd, 11 miles WSW of Ripon. It includes the town of Pateley-Bridge, and the hamlets of Fell-Beck, Raikes, Smelthouse, Waths, Whitehouses, and Wilsil. Acres, 5,813. Real property, £6,450. Pop., 2,052. Houses, 439.

BISHOPS-ITCHINGTON, a parish in Southam district, Warwick; on the river Itchin and on the Oxford

and Rugby railway, 2 miles SSE of Harbury station, and 3½ SW of Southam. It has a post-office under Rugby. Acres, with Chapel-Ascote, 3,026. Real property, £4,536. Pop., 593. Houses, 131. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the parishes of Chadshunt and Caydon, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £416.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is good; and there are an independent chapel, a national school, and charities £22.

BISHOPS-LAVINGTON. See LAVINGTON (WEST).

BISHOPS-LYDEARD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Taunton, Somerset. The village stands near the Quantock hills, adjacent to the Taunton and Watchet railway, 5 miles NNW of Taunton; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Taunton, and a fair on 5 April. The parish includes the tythings of Lydeard-Punchardon, Town, Church, East Bagborough, Quantock-Hill, East Coombe, Cames-Ash, Ash-Week, and Free, and the hamlet of Kenley-Bottom. Acres, 4,686. Real property, £9,086. Pop., 1,459. Houses, 292. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £120.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church has a very beautiful tower, in perpendicular English, of the time of Henry VII.; and was repaired in 1860. There are two sculptured crosses in the churchyard, an independent chapel, a parochial school, a petty sessions court-house, ten almshouses with £126 a-year, and other charities £40. The Rev. F. Warre, who became vicar in 1836, is known for learned local researches.—The sub-district contains nine parishes. Pop., 4,030. Houses, 811.

BISHOPS-NYMPTON, a village and a parish in South-Molton district, Devon. The village stands 3½ miles SE of South-Molton, and 3 ENE of South-Molton Road r. station; and has a post-office under South-Molton, and fairs on the third Monday of April, and on the Wednesday before 25 Oct. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bish-Mills, Ash-Mills, and Newton. Acres, 9,579. Real property, £8,476. Pop., 1,193. Houses, 248. The property is subdivided. A fine old mansion at the village was formerly the seat of the Bassetts and others, and is now the seat of A. Fisher, Esq. A large mansion, called the Parsonage, is believed to have been a residence of the Bishop of Exeter. Limestone abounds; and there is a large woollen factory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £296.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is a fine ancient edifice, of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a pinnacled tower about 100 feet high; was restored in 1869; and contains an elegant screen and a rich monument of the Pollard family. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians.

BISHOPS-OFFLOW, or **BISHOPS-OFFLEY**, a township in Adbaston parish, Stafford; 3¼ miles W of Eccleshall. It includes Outlands hamlet. Real property, £1,519. Pop., 200. Houses, 46.

BISHOPS-SPARKFORD, a tything in St. Faith parish, within the city of Winchester, Hants. Real property, £802. Pop., 191.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, or **BISHOP-STORTFORD**, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Herts. The town stands on the river Stort, and on the Eastern Counties railway, 12 miles ENE of Hertford, and 32½ NNE of London. A castle was built here by William the Conqueror, and given to the Bishops of London; but was resumed and destroyed by King John. Bishop Bower used the ruin as a gaol; and burnt a martyr on Goose-green. The town stands partly on the side of a hill; consists principally of four streets, in the form of a cross; and contains many respectable buildings. It has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, two chief inns, a market-house, two churches, three dissenting chapels, several public schools, almshouses, and a workhouse. The market-house was built in 1823; has a handsome Ionic front; and contains a large public hall. The parish church is later English, spacious and elegant; and has a lofty tower and spire. Newtown church

was built in 1859, and is in the early English style. The Independent chapel was built in 1860, and is in the Italian style. The Wesleyan chapel, in the Gothic style, was built in 1867. The diocesan training college for sixty school-mistresses, was erected in 1851, at a cost of £12,000. The grammar-school was founded in 1579; and counts among its pupils Sir H. Clunney, the county historian. The workhouse cost £11,585; and can accommodate 400 persons. A church estate yields £107 a-year; and other charities £66. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on Holy Thursday, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and 11 Oct. Malling is extensively carried on in numerous malt-houses. A railway from the Eastern Counties line at Bishops-Stortford, to the Braintree branch at Braintree, was opened in May 1869; and was to be joined, at Dunmow, by a branch from the Epping. The river Stort has been made navigable from Bishops-Stortford to the Lea at Roydon. Pop. of the town, 4,673. Houses, 953. The parish comprises 3,241 acres. Real property, £25,743. Pop., 5,390. Houses, 1,049. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £419. Patron, the Precentor of St. Paul's. Newtown vicarage is a separate benefice, in the patronage of the Vicar. Value, £300. Hockerville vicarage also is a separate benefice. See HOCKERVILLE.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Bishops-Stortford, Great Hadham, Little Hadham, and Farnham,—the last ectorally in Essex. Acres, 12,385. Pop., 7,982. Houses, 1,598. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Brughin, containing the parishes of Brughin, Albury, Furneux-Pelham, Stocking-Pelham, and Brent-Pelham; the sub-district of Sawbridgeworth, containing the parishes of Sawbridgeworth, Thorley, Great Hallingbury, and Little Hallingbury,—the two latter ectorally in Essex; and the sub-district of Standed, containing the parishes of Standed-Mountfitchet, Birchchanger, Elsenham, Henham, Ugley, Berden, and Manuden,—all ectorally in Essex. Acres, 53,680. Poor-rates in 1866, £13,855. Pop. in 1861, 20,212. Houses, 4,186. Marriages in 1866, 132; births, 631,—of which 66 were illegitimate; deaths, 382,—of which 114 were at ages under 5 years, and 17 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,115; births, 6,363; deaths, 3,633. The places of worship in 1851 were 22 of the Church of England, with 7,013 sittings; 11 of Independents, with 3,540 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 199 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 620 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 70 s.; and 1 unaligned, with 60 s. The schools were 29 public day schools, with 2,413 scholars; 31 private day schools, with 588 s.; and 26 Sunday schools, with 2,171 s.

BISHOPS-SUTTON, a parish and a hundred in Hants. The parish is in Alresford district; lies on the river Aye, 1¼ mile SE of Alresford r. station, and 8½ SW of Alton; and has a post-office under Alresford. Acres, 3,510. Real property, £3,916. Pop., 537. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. The manor was early acquired by the Bishops of Winchester, and had a palace of theirs, which is now traceable in nothing but the alleged site of their kennel. The living is a vicarage, united with the parishes of Ropley, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £350.* Patron, Mrs. Deacon. The church is partly Norman, partly early decorated; and contains a good brass of the 15th century.—The hundred is in Alton division, and consists of lower half, containing Bishops-Sutton and two other parishes, and upper half, containing Bighton and two other parishes. Acres, 10,373 and 6,992. Pop., 1,615 and 1,074. Houses, 320 and 203.

BISHOPS-TACHBROOK, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; on an affluent of the river Avon, near the Fosse way, 2¼ miles SW of Leamington r. station, and 3¼ SE of Warwick. It includes the hamlet of Tachbrook-Mallory and a place called the Asps; and its post-town is Whitnash, under Leamington. Acres, 3,416. Real property, £4,413. Pop., 603. Houses, 140. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £543.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church shows Norman



traces, and contains some fine monuments. A school has an endowed income of £40, and other charities £5.

BISHOPS-TAWTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Barnstaple, Devon. The village stands on the river Taw, near the North Devon railway, 2 miles S by E of Barnstaple; and has a post-office under Barnstaple. It was the seat of the see of Devonshire, from the division of the see of Sherborne in 995 till the removal of the bishops to Crediton; and it possesses some remains of the episcopal palace. The parish includes Newport, the suburb of Barnstaple. Acres, 4,263. Real property, £9,742. Pop., 1,857. Houses, 389. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Bishops of Devonshire; but was conveyed, in 1550, to the Russell family; and belongs now to the Duke of Bedford. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £440.* Patron, the Dean of Exeter. The church is an ancient edifice of nave, aisle, and chancel, with low square tower; was partially restored in 1849; and contains monuments of the Bouchiers, Earls of Bath. The p. curacy of Newport is a separate benefice.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 26,709. Pop., 6,807. Houses, 1,805.

BISHOPS-TEIGNTON, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands on the river Teign, near the South Devon railway, 2 miles W by S of Teignmouth; and has a post-office under Teignmouth. The parish includes also the hamlets of Coombe and Luton. Acres, 4,748; of which 365 are water. Real property, £7,598. Pop., 974. Houses, 219. The property is divided among three. The manor of Bishops-Teignton belongs to the Comyns family; that of Luton to Lord Clifford. A mansion and a sanctuary were built in the parish by Bishop Grandison; and remains of the former exist in a barn at Radaway. The living is a vicarage, united till 1366 with Luton ch., in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £215.* Patron, the Rev. W. R. Ogil. The parish church is a neat Gothic edifice of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower and spire, erected in 1815; and the church of Luton is a Gothic structure of nave and chancel. A school has an endowed income of £40, and other charities £12.

BISHOPSTOKE, a village and a parish in Winchester district, Hants. The village stands on the river Itchen, about a mile E of a station of its own name on the Southwestern railway, whence the branches go off toward Gosport and Salisbury, and 6½ miles NNE of Southampton. It is large and well built; includes a spacious cheese-market, a square enclosure with sheds and stores, constructed in 1852; and has a post-office under Winchester. A hotel, with posting establishment, adjoins the railway station. The parish comprises 3,360 acres. Real property, £6,342. Pop., 1,390. Houses, 281. The property is divided among a few. The manor was held, in the time of Edward VI., by Bishop Bale. The villa and fine gardens of the Garnier family noticed by Louisa are here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £467.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was built in 1825, and has a square tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BISHOPSTOKE, Gloucester. See **STROKE-BISHOP**.

BISHOPSTON, a chapelry in Horfield parish, Gloucester. Post-town, Bristol. Statistics, not separately returned. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop. The church is a plain building.

BISHOPSTON, or **BLAN-DELO-VRENAULT**, a parish in Swansea district, Glamorgan; near Bishopston-Road r. station, and 6 miles SW by W of Swansea. It includes Killey village; and has a post-office under Swansea. Acres, 2,387. Real property, £2,101. Pop., 418. Houses, 99. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Bishops of Llandaff. Interesting features of limestone rock occur in a wooded glen; and lead ore has been worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £248.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church has an embattled tower, and is good. F. Davies, author of the "Celtic Researches," was rector.

BISHOPSTONE, a hamlet in Stone parish, Bucks; 2 miles SSW of Aylesbury. Pop., 274.

BISHOPSTONE, a tything in Montacute parish, Somerset; 3½ miles WNW of Yeovil. Pop., 257.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; near the river Wye, and the Hereford and Brecon railway, 7 miles WNW of Hereford. It has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 776. Real property, £1,518. Pop., 288. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. A fine tessellated pavement and other Roman remains have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford; and till 1865 was united with Yazor. Value, £180.* Patron, Rev. G. H. Davenport. The church is ancient and cruciform; was recently restored; and contains several beautiful monuments. Charities, £40.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish and a hundred in Lewes district, Sussex. The parish lies on the Newhaven railway, 9 miles SSE of Lewes; and has a post-office under Lewes, and a r. station. Acres, 1,937; of which 103 are water. Real property, £1,995. Pop., 322. Houses, 78. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £38. Patron, the Bishop of London. The church is Norman and early English; has a tower of four stages; was recently restored; and possesses high interest to artists and antiquaries. The Rev. J. Hurdie, author of the "Village Curate," was a native; and his monument is in the church.—The hundred is in the rope of Pevensey; and consists of the parishes of Bishopstone and Denton. Acres, 2,945. Pop., 523. Houses, 108.

BISHOPSTONE, a parish in Highworth district, Wilts; on the verge of the county, 2½ miles S of Shrivernham r. station, and 6 E of Swindon. It has a post-office under Shrivernham. Acres, 4,452. Real property, £4,513. Pop., 716. Houses, 147. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £208.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is tolerable. A school has an endowed income of £59, and other charities £69.

BISHOPSTONE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Wilton, Wilts. The village stands on an affluent of the river Avon, 3½ miles SSW of Wilton r. station, and 4½ SW of Salisbury.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Thrope, Croncheton, Faulston, Hamston, Netton, and Pitts; and its post-town is Bishopstone, under Salisbury. Acres, 4,452. Real property, with Stratford-Toney, £6,017. Pop., 635. Houses, 136. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £806.* Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is cruciform; shows features of many styles and periods, but is mainly of the time of Henry VI.; belonged to the priory of Monkton-Farleigh; and contains two stone coffins, which are supposed to hold the remains of bishops. Charities, £10.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 31,459. Pop., 4,994. Houses, 1,076.

BISHOPSTONE, Monmouth. See **BISHTON**.

BISHOP-STORTFORD. See **BISHOPS-STORTFORD**.

BISHOPSTOWE. See **ACRIST COVE**.

BISHOPSTROW, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on the Great Western railway, 1½ mile SE of Warminster. Post-town, Warminster. Acres, 1,615. Real property, £2,054. Pop., 268. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. Bishopstrow House is the seat of the Temple family. Many Roman coins have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £220.* Patron, Sir P. D. Astley, Bart. The church is good.

BISHOPS-WALTHAM, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Broxford district, Hants. The town stands at the source of the river Hamble, and at the terminus of a branch of the Gosport Junction railway, 3½ miles NNE of Botley, and 9½ SE of Winchester. It figured at Domesday as a considerable village; was mentioned by Leland as a "praty toulnet," and is now a neatly-built market town. It has a post-office; under Southampton, a banking office, two chief inns, a

church, a chapel, a free school, and the ruins of an episcopal palace; and is a polling-place. The church is ancient and large; built of brick, stone, and flint; the chancel possibly erected by William of Wykeham, the rest chiefly in perpendicular English, of the 17th century. The palace was originally built by Bishop Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen; underwent much alteration by subsequent bishops, particularly by William of Wykeham, who died in it; was a parallelogram of two courts, with square towers at the angles; and suffered demolition in the civil war. Henry II. held a great council in it in 1182; Richard Cœur de Lion was grandly entertained in it after his coronation at Winchester; and Bishop Poynt met it over to the Marquis of Winchester in the time of Edward VI. The chief parts of it now standing are a ruined tower of early date, and the front of the great hall, 65 feet long, possibly the work of Wykeham. A large pond lies in front of it, receiving brooks from the neighbourhood, and discharging the Hamble river. A park of 1,000 acres lay around it, devoted to the chase; but is now under cultivation. Waltham-Chase lay to the SE, well stocked with deer till the beginning of the 17th century; infested then by a notorious gang of deer-stealers known as the Waltham-Blacks; and now a rough common of about 2,000 acres. The manor belonged to the Bishops of Winchester from the earliest times; and, though alienated by Bishop Poynt along with the palace, came back to them at the Restoration. A terra-cotta pottery was established in 1861. Fairs are held on the second Friday of May, on 30 July, and on the Friday before 18 Oct. The Royal Albert infirmary stands on a neighbouring hill; was founded in 1864; and has, over the entrance, a fine terra-cotta statue of the late Prince Consort.—The parish includes the tythings of Ashton, Curdridge, and West Hoe, and the hamlets of Dean and Dunsbridge. Acres, 7,388. Real property, £11,099. Pop., 2,267. Houses, 473. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £915.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The p. curacy of Curdridge is a separate charge. A free school has £41, and other charities £95.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Bishops-Waltham, Dursley, and Uplham. Acres, 12,714. Pop., 3,267. Houses, 689.—The hundred consists of lower half, containing the parishes of Bishops-Waltham and Dursley, and upper half, conteminate with the parish of Drexford. Acres, 16,848. Pop., 4,872. Houses, 977.

BISHOPS-WICKHAM. See WICKHAM-BISHOPS.

BISHOPSWOOD, a chapelry in Brewood parish, in the vicinity of Brewood, Stafford. It was constituted in 1851; and its post-town is Brewood, under Stafford. Rated property, £5,054. Pop., 588. Houses, 139. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Brewood. The church is fair.

BISHOPSWOOD, a chapelry in Walford and Ruardene parishes, Hereford; on the river Wye, 3½ miles SSW of Ross r. station. It was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Walford under Ross. Acres and property, not reported. Pop., 403. Houses, 100. The property is much subdivided; and there are iron-works. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £35. Patron, J. Partridge, Esq. The church is good.

BISHOPSWORTH. See BISHOPTON.

BISHOPS-WYCKS. See WYCKS-BISHOPS.

BISHOP-THORNTON, a township-chapelry in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Ripley r. station, and 5½ SW by S of Ripon. Post-town, Ripley, Yorkshire. Acres, 3,027. Real property, £4,211. Pop., 541. Houses, 106. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £85. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter. There are Wesleyan and R. Catholic chapels.

BISHOP-THORPE, or **THORPE-URON-ORSE**, a village and a parish in the district and county of York. The village stands on the left bank of the river Ouse, 1½ mile E by N of Copmanthorpe r. station, and 3½ S by W of York; and has a post-office, of the name of Bishop-Thorpe, under York.—The parish comprises 760 acres. Real property, £3,256. Pop., 452. Houses, 88. The

property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the see of York; and Bishop-Thorpe palace on it is the seat of the Archbishops. The palace was erected, in the reign of John, by Archbishop Walter de Grey; was altered or enlarged by Archbishops Sharpe, Dawes, Gilbert, and others; and, as it now stands, was chiefly the work of Archbishop Drummond, who died in 1766. The gateway and the front are in the pointed style, after designs by Atkinson, the former surmounted by a crocketed turret, the latter adorned with a fine entrance-canopy; the chief apartments are elegant, and have good paintings, engravings, and other works of art; and the chapel, which adjoins the dining-room, has an antiently carved pulpit, a floor of black and white marble, and windows of stained glass,—one of them embellished with the arms of the Archbishops, from the Reformation to the Revolution. The grounds include only about six acres, but are tastefully laid out. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was rebuilt in 1768, and again in 1842; has three painted windows, the mullions of one of which belonged formerly to Cawood Castle; and contains the tomb of Archbishop Drummond.

BISHOPTON, a township and a parish in Stockton district, Durham. The township lies 2 miles SSW of Stillington r. station, and 5½ WNW of Stockton-upon-Tees; and has a post-office under Stockton. Acres, 2,102. Real property, £3,077. Pop., 342. Houses, 80.—The parish includes also the townships of Little Stainton and East and West Newbigin. Acres, 4,031. Real property, £4,669. Pop., 448. Houses, 99. The property is subdivided. There are vestiges of an entrenchment, supposed to have surrounded the mansion of Roger de Conyers, who, in the time of King Stephen, resisted and overcame William Cumyn, an insurrectionary and devastating pretender to the see of Durham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £250.* Patron, not reported. The church is excellent.

BISHOPTON, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles WNW of Ripon. Acres, 375. Real property, with Sutton and Clothelholme, £3,037. Pop., 81. Houses, 18.

BISHOPTON, a hamlet and a chapelry in Old Stratford parish, Warwick. The hamlet lies adjacent to the Stratford and Avon canal, 2 miles NW of Stratford-on-Avon. Pop., 51.—The chapelry is a p. curacy in the diocese of Worcester; in the patronage of the Vicar of Stratford; the statistics not reported.

BISHOP-WEARMOUTH. See WEARMOUTH-BISHOP.

BISHOP-WILTON, a village, a township, and a parish in Pocklington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on a brook in the Wolds, 3 miles NE of Fangfoss r. station, and 4½ N of Pocklington; and has a post-office under York. The township includes the village, and is united to Belthorpe, under the name of Bishop-Wilton-with-Belthorpe. Acres, 4,970. Real property, £4,778. Pop., 658. Houses, 141. The parish includes also the townships of Bolton and Youghorpe-with-Gowthorpe. Acres, 7,204. Real property, £7,238. Pop., 910. Houses, 189. The property is divided among a few. The scenery is picturesque. Remains exist of a moated palace built, in the time of Edward IV., by Bishop Neville. An ancient Deacon, called the Wilton Deacon, crowns an eminence about a mile NE of the village. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £148.* Patron, Sir T. Sykes, Bart. The church consists of nave, aisles, north chapel and chancel, with west tower and octagonal spire; and was repaired in 1859. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Primitive Methodists.

BISHPORT, or **BISHORSWORTH**, a chapelry in Bedminster parish, Somerset; near Wans Dyke and the Bristol and Exeter railway, 3 miles SW of Bristol. It has a post-office of Bishporthworth under Bristol. Pop., 1,606. Houses, 337. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop. The church was built in 1812. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

BISHTON, a hamlet in Tidenham parish, Gloucester; 1 mile NE of Chepstow. Pop., 425.

BISITON, a township in Colwich parish, Stafford; 2 miles NW of Lugeley. Pop., 173.

BISHTON, or **BISHOPSROSE**, a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the South Wales railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Llanwen station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Newport. Post-town, Magor, under Chepstow. Acres, 1,211. Real property, £1,462. Pop., 188. Houses, 36. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £111. Patron, the Archdeacon of Llandaff. The church is good.

BISLEY, a decayed small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Gloucester. The town stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Cheltenham and Great Western Union railway, in the neighbourhood of the Sapperton tunnel, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Stroud. It has a post-office under Stroud; is a polling-place; and long carried on a considerable manufacture of woollens, which now is nearly extinct. A weekly market used to be held on Thursday, but now is merely nominal. Fairs are held on May 4 and 12 Nov.—The parish includes also the tythings of Averniss, Bidfield, Bussage, Chalford, Oakridge, Steanbridge, Throughham, and Tmley. Acres, 8,038. Real property, £14,277. Pop., 4,692. Houses, 1,166. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Mortimers; and was held by Edward Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV. A common of 1,269 acres was given by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, to the poor of the parish; but has been much curtailed by enclosure. Roman remains have been found at Custom-Serubs; and a Roman pavement and vault at Lillythorne. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Franco-Lynch, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £527.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is decorated English, of the time of Edward IV.; was recently restored; and contains an ancient Norman font, a monument of a crusader, supposed to be one of the Nottingham family, and a brass of Catherine Sewell. A stone cross, believed to be of the 13th century, octagonal and finely panelled, is in the churchyard. The vicarages of Bussage, Chalford, and Oakridge are separate benefices. There are four dissenting chapels, endowed schools with £56, and other charities with £242.—The sub-district is coterminous with the parish; and is in the district of Stroud.—The hundred contains seven parishes. Acres, 27,003. Pop., 18,483. Houses, 4,163.

BISLEY, a parish in Chertsey district, Surrey; near the Basingstoke canal and the Southwestern railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Woking station, and 4 SE of Bagshot. Post-town, Chobham, under Farnborough station. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,496. Pop., 313. Houses, 73. The manor belongs to the Sumners. A boys' refuge farm-school, connected with a farm of 88 acres, was built in 1869, at a cost of £5,775. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £188.* Patron, J. Thornton, Esq. The church is ancient. Charities, £40.

BISPHAM, a township in Croston parish, Lancashire; near the river Douglas, 2 miles E of Rufford r. station, and 6 NE of Ormskirk. Acres, 926. Real property, £1,740. Pop., 277. Houses, 48. A free grammar school here, founded in 1622, has an income of £162.

BISPHAM, a township and a parish in Fylde district, Lancashire. The township bears the name of Bispham-with-Norbreck; lies on the coast, and on the Blackpool railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Blackpool; and has a post-office of Bispham under Preston, and a r. station. Acres, 2,624; of which 935 are water. Real property, £3,307. Pop., 437. Houses, 83. The parish includes also the township of Layton-with-Warbreck; which contains the town of Blackpool and the village of Southshore. Acres, 5,865; of which 1,825 are water. Real property, £20,553. Pop., 4,344. Houses, 819. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £235.* Patron, the Rev. C. Hesketh. The church is modern. The chapels of Blackpool and Southshore are separate benefices. There are an independent chapel and a free school.

BISS (THE), a stream of Wilts. It rises near Edington; and runs 7 miles north-north-westward, through Trowbridge, to the Avon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Bradford.

BISSICK, a locality in Ladoek parish, Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Truro. A fair is held on 9 May.

BISTER. See **DIGESTER**.

BISTERN. See **BARTLEY**, Hants.

BISTERN AND CROW, a tything in Ringwood parish, Hants; 1 mile SE of Ringwood. Pop., 98. It forms a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Ringwood.

BISTERN-CLOSES, an extra-parochial tract in Ringwood district, Hants; contiguous to Ellingham parish, 2 miles SW of Ringwood.

BISTREE, a township and a chapelry in Mold parish, Flint. The township lies 1 mile N of Long-r. station, and 2 E of Mold. It includes part of Buckley hamlet; which has a post-office under Flint. Real property, £3,189. Pop., 1,733. Houses, 372. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1844. Pop., 2,347. Houses, 501. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Mold. The church was built in 1841; sank and became shattered from undermining in coal-works; and was restored in 1861.

BITCHFIELD, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; on the Great Northern railway, 2 miles SE of Great Ponton station, and 3 NW of Corby. Post-town, Corby, under Grantham. Acres, 1,344. Real property, £2,017. Pop., 159. Houses, 32. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £174. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is good.

BITCHFIELD, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; near the river Blyth, 9 miles SW of Morpeth. Pop., 40.

BITTADON, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Ilfracombe, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Ilfracombe. Acres, 1,018. Real property, £597. Pop., 65. Houses, 11. The property is divided among four. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £83. Patron, W. A. Yeo, Esq. The church is small but good; and contains some fine monuments of the Chickley and Acland families.

BITTERING (LITTLE), a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; 3 miles N by E of Wendling r. station, and 5 NW of East Dereham. Post-town, Litcham, under Swaffham. Acres, 398. Rated property, £284. Pop., 30. Houses, 3. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100. Patron, James Dover, Esq.

BITTERLEY, a township and a parish in Ludlow district, Salop. The township lies under the Clees hills, 4 miles NE of Ludlow; and is connected by railway with Ludlow station. The parish includes also the townships of Cleeton, Hill-upon-Cott, Middleton, and Snitton, with parts of Henley and Hopton; and its post-town is Ludlow. Acres, 6,591. Real property, £7,872. Pop., 972. Houses, 189. The property is divided among a few. The Clees hills here exhibit grand scenery, command noble views, and contain abundance of coal and ironstone. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Middleton, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £555.* Patron, the Rev. C. Walcott. The church contains a carved oak pulpit, a carved oak screen, and an ancient stone font; and is in tolerable condition. A stone cross, with graduated pedestal, and hexagonal shaft, crowned by tabernacled niches, is in the churchyard. A grammar-school has £34, and other charities £26.

BITTERN, a village, a tything, and a chapelry in South Stotham parish, Hants. The village stands on the left side of the Itchen river, near Bittern-Road r. station, and 2 miles NNE of Southampton; and has a post-office under Southampton. The tract around it was long held by the Bishops of Winchester; and had a residence of theirs.—The tything is united to Pollack, under the name of Bittern and Pollack. Real property, £8,404. Pop., 1,733. Houses, 367. Bittern manor is the seat of Mrs. Stuart Hall. Remains of the Roman station Clausentum, including walls of flint and small stones

with Roman grouting, are in the grounds. This station was connected by roads with Winchester, Porchester, and the ferry to the Isle of Wight, and probably was intended to defend the approach to them; and it became the head-quarters of Tetricus, one of the British warriors after Gallienus. Numerous coins and medals, chiefly of Claudius and Constantine, and numerous inscriptions, chiefly relating to Tetricus, have been found; and many of the inscriptions may be seen on the spot. The chapelry is less extensive than the tithing, and was constituted in 1853. Pop., 1,693. Houses, 335. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church stands on an eminence, at the village; and is a handsome structure, in the decorated style, with a lofty spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BITTERSCOTE, or **BIDESCOTE**, a liberty in Tamworth parish, Stafford; 1 mile SE of Tamworth. Acres, 350. Pop., 62. Houses, 13.

BITTESBY, a liberty in Claybrooke parish, Leicester; on the Midland railway, 3 miles WNW of Lutterworth. Real property, £1,226. Pop., 12. House, 1.

BITTISWELL, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicester; near Watling-street, 1 mile NNW of Lutterworth, and 2 ESE of Ullesthorpe r. station. It has a post-office under Lutterworth. Acres, 2,680. Real property, £4,384. Pop., 433. Houses, 105. The property is subdivided. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £428.* Patrons, the Haberdashers' Company and Christ's Hospital, London. The church is good; and there are an endowed school, six almshouses, and other charities £69.

BITTISCOMBE, a hamlet in Upton parish, Somerset; 4½ miles ENE of Dulverton.

BITTLESTON. See **BIDDLESDON**.

BITTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Keynsham, and county of Gloucester. The village stands near the confluence of the Boyd and the Avon, adjacent to the Julian way, 2 miles NE of Keynsham r. station, and 6 SE of Bristol; and it has a post-office under Bristol.—The parish includes also Hanham chapelry and Oldland hamlet, with Kingswood village. Acres, 7,156. Real property, £28,319; of which £1,594 are in mines. Pop., 9,630. Houses, 2,032. The property is much subdivided. Coal and iron ore are worked; and the workers at them, in last century, were noted for vicious character, and for reclamation by the preaching of Wesley and his associates. Traces of many Roman antiquities have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £390.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is partly Norman, partly perpendicular English; and has a good tower. The vicarages of Hanham, Oldland, and Kingswood are separate benefices. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national schools, and charities £26.—The sub-district comprises three parishes. Acres, 8,267. Pop., 5,071. Houses, 1,063.

BIX, a parish in Henley district, Oxford; under the Chiltern hills, 2½ miles NW of Henley-on-Thames r. station. Post-town, Henley-on-Thames. Acres, 3,075. Real property, £3,048. Pop., 392. Houses, 83. The area comprises two quondam parishes, Bixbrad in the N and Bixgibwen in the S. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £487.* Patron, the Earl of Macclesfield.

BIXLEY, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; near the Eastern Union railway, 3 miles SE by S of Norwich. Post-town, Norwich. Acres, 760. Real property, £1,814. Pop., 161. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. Bixley Hall is a handsome edifice, built, about the middle of last century, by Sir Edward Ward. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Earls-Framingham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £603. Patron, the Rev. C. D. Brereton. The church is ancient and good; contains monuments of the Wards; and formerly had an image of St. Wandegisilus, to which pilgrimages were made.

BIXTON, or **BICKERSTONE**, a quondam parish, a rectory, now incorporated with Barnham-Broom, in Norfolk.

BLABY, a village, a parish, and a district in Leicestershire. The village stands on a branch of the river Soar and on the Union Canal, 4½ miles S of Leicester; and has a station on the S. Leicester railway, and a post-office under Leicester. Pop., 1,023. Houses, 244. The parish includes also the chapelry of Countesthorpe. Acres, 3,300. Real property, £7,524. Pop., 1,938. Houses, 463. The property is subdivided. Worsteds and stocking manufactures are carried on. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Countesthorpe, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £350.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a fine national school, and a cemetery with two chapels of 1862.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Wigston, containing the parishes of Blaby, Kilby, Foston, Wigston-Magna, and Oadby, and part of the parishes of St. Margaret-Leicester and Aylestone; and the sub-district of Enderby, containing the parishes of Enderby, Whetstone, Cosby, Narborough, Glenfield, Thurlston, and Croft, the extra-parochial tracts of Kirby-Frith, Glenfield-Frith, Leicester-Forest East, Leicester-Forest West, the Knoli and Bassett House, and parts of the parishes of Aylestone and Barwell. Acres, 34,207. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,122. Pop. in 1861, 14,171. Houses, 3,126. Marriages in 1866, 93; births, 483,—of which 40 were illegitimate; deaths, 262,—of which 128 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 939; births, 5,193; deaths, 3,046. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 5,181 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 1,834 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,498 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 561 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 474 s.; 2 of the Wesleyan Association, with 185 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 60 s.; and 1 undefined, with 230 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 922 scholars; 45 private day schools, with 852 s.; 31 Sunday schools, with 2,895 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 31 s. The workhouse is in Enderby; was built at a cost of £4,400; and can accommodate 350 persons.

BLACKATON, a hill, 5½ miles WNW of St. Germans, in Cornwall.

BLACKAWTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Kingsbridge, Devon. The village stands 4 miles W of Dartmouth, and 6 S by W of Totnes r. station; and has a post-office under Totnes. The parish includes Street chapelry, and extends to the coast. Acres, 5,646; of which 60 are water. Real property, with East Allington, £11,644. Pop., 1,229. Houses, 252. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Street, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £122.* Patron, Sir H. P. Seale, Bart. The church is perpendicular English; and contains a carved oak pulpit and screen, and several neat monuments. The chapel at Street is an erection of 1836; and there are Wesleyan chapels at the village and at Street, and charities £16. The sub-district comprises three parishes. Acres, 12,403. Pop., 2,571. Houses, 538.

BLACK-BANK, a railway station in Cambridgeshire; on the Peterborough and Ely railway, 5 miles NW by N of Ely.

BLACKBERRY. See **BLACKBURY**.

BLACKBOROUGH, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; on the W side of Black Down, 4½ miles SE of Tiverton Junction r. station, and 6 ENE of Cullumpton. It has a post-office under Cullumpton. Acres, 508. Pop., 78. Houses, 16. The manor belongs to the Earl of Egremont. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £140. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The church is modern; consists of nave and chancel, with tower and octagonal spire; and stands conspicuously on an eminence.

BLACKBOURN, a hundred in Suffolk. It lies between Norfolk on the N, Hartismere hundred on the E, and Lackford hundred on the W; and contains Great Ashfield parish, thirty-two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 63,857. Pop., 15,703. Houses, 3,392.

BLACKBOURNE, a hundred in the lathe of Scray,

Kent. It contains Appledore parish and four other parishes. Acres, 17,755. Pop., 2,987. Houses, 560.

BLACKBOURTON, a parish in Witney district, Oxford; 6 miles SW of Witney r. station. It has a post-office under Faringdon. Acres, 1,300. Real property, £2,978. Pop., 200. Houses, 61. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £148. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is early English; and contains a stone pulpit and monuments of the Hungerfords and Sir A. Hopton. Maria Edgeworth was a native.

BLACKBOYS, a locality 7 miles SW of Mayfield, and 8½ NE of Lewes, in Sussex. It has a post-office under Hurst-Green, and a fair on 6 Oct.

BLACKBROOK, a hamlet in Parr township, near Prescott, Lancashire.

BLACKBROOK, a suburb of Kidderminster.

BLACK BROOK, a stream of Leicestershire; running 9 miles north-eastward to the Soar opposite Barrow.

BLACK BULL, a station with telegraph on the North Staffordshire railway; 6 miles N of Stoke.

BLACKBURN, a town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Lancashire. The town stands on the river Blackburn, 9 miles E by S of Preston, and 12½ N by W of Bolton. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through it; and railways go from it N, S, E, and W. The country around it possesses little scenic interest, yet is sheltered by hills on the NE and NW; and it lay for ages wild and barren, but has been much improved by cultivation. All of it was given by William the Conqueror to Hubert de Lacy; and it was divided among that baron's followers and descendants. The town is large; was very prosperous up to the juncture of the cotton distress in 1862; and has owed most of its importance to modern manufactures. The older streets are irregularly built; but extensive improvements have been made since 1850; many of the houses now are good and neat; and the suburbs contain a number of villas. The market-place is surrounded by ornate public-buildings, and by other lofty, well-built houses, with good shops. The town-hall faces two sides of the market-place; was built in 1856, at a cost of £30,000; and is in the Italian style, with Doric and Corinthian decorations. The exchange stands opposite the town-hall; was built in 1862-5; is in the pointed style, with chief entrance under an ornate octagonal tower; and has a principal apartment 140 feet by 53. The county court-house was built in 1863. The public park comprises about 50 acres, and is picturesque and tasteful. The water-works were constructed at a cost of more than £70,000. The infirmary was completed in 1865, at a cost of about £25,000; and is in the Italian style. The workhouse was built in 1864, at a cost of nearly £30,000. The mechanics' institute and the free public library are on a large scale. The Reform club and the Conservative club were built in 1861. St. Mary's church originated in the Saxon times, and belonged to Whalley abbey; was rebuilt in 1824, and re-decorated in 1857; and is in the pointed style of the 14th century. St. John's church was built about 1790, and is in the Grecian style. St. Peter's church is transition-Norman. Trinity church was built in 1825, has a lofty tower of 1855, and is in the decorated English style. The United Presbyterian church is a handsome edifice of 1866. Two Independent chapels of 1840 and 1858 also are handsome. Two Roman Catholic chapels of 1826 and 1865 are ornamental; and a convent of 1864 is elegant. The places of worship in 1869 were 12 of the Church of England, 17 of Dissenters, and 3 of Roman Catholics. The ultra-mural cemetery was opened in 1857, and has three chapels. There are an endowed grammar-school with £120 a-year, a charity-school for educating and clothing 90 children, 14 national schools, and 15 other public schools.

The manufactures of Blackburn arose about the year 1858. The first of note was "Blackburn checks;" the next was "Blackburn greys;" the next, about 1765, was calicoes; and this, after being taken up by the power looms, was followed by low-priced muslins. Cotton-mills and print-works are numerous, and employ a large

proportion of the inhabitants. The value of cotton goods produced prior to 1862 exceeded £2,000,000 a-year. The cotton-spinning was much advanced by an invention of James Hargrave, a native, originally a carpenter; and the cotton-printing was introduced by the family of Sir Robert Peel. Some woollen cloth also is made; considerable industry is carried on in breweries, foundries, and machine-works, particularly in the manufacture of weaving-machinery; and much business is done in connexion with neighbouring factories, corn-mills, paper-mills, and collieries. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on the Wednesday before 2 Feb., on every alternate Wednesday thence till Michaelmas, and on Easter Monday, 11 and 12 May, 29 Sept., and 17 Oct. The town has a head post-office; a telegraph station, four banking-offices, and three chief inns; and publishes four weekly newspapers. It is a seat of courts, and a polling-place; it was constituted, by the act of 1832, a parliamentary borough sending two members to parliament; and it was made municipal in 1851, with government by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. Acres, 3,610. Real property, in 1860, £170,703. Direct taxes, in 1857, £26,354. Electors in 1868, 1,894. Pop. in 1841, 36,629; in 1861, 63,126. Houses, 11,806. Robert Bolton, the compiler of the Liturgy, who died in 1631, was a native.

The township and the sub-district are conterminous with the borough. The parish includes also nineteen other townships in the district of Blackburn, and the townships of Walton-le-Dale, Cuerdale, and Samesbury, in the district of Preston. It was originally part of Whalley parish; and it measures 14 miles in length, 10 miles in breadth, and 45,269 acres in area. Real property, £314,105. Charities, £526. Pop. in 1841, 71,711; in 1861, 110,349. Houses, 20,139. Parts of the surface are embellished, and have Witton Park, Woodfold, Feniscowles, and other seats; but much is poor or waste land, with clay soil. A ridge of high ground goes across it, and culminates, at an altitude of about 630 feet, on Billinge hill. Sandstone abounds; and coal and alum-stone occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £893.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The separate vicarage of St. Thomas and p. curacies of Christ Church, St. John, St. Paul, St. Michael, Trinity Church, and St. Peter-with-St. Luke are in the town; and the chapels of Great Harwood, Samesbury, Walton-le-Dale, Balderston, Lower-Darwen, Over-Darwen-St. James, Over-Darwen-Trinity, Over-Darwen-St. John, Langho, Mellor, Salsbury, Toekholes, Witton, Feniscowles, Hoddlesden, Higher Walton, and Bamber-Bridge are in the other parts. Value of St. Thomas, £300; of each of the others in the town, £300.* Patron of St. Thomas, the Bishop of Manchester; of Christ Church, the Bishop and others; of all the rest, the Vicar of Blackburn. The chapelries not in the town are separately noticed.

The district comprehends Blackburn sub-district, conterminous with the borough; Billington sub-district, containing Billington-Langho, Dinkley, Salesbury, and Wiltshire townships in Blackburn parish; Mellor sub-district, containing Mellor, Balderston, Osbaldeston, Clayton-le-Dale, and Ramsgrave townships in Blackburn parish; Witton sub-district, containing Witton, Pleasington, Livesey, and Toekholes townships in Blackburn parish; Darwen sub-district, containing Lower-Darwen, Over-Darwen, and Eccleshall townships in Blackburn parish, and Yate-and-Pickupbank township in Whalley parish; Harwood sub-district, containing Great Harwood, Little Harwood, and Rishton townships in Blackburn parish, and Clayton-le-Moors chapel in Whalley parish; and Oswaldtwistle sub-district, containing Oswaldtwistle and Church-Kirk townships in Whalley parish. Acres, 43,569. Poor-rates in 1866, £29,712. Pop. in 1841, 75,038; in 1861, 119,942. Houses, 21,833. Marriages in 1866, 1,254; births, 5,171,—of which 277 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,913,—of which 2,063 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 10,130; births, 42,610; deaths, 27,750. The places of worship in 1861

were 23 of the Church of England, with 18,983 sittings; 1 of the United Presbyterian church, with 800 s.; 16 of Independents, with 8,163 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,199 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 600 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,363 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,507 s.; 6 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,686 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 700 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 154 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 100 s.; and 6 of Roman Catholics, with 2,445 s. The schools were 52 public day schools, with 7,000 scholars; 33 private day schools, with 1,341 s.; 76 Sunday schools, with 21,375 s.; and 15 evening schools for adults, with 408 s. —The hundred was anciently called Blackburnshire; extends 24 miles along the boundary with Yorkshire; goes westward to the vicinity of Preston, and south-eastward beyond Haslingden; and is cut into two divisions, higher and lower. Acres of the h. division, 87,190. Pop. in 1851, 116,544. Acres of the l. division, 79,773. Pop. in 1851, 57,931. Pop. of both divisions in 1861, 188,129. Houses, 36,208.

BLACKBURN, a hamlet in Kimberworth township, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Rotherham.

BLACKBURN RAILWAYS, railways in Lancashire connecting Blackburn with places to the N, to the W, to the S, and to the E. They are the Blackburn, Clitheroe, and Northwestern Junction, the Blackburn and Preston, the Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton, and the Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, and Colne Extension, but all are incorporated with the LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE, and will be noticed under that head.

BLACKBURN RIVER, a stream of Cumberland; falling into the South Tyne, 2 miles above Alston.

BLACKBURTON, Oxford. See BLACKBOURTON.

BLACK-BURTON, Yorkshire. See BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

BLACKBURY, a hamlet in Colyton-Ruleigh parish, Devon; 44 miles WSW of Colyton. A Roman camp is in its neighbourhood.

BLACK-CALLETON, a township in Newburn parish, Northumberland; 6 miles NW of Newcastle. Acres, 1,377. Pop., 172. Houses, 32.

BLACK-CARTS-WITH-RYE HILL, an extra-parochial tract in Hexham district, Northumberland; near the Roman wall, 8½ miles NW of Hexham. Pop., 19. Houses, 3.

BLACK-CHAPEL, a chapelry in Great Waltham parish, Essex; on the river Chelmer, 4½ miles N of Chelmsford r. station. Post-town, Great Waltham, under Chelmsford. Statistics with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £30. Patrons, Trustees.

BLACK-COMBE, a mountain in the S of Cumberland; between Duddon sands and the sea, 6½ miles SSE of Ravenglass. It consists chiefly of clay slate; rises to the altitude of 1,919 feet; and commands a panoramic view to Yorkshire, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and Wales.

"This height a ministering angel might select;
For from the summit of Black Combe (dread name,
Derived from clouds and storms!) the amplest range
Of unobstructed prospect may be seen
That British ground commands."

BLACK COUNTRY (THE), a tract of mines and iron-works in the S of Stafford, and on the N verge of Warwick. It extends chiefly from Wolverhampton to Birmingham, south-eastward, 13 miles; and from Dudley to Walsall, north-eastward, 7 miles. "The name is eminently descriptive, for blackness everywhere prevails. The ground is black, the atmosphere is black, and the underground is honey-combed by mining galleries stretching in utter blackness for many a league. The scene is marvellous, and to one who beholds it for the first time by night, terrific."

BLACKDEN, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; on the North-western railway, 6½ miles SSE of Knutsford. Acres, 735. Real property, £1,261. Pop., 157. Houses, 81.

BLACKDOWN, a hamlet in Kidderminster-Foreign, in the neighbourhood of Kidderminster, Worcester.

BLACKDOWN, a village in Broadwinor parish, Dorset; 5½ miles WNW of Beaminster. It forms a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Broadwinor.

BLACK DOWN, the highest summit of the Mendip Hills, in Somerset; 3 miles NE of Axbridge. It has an altitude of 1,160 feet above the level of the sea; is crowned by a mark of the Sappers and Miners; and commands a very extensive and brilliant view.

BLACK DOWN, an upland ridge on the mutual border of Somerset and Devon; around the sources of the Axe, the Otter, and the Culme rivers. It is chalky and black; and its highest point has an altitude of 1,160 feet above the level of the sea, and is crowned by a column, erected by the inhabitants in honour of Wellington.

BLACK DOWN, a hill-ridge in the NW of Dorset; a continuation eastward of the Somerset and Devon Black Down. It rises to the altitude of 817 feet above the level of the sea; is crowned by a monument to Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy; and has a number of large marl pits, which have sometimes been regarded as Druidical.

BLACK DOWN, a high ridge on the E border of Hants; between Liphook and Petersfield. It commands a picturesque view of the neighbouring parts of Sussex, toward Midhurst and Petworth.

BLACK DOWN, a barren eminence in the Isle of Wight; 34 miles NW of Ventnor.

BLACK DOWN, a tything in Crewkerne parish, Somerset; 64 miles SW of Crewkerne.

BLACKENHALL. See BLAKENHALL.

BLACKENHURST, a hundred in Worcester; cut into two divisions, lower and upper. The lower division contains Abbots-Morton parish, two other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 6,889. The upper division contains Badsey parish and six other parishes. Acres, 9,673. Pop. of both, 3,648. Houses, 767.

BLACKER, a hamlet in Worsbrough township, Darfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles S of Barnesley.

BLACKER, a hamlet in Darton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Barnesley.

BLACK FORCE, a cascade on Fell Head, Westmoreland; within the basin of the Lune, 6 miles SSW of Orton. It occurs at the head of a wild chasm, approached from Borrow Bridge; and consists in the fall of a streamlet from such a giddy height as to be all reduced to spray before reaching the bottom.

BLACKFORD, a hamlet in Stoke-St. Milborough parish, Salop; 8 miles NE of Ludlow.

BLACKFORD, a chapelry in Wedmore parish, Somerset; between the rivers Axe and Brue, 2½ miles N by E of Edlington Road r. station, and 4½ S of Axbridge. It has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare. Pop., 677. Houses, 147. The chapelry was constituted in 1844. The manor belonged to H. Saxey, and was given by him to Bruton hospital. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £300. Patron, the Vicar of Wedmore. The church is modern.

BLACKFORD, a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; 4½ miles WSW of Wincanton r. station, and 5 N by W of Milborne-Port. Post-town, North Cadbury, under Bath. Acres, 578. Real property, with Compton and Pannecot, £2,839. Pop., 164. Houses, 37. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £177. Patron, B. H. Hunt, Esq. The church is early English, with a fine Norman entrance-arch. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

BLACKFORD, a manor in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 8½ miles W of Minehead. Pop., 13.

BLACKFORDBY, a chapelry in Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Seal parishes, Leicester; 2 miles NW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch r. station. Post-town, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Acres, 1,117. Real property, £3,064. Pop., 615. Houses, 129. The church was recently rebuilt. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

BLACK-FRIARS, an extra-parochial spot in St. Alphege parish, Canterbury city, Kent.

BLACK-FRIARS, an extra-parochial tract within Leicester borough, Leicestershire. Pop., 1,178. Houses, 257.

BLACKGANG CHINE, a grand chasma on the S coast of the Isle of Wight; down the seaward face of St. Catherine's Hill, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles W of Ventnor. The crest of the hill above it is 769 feet high; and the precipices on its flanks are, in some parts, 400 feet deep. It commences in two large, separate, convergent fissures; it then goes down in a deep, declivitous, crumbling gorge; and it terminates by flinging a tiny streamlet over a precipice of 40 feet upon the beach. The shore below it is strewn with massive fragments of fallen rock; the whole chasma is so black, naked, shattered, and profound as to strike the mind with awe; and it flings back from the vibrations of even a light gale a reverberating sound like thunder. The approach to it is enclosed, and leads through a toy-shop; and there are an hotel and good lodging-houses in the neighbourhood. The Clarendon West-Indian man was wrecked opposite the chine in October 1836, when all on board, except three seamen, perished.

BLACK-HAMBLETON, a mountain near the north-western extremity of the river Derwent's basin, N. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles NW of Helmsley. It has an altitude of 1,400 feet; and commands a magnificent view.

BLACK-HEAD, a headland on the SE coast of Cornwall; dividing Mevagissey bay from St. Austell's bay. It is 153 feet high.

BLACK-HEAD, a promontory on the S coast of Cornwall; 6 miles NE of the Lizard. It is bare and sombre; but possesses interest for beautiful serpentine.

BLACKHEATH, a hamlet, five chapelries, and a hundred in Kent. The hamlet is in the parishes of Greenwich, Lewisham, Lee, and Charlton; lies on Watling-street and on the North Kent railway, adjacent to Greenwich Park, 6 miles ESE of London Bridge; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office, under Greenwich, London, SE. The village is a polling-place; and has a public library, public rooms, and an excellent bath. The rural tract is elevated plain, and commands very fine views. Many barrows, seemingly of the British-Roman period, have been opened on it along the line of Watling-street; and a cavern, called the Point, about 150 feet long, with four irregular chambers, supposed to have been artificially formed as a retreat during the struggles between the Saxons and the Danes, occurs on the ascent above Greenwich Park. The vicinity of the tract to London occasioned it to be the scene of some memorable transactions; and its freedom from damp and smoke has long made it a favourite retreat of London citizens. The Danes encamped here in 1011. Wat Tyler, at the head of 100,000 followers, encamped here in 1381. Henry IV. met the Emperor Paleologus here in 1400. Henry V. was welcomed here, with great pomp, by the London magistrates and chief citizens, in 1415, on his return from Agincourt. The Emperor Sigismund was received here by Henry, in 1416, and conducted hence in state to Lambeth. Jack Cade raised his banner here, on one of the old barrows, in 1450. Henry VI. encamped here in 1452, to oppose the Duke of York. Edward IV. was received here by the London citizens, in 1471, on his coming from France. Lord Audley, with his Cornish troops, took post here in 1497, and was beaten by the Earl of Oxford. Cardinal Campejo, the papal legate, was met here, in 1519, by the Duke of Norfolk. And Henry VIII. met here Anne of Cleves, in 1529, and conducted her hence to Greenwich Palace. Two other famous scenes here are depicted by Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott. Montague House, the residence of Queen Caroline, stood here, but has been demolished. Brunswick House, the "Babel" of Lord Chesterfield, afterwards occupied by the Duchess of Brunswick, and Lord Lyttleton's Villa, the residence of General Wolfe, are adjacent to Greenwich Park. Two houses, called the Bastile and the Minced-Pie-House, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, are on Maze hill. Maiden college, founded in 1635 by Sir John Morden, for decayed merchants, a brick quadrangle and considerable

grounds, and now supporting upwards of 70 inmates, is on the S side. A grammar-school, founded and endowed in 1652 by the Rev. Abraham Colfe, is within Lewisham. Park Lodge was once the residence of the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and is now occupied by Prince Arthur.—The chapelries are St. John, All Saints, Blackheath-Park, St. Germans, and Dartmouth; the last annexed to Lewisham vicarage, the others, separate charges. Value of All Saints, £300; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. John, W. Angerstein, Esq.; of All Saints, the Vicar of Lewisham; of Blackheath-Park, J. Cator, Esq. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, a large proprietary school, and a natural history society.—The hundred is in the lath of Sutton-at-Hone; and contains the parishes of Lee, Lewisham, Charlton, and Eltham. Acres, 18,206. Pop. in 1851, 121,753; in 1861, 187,696. Houses, 28,559.

BLACKHEATH, a hundred in Surrey; cut into two divisions, first and second. The first division contains Alford parish and six other parishes. Acres, 20,910. The second division contains Albury parish and three other parishes. Acres, 23,722. Pop. of both, 10,473. Houses, 2,059.

BLACK HEATH, a wild open track in the centre of Wilts; immediately S of the Ridge way, and in the northern part of Salisbury plain, SE of Market-Lavington.

BLACKHEDDON, a township in Stamfordham parish, Northumberland; on an affluent of the river Blyth, 11 miles SW of Morpeth. Acres, 1,619. Pop., 63.

BLACKHILL, a village in Launceston parish, Dartmoor; 1 mile W of Shetley-Bridge. It has a post-office under Gt. Okehampton, a large saw-mill, a large forge, two Methodist chapels, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

BLACKHOW-TOPPING, an eminence among the eastern moors of E. R. Yorkshire; near the Pickering and Whitby railway, 9 miles NE by N of Pickering. Here are numerous tumuli and other ancient works.

BLACKLAND, a parish in Calne district, Wilts; near the Roman road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Calne r. station, and 7 ESE of Chippenham. Post-town, Calne, under Chippenham. Acres, 537. Real property, £1,604. Pop., 54. Houses, 12. The property is divided among a few. Blackland House was formerly the seat of the Maundrells, and is now the seat of the Tanners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £160. Patron, the Rev. James Mayo. The church was repaired in 1859.

BLACKLAND, a tything in Calne parish, Wilts; within Calne borough.

BLACK-LANE, a station on the Bolton and Rochdale railway, Lancashire; 2 miles W by S of Bury.

BLACK LEAD MINE MOUNTAIN. See BORROWDALE, Cumberland.

BLACKLEY, a village, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in Manchester parish and district, Lancashire. The village stands on the river Irk, near the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3 miles N of Manchester; and has a post-office under Manchester, and a police station. The chapelries are B. and B.-St. Andrew. Acres, 1,744. Real property, £10,955. Pop., 4,112. Houses, 833. The property is subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton manufactures and in extensive dye-works. The livings are rectories. Value of B., £182.* B. church was rebuilt in 1835; and is in the early English style, with a fine tower. St. A. church was built in 1866. There are two Wesleyan chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a mechanics' institution, a Church institute, public schools, and a reformatory.—The sub-district includes also Harpurhey township.

BLACKLOW HILL, a small wooded eminence, near Guy's Cliff, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Warwick. A stone cross on it commemorates that Piers Garreston, Earl of Cornwall, the minion of Edward II., was beheaded here in 1312. The hill commands a delightful and diversified view.

BLACKMANSTONE, a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; 5 miles ESE of Ham-street r. station. Post-town, New Romney. Acres, 293. Real property, £825. Pop., 8. Houses, 2. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £44. Patron, the Archbishop.

BLACKMILL, a village in Glamorgan; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles WNW of Llantrissant. It has a post-office under Bridgend.

BLACKMOOR, a chapelry in Selborne parish, Hants; constituted in 1867. Pop., 448. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £180. Patron, Sir R. Palmer.

BLACKMOOR, Hereford. See **BLAKEMERE**.

BLACKMOOR-FOOT, a hamlet in Lenthwaite township, Almondsbury parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the vicinity of Huddersfield.

BLACKMOOR-VALE, the valley of the Cale river, on the mutual border of Somerset and Dorset; south-south-eastward from Wineanton toward Sturminster. It is flanked by hill ranges, often 4 miles asunder; and has a rich, tenacious, marshy soil, notable as pasture land, and for the vigorous growth of oaks. It was originally called White Hart forest, from an incident in a hunt by Henry III.

BLACKMORE, a tything in Melksham parish, Wilts; 2 miles NE of Melksham. Pop., 279.

BLACKMORE, a parish in Ongar district, Essex; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Chipping-Ongar r. station, and 4 NW by W of Ingatestone. It has a post-office under Ingatestone, and a fair on 21 Aug. Acres, 2,576. Real property, £4,802. Pop., 644. Houses, 144. The property is divided among a few. An Augustinian priory was founded on the site of the manor house, by the De Sampfords, in the time of Henry II.; passed, under Cardinal Wolsey, to his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, and afterwards to Waltham abbey; and was given, at the dissolution, to John Smith. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £83. Patrons, the Representatives of the late C. A. Crickett, Esq. The church belonged to the priory; and is ancient, small, and good. Charities, £54.

BLACK MOUNTAINS, a wild, high mountain ridge on the E border of Brecknock; extending 16 miles southward from the valley of the Wye near Hay to the valley of the Usk below Crickhowel. Its highest point is Pen- Cadol-Fawr, 2,545 feet high, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SE of Talgarth.

BLACK NOTLEY. See **NOTLEY (BLACK)**.

BLACK PARK, a township in Whitechurch parish, Salop; 2 miles NE of Whitechurch. Pop., 97.

BLACKPILL, a locality on the coast of Glamorgan; on the W side of Swansea bay, 2 miles N of Mumbles. It has a post-office under Swansea, and a r. station.

BLACK PIT. See **PWLL DDU**.

BLACKPITS, a village $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Rochdale, in Lancashire. It has a post-office under Rochdale, several large mills, and a national school.

BLACKPOOL, a small village on the coast of Devon; 3 miles SSW of Dartmouth.

BLACKPOOL, a town and a par. chapelry in Bismham parish, Lancashire. The town is in Layton-with-Warbeck township, and stands on the coast, at the terminus of two branch railways, from Poulton st. and from Lytham, 18 miles WNW of Preston. It was not long ago an obscure place, but is now a fashionable watering-resort. It stands on a ridge of low clay cliffs; overlooks a fine bathing beach, provided with machines; commands charming views, along the coast and across the sea, to Wales and the Lake district; and consists of well-built houses, ranged in an irregular terrace about two miles long. It has a post-office; under Preston, a telegraph, a police station, a number of hotels, a newsroom, a library, an atheneum, a theatre, three churches, five dissenting chapels, and a K. Catholic chapel. The church of the chapelry was built in 1821, and has been twice enlarged. The other two churches are recent ones, for the South-shore and Claremont-Park parts of the town, beyond the chapelry. The R. Catholic chapel is a handsome Gothic edifice. The ruin of a mansion, the seat of Sir Thomas Tyldesley and the retreat of the Pretender in 1715 while the measures were in progress for the rebellion, stood at the west end of the town. A handsome pier, upwards of 500 yards long, was built in 1863. Pop. of the town in 1851, 1,664; in 1861, 3,566. Houses, 634. The chapelry was constituted in 1869. Pop., 1,957. Houses, 387. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £340.* Patrons, Five Trustees. Southshore

and Claremont-Park or Christchurch are p. curacies. Value of the former, £200. Patron, Col. Clifton.

BLACK PRINCE'S CHANTRY. See **CANTERBURY**.

BLACKRAKE, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles SW of Middleham.

BLACKROCK, a ferry station on the river Severn, near Portskewett r. station, 4 miles SW of Chepstow, in Monmouth. There is an inn here; and the width of the ferry, at full tide, is about 2½ miles.

BLACKROCK, a reef in the mouth of the Mersey, 3 miles NNW of Liverpool. A lighthouse stands on it, a round white tower, built in 1830, at the cost of £35,000, with a revolving minute light, twice bright and once red, 88 feet high; showing also a fixed light at a lower elevation when there is 12 feet water in the channel.

BLACKROCK, a locality 7 miles from Abergavenny in Monmouth; with a post-office under Abergavenny.

BLACKROD, a village and a township-chapelry in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire. The village stands on elevated ground near the river Douglas and the Bolton and Preston railway, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles SSE of Chorley; and it has a joint station with Horwich on the railway, and a post-office of its own under Chorley. Its site is supposed to have been occupied by the Roman station Cocidum, on Watling-street; and many Roman relics have been found. The chapelry comprises 2,367 acres. Real property, £14,264; of which £7,711 are in mines. Pop., 2,911. Houses, 546. The property is not much divided. The inhabitants are chiefly cotton-spinners and colliers. A fire in a colliery here was extinguished by drawing into it the river Douglas. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £400.* Patron, the Vicar of Bolton. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel. A free grammar-school has £140 a-year, besides sums for three exhibitions at Pembroke college, Cambridge; and other charities have £104.

BLACK SAIL, a foot-pass from Wastdale-Head, up Mosedale, to the head of Ennerdale, in Cumberland.

BLACKSLADE, a hamlet in the parish of Widescombe-in-the-Moor, Devon.

BLACKSOLE. See **WROTHAM**.

BLACKSTAKES, a roadstead in the river Medway, above Sheerness, in Kent. It has from 3 to 5 fathoms water; and is used by wind-bound ships.

BLACKSTONE, a hamlet in Kidderminster-Foreign, Worcester; on the river Severn, 2 miles below Dewdley. A picturesque range of cliffs, called the Blackstone rocks, here flanks the Severn.

BLACKSTONE-EDGE, a range of high hills, along the mutual border of Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 miles ENE of Rochdale.

BLACKTAIL, a shoal, with a beacon, on the coast of Essex; extending off, from the mouth of the Thames, past Shoeburyness, to the Maplin-sand.

BLACKTHORN, a hamlet in Ambrosden parish, Oxford; on Akeman-street, 3 miles SE by E of Bicester. It has a post-office under Bicester. Acres, 2,230. Real property, £3,106. Pop., 376. Houses, 85.

BLACKTOFT, a township and a parish in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Ouse, nearly opposite the influx of the Trent, 3 miles S by E of Staddlethorpe r. station, and 7 ESE of Howden; and it includes the hamlet of Staddlethorpe, and has a post-office under Howden. Real property, £3,250. Pop., 420. Houses, 86. The parish contains also the township of Scalby. Acres, 3,613. Real property, £4,733. Pop., 534. Houses, 107. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £220.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is very good.

BLACKTUN, a rocky hill in Dartmoor forest, Devon; $\frac{6}{5}$ miles ESE of Tavistock. It has a picturesque appearance; and overhangs an ancient British town.

BLACK-TORRINGTON. See **TORRINGTON (BLACK)**.

BLACKWALL, a hamlet in Poplar parish and Tower-Hamlets borough, Middlesex; on the Thames, at the influx of the Lea, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles E of St. Paul's. A railway goes to it from Fenchurch-street; is 4 miles long; runs 4,464 yards on viaduct; has stations at Chadwell, St. p.

ney, Limehouse, the West India docks, and Poplar; and sends off a junction line, through Bow common, to the Eastern Counties railway. Blackwall contains the West India docks, opened in 1802, the East India docks, opened in 1803, and the Brunswick wharf for packets, opened in 1819,—all splendid works, replete with interest; and it carries on a vast amount of iron ship-building, amid accompaniments which strike a stranger with astonishment. The Blackwall reach of the Thames, extending down the E side of the Isle of Dogs to the mouth of the Lea, has a depth of from 13 to 23 feet; and is encumbered with a shelf in the upper part, with shoals off the West India docks and at Leanness, and with one or two shifting shoals. See LONDON.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river of Essex. It rises 3 miles ESE of Saffron-Walden; and runs past Braintree, Coggeshall, Witham, and Maldon, to the North sea at Mersea island. It makes great floods in its course; yet goes prevalently south-eastward to Braintree, east by southward thence to Coggeshall, southward thence to Maldon, and east by northward thence to the sea. Its length is about 40 miles; and its last reach, below Maldon, to the length of 10 miles, is estuary of the mean width of 1½ mile. It bears the name of the Pant for some distance below its source; and it receives the Chelmer at Maldon.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river of Dorset and Hants. It rises near Cranborne, in Dorset, and runs 15 miles south-south-eastward to the Stour, a little above Christchurch, in Hants.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river of Surrey, Hants, and Berks. It rises near Farnham; traces the boundary first between Surrey and Hants, then between Hants and Berks; and goes altogether about 18 miles northward and west-north-westward to the Loddon near Swallowfield.

BLACKWATER, a village on the SW border of Hants; on the Blackwater river, 2 miles NW of Christchurch. The seat of the Earl of Malmesbury, a fine mansion, possessing valuable paintings, is adjacent.

BLACKWATER, a village in Yateley parish, on the NE border of Hants; on the Blackwater river, adjacent to the Reading branch of the South Eastern railway, 3½ miles NNW of Farnborough station. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Farnborough station, and a Baptist chapel. Sandhurst and Wellington colleges are in the vicinity.

BLACKWATER, a hamlet in the Isle of Wight; 2 miles S by E of Newport. It has a post-office under Newport.

BLACKWEIR, a locality 1½ mile from Cardiff, in Glamorgan; with a post-office under Cardiff.

BLACKWELL, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Mansfield and county of Derby. The parish lies on the verge of the county, 2½ miles NE of Alfreton r. station. Post-town, Normanton, under Alfreton. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £2,705; of which £400 are in mines. Pop., 517. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few; and coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £90. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built in 1826. There are a P. Methodist chapel and an endowed school.—The sub-dis. comprises four parishes. Pop., 4,552.

BLACKWELL, a township in Bakewell parish, Derby; on the river Wye, 3½ miles SW of Tideswell. Acres, 1,071. Real property, £921. Pop., 37. Houses, 7.

BLACKWELL, a township in Darlington parish, Durham; on the river Tees, near the Croftbridge railway, 1½ mile SW by S of Darlington. Acres, 1,469. Real property, £3,573. Pop., 336. Houses, 62. Blackwell Grange is the seat of the Allan family; and was the death-place of George Allan, the antiquary. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BLACKWELL, a hamlet in Tredington parish, Worcester; adjacent to the Moreton and Stratford-on-Avon railway, 2½ miles NW by N of Shipton-upon-Strour. Real property, £1,272. Pop., 203. Houses, 51.

BLACKWELL, a station on the Birmingham and Bristol railway, 2 miles NE of Bromsgrove station.

BLACKWELL (High and Low), two townships in

St. Cuthbert parish, Cumberland; near the Carlisle and Lancaster railway, 2½ and 2 miles S of Carlisle. Acres, 2,459 and 941. Real property, £2,801 and £2,329. Pop., 341 and 183. Houses, 59 and 34. The manor was given, in the time of Edward III., by the heiress of Sir John de Wigton, to Sir Robert Parvinge.

BLACKWOOD, a village in the W of Monmouth; 16 miles NW of Newport. It has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth, and a r. station with telegraph.

BLACKWOOD AND CROWBOROUGH, a township in Horton parish, Stafford; 4 miles W of Leek. Real property, £2,996. Pop., 590. Houses, 122.

BLACKWORTH. See BACKWORTH.

BLACON-CUM-CRABHALL, a township in the parishes of Holy Trinity, St. Oswald, and Backford, Cheshire; near the Ellesmere canal and the Chester and Holyhead railway, 2 miles WSW of Chester. Acres, 1,115. Real property, £1,927. Pop., 69. Houses, 13.

BLACON-HILL, a hill 4½ miles SE of Bawtry, in Notts. It has vestiges of a Danish camp.

BLADINGTON. See BLEDDINGTON.

BLADON, a village and a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford. The village stands adjacent to the S end of Blenheim Park, 1½ mile ENE of Handborough r. station, and 2 S of Woodstock; and it has a post-office under Woodstock. Pop., 395. Houses, 87. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hensington. Acres, 1,350. Real property, £2,557. Pop., 668. Houses, 128. The manor belongs to the Duke of Marlborough. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Woodstock, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £329.* Patron, the Duke of Marlborough. The church was built in 1804; was remodelled and enlarged in 1862; and is in a very early pointed style. There are two Methodist chapels, a mixed school, and charities £251. Dr. Griffith, who defended Basing House, was rector.

BLAEN, a prefix of Welsh names, signifying "the upper part," "the end," "the extremity," "the point."

BLAEN-AERON, a township in Caron-ys-Chawdd parish, Cardigan; 4 miles NE of Tregaron. Real property, £834. Pop., 276. Houses, 54. Here are two dissenting chapels.

BLAENAN, a hamlet in Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth parish, Carmarthen; 10 miles SW of Lampeter.

BLAENAU. See BLAXNEY.

BLAENAVON, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district in the district of Abergavenny, Monmouth. The village stands on the Avon-Llwyd river, at the terminus of the Eastern Valleys railway, 6 miles NNW of Pontypool; and it has a post-office under Pontypool. Extensive iron-works and iron-mines are adjacent; the former begun in 1790, the latter worked by horizontal shafts. The chapelry includes the village; comprises parts of the parishes of Llanover, Llanfoist, and Llanwenarth; and was constituted in 1860. Pop., 5,876. Houses, 1,105. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff; and since 1864 has included Capel-Newydd. Value, £290.* Patron, Thomas Hill, Esq. There are two Baptist chapels.—The sub-district also comprises parts of three parishes. Acres, 7,933. Pop., 7,114. Houses, 1,376.

BLAEN-CARON, a township in Caron-ys-Chawdd parish, Cardigan; in the vicinity of Tregaron. Pop., 99. Houses, 23.

BLAENGLESYRCH, a township in Llanwrin parish, Montgomery; near the river Dovey, 2 miles N of Machynlleth.

BLAEN GWENT. See ABERYSTRUTH.

BLAENGWRACIL, a chapelry in Glyncorrwg parish, Glamorgan; in the Vale of Neath, on the Vale of Neath railway, at Glyn-Neath station, 9 miles NE of Neath. Post-town, Glyn-Neath, under Neath. Acres, 3,031. Real property, £826. Pop., 230. Houses, 58. The scenery is fine. Ynislacs is a chief residence. Many of the inhabitants are employed in copper and iron mines. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Glyncorrwg, in the diocese of Llandaff. There is an independent chapel. Dr. A. Rees, the author of the "Cyclopædia," was a native.

BLAENHONDDAN, a hamlet in Calcuton parish,

Glamorgan; in the Vale of Neath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Neath. It includes the village of Cadoxton. Real property, £11,461; of which £6,550 are in mines, and £200 in iron-works. Pop., 1,661. Houses, 314. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in copper mines.

BLAENLlynFI, a quondam borough town in Cathedral parish, Brecon; near Llynssaviddan lake, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Crickhowel. Remains stand here, low broken walls and a deep fosse, of a castle which is thought to have been the residence of Prince Hygan early in the 10th century, and was afterwards the seat of the Norman lord of Welsh Talgarth.

BLAENPENAL, or LLANPENAL, a chapelry in Llanddewy-Brefi parish, Cardigan; on the river Aeron, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Tregaron r. station, and 26 SW of Llanidloes. Post-town, Tregaron, under Carmarthen. Acres, 4,105. Real property, £1,115. Pop., 522. Houses, 107. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £84. Patrons, the Earl of Lisburne and R. Price, Esq. The church is good.

BLAENPORTH, a parish in the district and county of Cardigan; on the coast, 6 miles NW by N of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. It includes part of the village of Aberporth, which has a post-office under Cardigan. Acres, 3,548; of which 30 are water. Real property, £2,017. Pop., 732. Houses, 180. The property is much subdivided. Traces of two ancient camps are on the coast; and a mound represents a castle of great strength, thought to have been built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and which was besieged and taken in 1116 by Gryffydd-ap-Rhys, and afterwards demolished. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £37.* Patron, alternately the Earl of Lisburne and J. V. Lloyd, Esq. The church is very bad.

BLAENSAWTHIE, or BLAENSAWDDDE, a hamlet in Llanddysaint parish, Carmarthen; under the Black Mountains, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Llandovery. Real property, £758. Pop., 214.

BLAEN-Y-FFOS, a locality 6 miles from Cardigan; with a post-office under Cardigan.

BLAGDON, a tything in Cranborne parish, Dorset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Cranborne. Pop., 36.

BLAGDON, a township in Stannington parish, Northumberland; near the river Blyth and the North-eastern railway, 7 miles S of Morpeth. It was held, in the time of Henry III., by John de Plessis; passed, in 1567, to the Fenwicks, and afterwards to the Whites; and now contains Blagdon Park, the seat of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

BLAGDON, a hamlet in Paington parish, Devon; 5 miles E by N of Totnes.

BLAGDON, a tything in Pitminster parish, Somerset; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Taunton. It has a post-office under Taunton.

BLAGDON, a parish and a sub-district in Axbridge district, Somerset. The parish lies under the Mendip hills, 6 miles NE by E of Axbridge, and 7 SE of Yatton r. station; and has a post-office, of the name of Blagdon, Somerset, and a fair on the last Friday of Aug. Acres, 3,535. Real property, £6,619. Pop., 1,033. Houses, 233. The property is subdivided. Some ruins at Regilbury are said to be remains of an ancient palace. Lapis calamarinus is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £512.* Patron, W. Fripp, Esq. The church is modern; and there is a Methodist chapel. An endowed school has £18 a-year, and other charities £24. Dr. John Langhorne was rector.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes and a ville. Acres, 22,176. Pop., 5,629. Houses, 1,176.

BLAGDON-HILL. See BLACK-DOWN, Dorset.

BLAGLAVE, a tything in Larabour parish, Berks; in the vicinity of Lambourn. Pop., 196. Houses, 39.

BLAGUE GATE, a station on the St. Helen's and Ormskirk railway, Lancashire; between Rainford Junction and Ormskirk.

BLAIDES, a hamlet in Melbokes township, Gwent parish, N. R. York-shire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Reeth.

BLAINA, a village, with iron-works, in Ebbw-Vale,

Monmouth; on the Western Valleys railway, 2 miles SSE of Nantyglo. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tregedgar. A church, in the Norman style, was built here in 1845. The circumjacent tract of country is highly picturesque.

BLAINFY-WITH-DUFFRYN, a parcel in Llangunider parish, Brecon; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Crickhowel. Real property, £5,985; of which £1,356 are in quarries. Pop., 3,045. Houses, 635.

BLAISDON, a parish in Westbury-on-Severn district, Gloucester; on the Gloucester and Hereford railway, 2 miles SE of Longhope station, and 4 N of Newnham. Post-town, Longhope, under Newnham. Acres, 900. Real property, £1,656. Pop., 282. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, not reported.* Patron, H. Crawshaw, Esq. The church is early English. There is a national school.

BLAISE-CASTLE, the seat of J. S. Harford, Esq., in Henbury parish, Gloucester; in a picturesque limestone ravine, 4 miles NNW of Bristol. The house is modern, and contains a fine collection of pictures. The grounds are beautiful, both naturally and artificially; and have a lofty tower which commands a brilliant view across the Severn into Wales.

BLAKE-FELL, a lofty broad-based mountain, between Ennerdale lake and Lowes water, in Cumberland.

BLAKEHALL, a r. station $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Ougar, in Essex. BLAKELEY. See BLACKLEY.

BLAKEMERE, or BLACKMOOR, a parish in Weobley district, Herefordshire; adjacent to the river Wye, and to the Hereford and Brecon railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Moorhampton station, and 10 W by N of Hereford. Post-town, Peterchurch, under Hereford. Acres, 1,127. Real property, £1,450. Pop., 175. Houses, 36. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Preston-on-Wye, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is good.

BLAKEMORE-VALE. See BLACKMOOR-VALE.

BLAKENEY, a chapelry in Awre parish, Gloucester; on the W side of the Severn, and on the South Wales railway, near Gatoombe station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Newnham. It has a post-office; under Newnham, and fairs on 12 May and 12 Nov. Real property, £4,159. Pop., 1,079. Houses, 211. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of G. and Br. Value, £232. Patrons, the Haberdashers' Company. The church is modern. There are Independent and Baptist chapels and two public schools.

BLAKENEY, a small seaport and a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk. The seaport stands on a natural harbour of its own name, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Holt, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E of Wells r. station; and has a post-office under Thetford. It was anciently called Snitterley; and it got the right to a market in the time of Henry III. A Carmelite monastery was founded at it about 1295; and given, at the dissolution, to William Rede; and some remains of the edifice, including several fine arches, are still standing. John de Baconsthorpe, who was styled "the resolute and subtle doctor," held a place in the monastery, and rose to be head of the English Carmelites. The parish church, on an eminence a little S of the town, is a curious flint structure, in early and in later English; has a lofty embattled tower, which serves as a mark to mariners in taking the harbour; and contains a fine ancient font, three sedilia, and remains of a screen and stalls. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists. The harbour has a dangerous shifting bar, yet serves well both for commerce and for shelter. About 60 vessels, aggregately nearly 4,000 tons, belong to the port. The chief export is corn; the chief imports are coal, timber, iron, hemp, tar, and tallow; and a considerable fishery is carried on.—The parish comprises 1,865 acres; of which 235 are water. Real property, £3,260. Pop., 961. Houses, 264. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Glandford and the rectory of Cockthorpe, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £506.* Patron, Lord Calthorpe.

BLAKENHALL, or BLACKENHALL, a township in Wyubunbury parish, Cheshire; near the Northwestern

railway, 5½ miles S by E of Crews. Acres, 1,544. Real property, £2,201. Pop., 236. Houses, 32.

BLAKENHAM (GREAT), a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; on the river Gipping, and on the Eastern Union railway, ¼ a mile NNW of Claydon station, and 3½ SSE of Needham-Market. It has a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 869. Real property, £1,759. Pop., 291. Houses, 57. The manor belonged to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; and passed, in the time of Henry VI., to Eton college. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £168. Patron, Eton college. The church is good; and there is a Baptist chapel.

BLAKENHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; 1¼ mile WSW of Claydon r. station, and 4½ miles S by E of Needham-Market. Post-town, Great Blakenham, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,054. Real property, £1,638. Pop., 146. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £280. Patron, the Rev. J. Jackson. The church is good.

BLAKESALL, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcester; 3½ miles N of Kidderminster.

BLAKESLEY, a village and a parish in Towcester district, Northampton. The village stands 4½ miles W by N of Towcester r. station, and 6 S of Weedon; and has a post-office under Towcester. Pop., 523. Houses, 128.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Woodend, and part of the hamlet of Foxley. Acres, 2,840. Real property, £7,318. Pop., 777. Houses, 195. The property is much subdivided. Blakesley Hall belonged anciently to the Knights of St. John; and is now the seat of J. W. Wight, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £176. Patron, J. W. Wight, Esq. The church contains a brass of 1416, and is good. There are two Baptist chapels, a free school for boys, and charities £242.

BLAKESTONE. See **BLAXTON**.

BLAKEWELL, a hamlet in Chittlehampton parish, Devon; about a mile from Chittlehampton village. It has a chapel for Bible Christians.

BLAKEWELL, a hamlet in Marwood parish, Devon.

BLANANILLYN, a village in Kirlhedin parish, Carmarthen; 4½ miles S of Newcastle-Emlyn.

BLANCHLAND, a village and a township-chapelry in Shetley parish, Northumberland. The village stands in a deep narrow green vale, flanked by heathy hills; on the N side of Derwent river, 6 miles SSW of Riding Mill r. station, and 9 SSE of Hexham; and has a post-office under Carlisle, and a fair on 24 Aug. A premonstratensian abbey was founded here, in 1165, by Walter de Balbeck; raised to the rank of a mitred abbey in the time of Edward I.; given, at the dissolution, to John Bellow and John Broxholm; passed, by purchase, to Bishop Crews; and was bequeathed by him, along with other estates, for charitable purposes. The tower of it was formed, in 1752, into a chapel, which continues to be the church of the chapelry; and the gateway and some other parts also are still standing.—The chapelry or township bears also the name of Shetley High Quarter; and comprises 3,728 acres. Rated property, £335. Pop., 474. Houses, 95. Much of the surface is moor and morass. Lead ore occurs in considerable abundance; and has long been mined. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £198. Patron, the Trustees of Bishop Lord Crews.

BLAND, a hamlet in the township and parish of Sedburgh, W. R. Yorkshire.

BLANDFORD, a sub-district, a district, and a division in Dorset. The sub-district contains the parishes of Blandford-Forum, Blandford St. Mary, Bryanstone, Longton-Long-Blandford, Tarrant-Crawford, Tarrant-Keynton, Durweston, Stourpaine, Steepleton-Iwerne, Iwerne-Courtney, Pimperne, Tarrant-Gunville, Tarrant-Hinton, Tarrant-Luncheonston, Tarrant-Monckton, Tarrant-Rawston, and Tarrant-Rushdon, and the extra-parochial tract of Hanford. Acres, 21,530. Pop., 8,542. Houses, 1,667. The district includes also the sub-district of Milton-Abbas, containing the parishes of Milton-Abbas, Turnworth, Hiltton, Stickland-Winterborne,

Houghton-Winterborne, Milborne-St. Andrew, Winterborne-Clenstone, Winterborne-Whitechurch, Winterborne-Kingston, Winterborne-Thomson, Winterborne-Zelstone, Anderson, Alner, Spetsbury, and Charlton-Marshall, and part of Bere-Regis. Acres of the district, 57,731. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,152. Pop. in 1861, 14,827. Houses, 2,878. Marriages in 1866, 91; births, 447,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 297,—of which 92 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 993; births, 4,314; deaths, 2,550. The places of worship in 1851, were 33 of the Church of England, with 7,773 sittings; 7 of Independents, with 1,801 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,048 s.; 4 of Primitive Methodists, with 280 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 200 s. The schools were 26 public day schools, with 1,895 scholars; 29 private day schools, with 789 s.; 37 Sunday schools, with 2,361 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 23 s. The work-house is in Blandford-Forum; and was erected at a cost of £1,200.—The division contains the hundreds of Cogdeau and Rushmore, parts of the hundreds of Bere-Regis, Coombs-Ditch, Cranborne, Loosebarrow, Monckton-up-Wimborne, Piddletown, Pimperne, and Whiteway, and part of the liberty of Dewlish. Acres, 51,378. Pop., 12,211. Houses, 2,865. Blandford gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Marlborough.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, or **CHIPPING BLANDFORD**, a town and a parish in Blandford district, Dorset. The town stands on the river Stour, and on the Dorset Central railway, 10 miles NW by W of Wimborne-Minster. It dates from remote times; but was damaged by arms in the civil war, and by fire in 1579, 1677, 1684, 1713, and 1731,—suffering in the last of these years a demolition of all its houses except forty; and it now presents as modern and sprightly an appearance as any town in the county. It comprises two main streets, meeting in a spacious market-place; and consists chiefly of red brick houses, with high roofs and ornamented fronts. The town-hall is a handsome edifice of Portland stone with Doric columns and entablature. The corn-exchange was built in 1855; and is a commodious structure. The chief bridge across the Stour is a substantial structure of six arches. The parish church, built after the fire of 1731, is a handsome Grecian edifice, with a tower. A pump, under a portico, adjacent to the church, was erected in 1760, as a memorial of the fire. The Independent chapel was built in 1868, and is in the early English style. A high-roofed ancient mansion, near the parish church, is the only existing house which dates prior to 1731. A farm-house, in the outskirts beyond East-street, includes remains of Damorey Court, the seat, in the time of Edward II., of Roger D'Amorie, constable of Corfe Castle. Bryanstone Park, the seat of Lord Portman, terminates one of the streets. The town has a head post-office of the name of Blandford, a railway station, two banking-offices, three chief inns, two dissenting chapels, five endowed schools, almshouses, and charities, including the schools and the almshouses, to the yearly amount of £1,085. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 7 March, 10 July, and 8 Nov. The manufacture of very fine point lace was formerly carried on; and was followed by a manufacture of shirt buttons. The town is a borough by prescription, but sent members to parliament only under Edward I. and Edward III.; it was incorporated by James I., and is now governed by a mayor or bailiff, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. Pop. of the borough, 1,521. Houses, 296.—The parish comprises 862 acres. Real property, £5,937. Pop., 3,900. Houses, 731. The living is a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Archbishop Wake, Archbishop Lindsay, Bishop Lisle, Dean Ryves, Creech, Pitt, and Bastard the poets, Sugittary the physician, E. Wake the founder of the corporation of the sons of the clergy, and John A. James the author of the "Anxious Inquirer," were natives. Races were formerly run, but have been discontinued.

BLANDFORD PARK, the seat of Lord Churchill in Oxford; adjacent to the Oxford and Worcester railway, 6 miles WNW of Woodstock. It belonged to the first Lord Clarendon, and was then called Cornbury Park. The Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, died at it.

BLANDFORD-ST. MARY, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; on the river Stour, adjacent to the Dorset Central railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile S of Blandford-Forum. It has a post-office under Blandford. Acres, 1,553. Real property, £2,747. Pop., 409. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £313.* Patron, Worcester College, Oxford. The church was built by Governor Pitt, grandfather of the great Earl; and contains several monuments of his family. Dr. Brown Willis, the antiquary, was a native.

BLANKNEY, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 6 miles SW of Stixwold r. station, and 9 N of Sleaford. It includes the hamlet of Linwood; and has a post-office under Sleaford. Acres, 6,000. Real property, £7,324. Pop., 560. Houses, 90. The property is divided among a few. Blankney Hall is the seat of H. Chaplin, Esq. Much of the surface was formerly a waste, over which travellers were guided by the Dunston pillar; but is now good turnip land. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £321.* Patron, H. Chaplin, Esq. The church is good; and there is a national school.

BLASKENWELL, a tything in Corfe-Castle parish, Dorset; in the vicinity of Corfe-Castle.

BLASTON, two parishes—B.-St. Giles and B.-St. Michael—in the district of Uppingham and county of Leicester; 3 miles N of Medbourne Bridge r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Uppingham. Post-town, Hallaton, under Uppingham. Acres, 1,267. Real property, £2,404. Pop. of B.-St. Giles, 25. Houses, 6. Pop. of B.-St. Michael, 63. Houses, 15. The property is subdivided. B.-St. Giles is a donative rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £213. Patron, the Rev. G. O. Fenwick. The church is good. B.-St. Michael is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Hallaton. Charities, £10.

BLATCHINGTON, or **BLETCHINGTON** (EAST), a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; on the Newhaven branch of the South Coast railway, and on the coast, 1 mile NNW of Seaford. Post-town, Seaford, under Lewes. Acres, 821; of which 66 are water. Real property, £1,004. Pop., 128. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. A strong battery is here for the defence of the coast. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £200.* Patron, the Rev. N. R. Dennis. The church is good.

BLATCHINGTON, or **BLETCHINGTON** (WEST), a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; near the South Coast railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Brighton. Post-town, Brighton. Acres, 876. Real property, £805. Pop., 59. Houses, 10. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Brighton, in the diocese of Chichester.

BLATCHINWORTH, a township and a sub-district in the district of Rochdale, Lancashire. The township bears the name of Blatchinworth-with-Calderbrook; lies on the Manchester and Leeds railway, 5 miles NE of Rochdale; contains seven hamlets and Littleborough village;—the last with a post-office; under Manchester and a r. station; and has romantic scenery, numerous good residences, a church, five dissenting chapels, an endowed school, eight cotton mills, twelve woollen mills, two collieries, and rich quarries. Real property, £14,551; of which £1,020 are in mines. Pop., 4,860. Houses, 980.—The sub-district is conteminate with the township.

BLATHRICK, or **BLATHRICKWYCKE**, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; on an affluent of the river Nen, 5 miles ESE of Seaton r. station, and 6 NW by N of Oundle. It comprises the ancient parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary Magdalene, united in 1443; and has a post-office under Wansford. Acres, 1,975. Real property, £2,141. Pop., 189. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. Blatherwick Hall is the seat of S. O'Brien, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £394.* Patron, S.

O'Brien, Esq. The church has a brass of Sir II. Stafford, of 1543; and is good.

BLAUNAN, a township in Nantglyn parish, Denbighshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Deubigh. Pop., 123.

BLAWITH, a township-chapelry in Ulverston parish, Lancashire; on the river Crake, 4 miles NW of Foxfield r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Ulverston. Post-town, Newby. Bridge, under Newton-in-Cartmel. Acres, 2,620. Real property, £1,032. Pop., 193. Houses, 39. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is upland moor. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £63. Patrons, Messrs. Petty and Postlethwaite. The church is an edifice of slatestone and red sandstone, in the pointed style, and was built in 1862. Charities, £10.

BLAXHALL, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; on the river Alde, 2 miles NE of Wickham-Market Junction r. station, and 5 SSW of Saxmundham. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,975. Real property, £2,746. Pop., 589. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £498.* Patron, the Rev. A. N. Bates. The church was restored in 1863. There are a free school, and charities £13.

BLAXTON, or **BLAKESTONE**, a township in Finningley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NE of Bawtry. Acres, 1,640. Real property, £2,702. Pop., 153. Houses, 32.

BLAYDON, a small town in Winlaton township and parish, Durham; on the river Tyne, and on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 4 miles W of Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was not long ago a small village; but it acquired importance from a large manufacture of articles in fire-clay, and from transit communication, by river and by railway, with neighbouring iron-works and collieries; and it is now a considerable, well-built place, with regular streets running N and S. It has a post-office called Blaydon-on-Tyne, a station with telegraph on the railway, two chief inns, a mechanics' institute, a handsome church, much improved in 1869, and three Methodist chapels. Axwell Park, the fine seat of Sir W. A. Clavering, Bart., is in the vicinity.

BLAYNE, a hamlet in Llandeibio parish, Carmarthen; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Llandilofawr.

BLAYNEY, or **BLAENAT**, a parcel in Llanfihangel-Cwmidi parish, Brecon; under the Black Mountains, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Crickhowel. Pop., 140.

BLAZEY (ST.), a small town and a parish in St. Austell district, Cornwall. The town stands under an amphitheatre of wooded heights, 1 mile NNW of Par r. station, and 4 ENE of St. Austell. It took its name from Blaise, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, who is said to have landed at Par in the third century, and to have suffered martyrdom in 316. It has a post-office; under Par station, and an inn; and is a centre of traffic for the neighbouring mines; and fairs are held at it on 2 Feb. and 4 July. The parish includes also Par-harbour. Acres, 1,797. Real property, £23,514; of which £21,505 are in mines, and £1,005 in canal. Pop., 4,224. Houses, 576. The property is divided among a few. Granite and slate are quarried; tin and iron ores are worked; and there is a large iron foundry. Much scenery within the parish and in the neighbourhood is picturesque and romantic. Prideaux, the seat of Sir Colhaan Rashleigh, Bart., an ancient edifice, with granite stairs, is on a height above the town; and Prideaux Warren, the remains of an ancient earth-work, is on an adjacent height. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £120.* Patron, —, Carlyon, Esq. The church has an effigy of St. Blaise; and is good. There are Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist, and United Free Methodist chapels. The vicarage of Biscovey or Par is a separate benefice. R. Allen, who brought oolite stone into use, was a native.

BLEABERRY-FELL, a mountain ridge on the E side of the upper part of Derwent water, in Cumberland.

BLEABERRY-TARN, a lakelet, between High Stile and Red Pike, on the left flank of Buttermere vale, in Cumberland.

BLEADBERRY-TARN, a lakelet on high ground, between Eskdale and Miterdale, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Raven-glass, in Cumberland.

BLEADON, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; on the river Axe, and on the Bristol and Exeter railway, 2 miles S of Weston-super-Mare Junction station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Weston-super-Mare. It includes the hamlets of Oldmixon and Shiplet; and has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 2,795. Real property, £6,617. Pop. 623. Houses, 131. The property is subdivided. Remains of an ancient British camp are on Bleadon Hill; and bones, coins, and armour have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £469.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was repaired in 1850. M. Casaubon was for some time rector.

BLEAN, a parish, an ancient forest, and a district, in Kent. The parish is called also Blean-Church, St. Cosmas, and St. Damian-in-the-Blean; lies on the Whitstable railway, 2 miles NW by N of Canterbury; and has a post-office, of the name of Bleau, under Canterbury. Acres, 2,260. Real property, £4,414. Pop., 626. Houses, 130. The property is subdivided. Much of the land in the north is under coppice. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £523. Patron, Eastbridge Hospital. The church is small.—The forest belonged anciently to the Crown; extended from the vicinity of Herne to the vicinity of Chatham; was given away piecemeal, both before and after the Conquest, till nearly all was alienated; and lost gradually the character of a forest, till it became known simply as the Blean. Wild boars abounded in portions of it so late as the Reformation; and the yellow pine marten is still occasionally found.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Herne, containing the parishes of Herne, Reculver, and Chisleth; the sub-district of Whitstable, containing the parishes of Whitstable, Swalecliff, and Sensalter; and the sub-district of Sturry, containing the parishes of Sturry, Bleau, Westbea, Hoath, St. Dunstan, and St. Stephen or Hackington, the villages of St. Gregory and Staplegate, and the precincts of Archbishop's Palace and Christ-church. Acres, 32,221. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,099. Pop. in 1861, 16,161. Houses, 3,291. Marriages in 1866, 144; births, 673,—of which 20 were illegitimate; deaths, 845,—of which 122 were at ages under 5 years, and 6 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,043; births, 5,245; deaths, 2,820. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 6,324 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 737 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 780 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 57 s.; and 1 of French Protestants, with 20 s. The schools were 9 public day schools, with 952 scholars; 41 private day schools, with 885 s.; and 16 Sunday schools, with 1,365 s. The workhouse is in Herne.

BLEANGATE, a hundred in the lathe of St. Augustine, Kent. It contains Herne parish and seven other parishes. Acres, 21,234. Pop., 6,509. Houses, 1,234.

BLEAN (Horn and Low), two hamlets in Rainbridge township, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile SW of Askrig.

BLEASBY, a hamlet in Legsby parish, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Wragby. It was formerly a parish. Pop., 123.

BLEASBY, a parish, with a village and a r. station, in Southwell district, Notts; on the river Trent and on the Midland railway, 3 miles SSE of Southwell. It includes the hamlets of Gilsmera, Notown, and Coverton; and its post-town is Thurgarton, under Southwell. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £2,803. Pop., 332. Houses, 72. The property is subdivided. Bleasby Hall is the seat of the Kelhams. The parish is a meet for the Rufford hounds. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Morten, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £185.* Patron, Southwell College Church. The church is ancient and very good.

BLEASDALE, or **ADAMASH**, a chapelry in Lancaster parish, Lancashire; among the hills, 5 miles ENE of Garstang r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of

Bleasdale, under Garstang. Acres, 8,490. Real property, £2,418. Pop., 372. Houses, 52. Most of the area was formerly forest, belonging to the Crown. Bleasdale Tower is the seat of W. J. Garnett, Esq. Bleasdale Fell is 1,709 feet high. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £80.* Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The church was built in 1837. There are an endowed school, a reformatory, and charities £44.

BLEA TARN, a lakelet at the head of Watendlath, in Cumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Keswick.

BLEA TARN, a hamlet and a lakelet in Wareop parish, Westmoreland. The hamlet lies on the E side of Patterdale, 6 miles NNE of Ambleside. The manor was given, in the time of Henry II., by John Tailbois, to Ryland abbey in Yorkshire; and a cell to that abbey was built on it. The lakelet lies high, and sends a streamlet, jointly with that from Angle tarn, to the head of Ulleswater.

BLEA TARN, a lakelet in Little Langdale, Westmoreland; in a deep rocky hollow, at a high elevation, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ambleside. Wordsworth made its basin the home of the Solitary in his "Excursion," and described it as

"Beneath our feet a little lewly vale,—
A lewly vale, and yet uplifted high
Among the mountains; even as if the spot
Had been, from earliest time, by wish of theirs
So placed to be shut out from all the world."

BLEA WATER, a lakelet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland; on high ground on the W side of Mardale, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bampton.

BLECHINGDON. See **BLECHINGTON**.

BLECHINGLEY. See **BLECHINGLEY**.

BLECHYNDEN, a coast-guard station on Southampton Water, Hants; adjacent to the Southwestern railway, 2 miles WSW of Southampton.

BLEDDFA, or **BLETHVAUGH**, a parish in Knighton district, Radnor; on the river Lug and in Radnor forest, 5 miles SW of Knighton r. station. Post-town, Knighton, Radnorshire. Acres, 2,740. Real property, £2,473. Pop., 250. Houses, 46. The surface is hilly, and to a considerable extent waste. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £181. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is tolerable.

BLEDDINGTON, or **BLADINOTON**, a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; on the verge of the county and on the Oxford and Worcester railway, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Addlestrop station, and 4 SE of Stow-on-the-Wold. Post-town, Stow-on-the-Wold, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,110. Real property, £2,868. Pop., 396. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of G. and Bristol. Value, £88. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is ancient. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BLEDISLOE, a tithing and a hundred in Gloucester. The tithing is in Avre parish, 2 miles SE of Newnham. The hundred contains the parishes of Avre, Alvington, and Lydney. Acres, 16,741. Pop., 4,784. Houses, 877.

BLEDLÖW, a village and a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks. The village stands in a romantic ravine, called the Glyde, on the verge of the county, adjacent to the Thame and Maidenhead railway, 2 miles SW of Princes Risborough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tring.—The parish includes also a liberty called Bleddlow-Ridge. Acres, 4,130. Real property, £4,891. Pop., 1,180. Houses, 232. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £175.* Patron, Lord Carington. The church is early English; has interesting features, injured by white-wash; and stands on the brink of the ravine at the village.

BLEDLÖW-RIDGE is a separate charge, a p. curacy, constituted in 1863, and in the patronage of trustees. Its church was previously a chapel of ease. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, a public school, and charities £59.

BLEINE. See **LEAN** and **BLEINE**.

BLELHAM TARN, a lakelet in the extreme N of Lancashire; near Windermere lake, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ambleside.

sido. The medicinal leech abounded in it, but has been exterminated.

BLENCARN, a township in Kirkland parish, Cumberland; 8½ miles SE of Kirkoswald. Here are a mineral spring and an endowed school.

BLENCOCO, a township in Bromfield parish, Cumberland; near the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 4½ miles WSW of Wigton. Acres, 1,697. Real property, £2,649. Pop., 218. Houses, 37. Boucher, who supplemented Johnson's Dictionary, was a native.

BLENCOW (GREAT), a township in Dacre parish, Cumberland; 4½ miles WNW of Penrith. It has a station on the Cockermouth railway, and a post-office under Penrith, both of the name of Blencow. Real property, £674. Pop., 99. Houses, 13. Here is a free-grammar-school, with £191.

BLENCOW (LITTLE), a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; 4½ miles WNW of Penrith. It has a post-office, of the name of Blencow, under Penrith. Real property, £674. Pop., 99. Houses, 13. Here is a free grammar-school, founded in 1596, with income of £191, at which the first Lord Ellenborough was educated.

BLENDON, a hamlet in Bexley parish, Kent; 3½ miles E of Dartford. It has a post-office under Bexley-Heath, London S.E. Pop., 122.

BLENDWORTH, a parish in Catherington district, Hants; on the border of Bere forest, 2 miles NW of Rowlands-Castle r. station, and 7 SSW of Petersfield. Post-town, Rowlands-Castle, under Havant. Acres, 2,304. Real property, £3,499. Pop., 219. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. Blendworth House is the seat of Sir W. W. Knighton, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £226.* Patron, the Rev. M. Ward. The church is a handsome recent edifice, in the decorated style, with lofty tower and spire. A school has £19 from endowment.

BLENG (THE), a stream of Cumberland. It rises on Hay Cock, 2½ miles NE of West water; and runs 6 miles south-westward to the vicinity of Gosforth, then goes 2½ miles thence eastward to the Irt.

BLLENHEIM PARK, an extra-parochial tract, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, in Woodstock district, Oxford; on the river Glyme and on Akeman-street, immediately W of Woodstock. Acres, 2,940. Real property, £2,400. Pop., 118. Houses, 22. This was a royal demesne, containing the ancient palace of Woodstock; was given to the great Duke of Marlborough, along with the parliamentary grant of £500,000 for decorating the grounds and building a mansion; and took its present name from his victory of Blenheim on the Danube on 2 Aug. 1704. The park is entered from Woodstock by a triumphal arch; it has much diversity of surface, and was laid out by "Capability Brown;" it abounds with fine old trees, and displays groups of wood so arranged as to represent the battle of Blenheim; and it contains a lake of 260 acres, spanned by a fine three-arched bridge,—a column 134 feet high, surmounted by a colossal statue of the great Duke,—a curious old house, called High Lodge, once inhabited by the profligate Earl of Rochester, as ranger of the park,—a spring, called Rosamund's Well, traditionally said to have supplied the bath of the "Fair Rosamund" during her residence in the "Bower,"—and traces of Akeman-street, together with spots in which remains of Roman buildings have been found. The gardens possess great wealth of plants; and contain the Temple of Health, in memory of George III.,—the Cascade, artificially constructed, but looking entirely natural,—the Fountain, modelled after that of the Piazza Navona at Rome,—and some fine specimens of statuary and architecture, modelled after the antique. The mansion was founded in 1705, but not completed till after the great Duke's death. It was designed by Vanbrugh, and is esteemed his master-piece; and it cost about £300,000. It consists of a centre and two wings, connected by colonnades; forms three sides of a square, enclosing a court; measures 334 feet along the front; and is in the Grecian style, faulty and very heavy; yet shows such skillful combination of porticoes, colonnades,

and towers as to look highly imposing. The chief apartments are the hall, 67 feet high, with ceiling allegorically representing the battle of Blenheim; the great dining-room, thick with pictures by Rubens and Vanduyke; the saloon, with walls and ceiling decorated by La Guerre; the library, 183 feet long, with marble statue of Queen Anne by Kysbrach; and the chapel, with marble monument of the great Duke and his Duchess by Kysbrach, and with a Lombard pulpit in Derbyshire spar. The collection of paintings and of objects of vertu is one of the largest and choicest in Britain; inasmuch that Waagen says,—"If nothing were to be seen in England but Blenheim, with its park and treasures of art, there would be no reason to repent the journey to this country."

BLLENKINSOP, a township in Haltwhistle parish, Northumberland; on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and on the Roman wall, 3 miles W of Haltwhistle. Acres, 4,919. Pop., 444. Houses, 90. Haltwhistle Castle is the ruin of a strong square tower, the ancient seat of the Blenkinsops, noted for their Border feuds; and Blenkinsop Hall is the seat of J. Coulson, Esq., the descendant of the Blenkinsops. A Roman altar was found in 1720, and an inscription to Ceres in 1816. Coal is worked.

BLLENERHASSET AND KIRKLAND, a township in Torpenhow parish, Cumberland; on the river Ellen, near the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 4 miles WNW of Ireby. Real property, £1,372. Pop., 234. Houses, 46. Here is an Independent chapel.

BLESTUM. See **MOXMOOTH**.

BLETCHINGLEY, or **BLECHINGLEY**, a village and a parish in Godstone district, Surrey. The village stands on an eminence, adjacent to one of the sources of the Medway river, near the Roman vicinal way, and near a branch of the Southeastern railway, 3 miles E of Redhill Junction station, and 5 E by N of Reigate; and it has a post-office under Redhill. It claims to have been a place of ancient importance; is said to have once possessed seven churches; contains some picturesque old houses; and sent members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till disfranchised by the act of 1832. It formerly had a weekly market; and still has fairs on 19 May, 22 June, and 2 Nov. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ham Farm. Acres, 5,585. Real property, £7,513. Pop., 1,691. Houses, 292. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged at one time to the Clares, and passed to the Mordanants, the Howards, and others. A castle on it, belonging to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, was destroyed in 1263, by the royal forces; but was afterwards restored; and the foundations of it may still be seen in a field south of the village. Earl Godwin is often said to have retreated to Bletchingley, after the overwhelming of his fine Kentish manors by the sea, and to have lived here in great state; but he does not appear to have had any property here. Pend-hill, the seat of C. Manning, Esq., between the village and neighbouring chalk hills, is thought to have been designed by Inigo Jones. Traces of a Roman villa, under White Hill, were discovered in 1813; and very many Roman coins have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £1,200.* Patron, H. Chawner, Esq. The church is early English, with traces of Norman; consists of nave, south aisle, and double chancel, with a tower; had once a wooden spire, 160 feet high; and contains some splendid monuments. There are an Independent chapel, a free grammar-school, a charity school, an orphanage for 100 girls, four almshouses for widows, and a workhouse. The orphanage was built and endowed, by the Duchess of Leeds, in 1866; and, together with one for 100 boys at Hellingly, cost upwards of £70,000. Archbishop Herring and Bishop Thomas were rectors.

BLETCHINGTON, **SUSSEX**. See **BLATCHINGTON**.

BLETCHINGTON, or **BLECHINGDON**, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Dicester, Oxford. The parish lies near Akeman-street, the Oxford canal, the river Cherwell, and the Oxford and Rugby railway, 2 miles NE of Woodstock Road station, and 6 SW by W of Bicester; and it has a post-office under Oxford. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £4,631. Pop., 659. Houses,

142. Bletchington Park is the seat of Viscount Valentia; was partly rebuilt near the end of last century; and occupies the site of a house which was held for the king, and surrendered to the parliament, in the civil war. A striped marble is found here, which has been used in ornamental architecture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £356.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. Charities, £55. Dr. Fairclough was a native. The sub-district comprises seventeen parishes. Acres, 20,178. Pop., 7,440. Houses, 1,629.

BLETCHLEY, a township and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The township lies adjacent to Watling-street, and on the Northwestern railway, at the junction of the branches to Bedford, Oxford, and Banbury, 14 miles, by railway, E of Buckingham; and it has a station on the railway, and a head post-office of the name of Bletchley Station. Acres, 1,180. Real property, £1,700. Pop., 426. Houses, 97. The parish includes also the hamlet of Water-Eaton and part of the township of Fenny-Stratford. Acres, 3,150. Real property, with the rest of Fenny-Stratford, £8,843. Pop., 1,653. Houses, 361. The property is divided among a few. The original head-manor was Water-Eaton; and was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey, Bishop of Constance in Normandy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £456.* Patron, Joseph Beunitt, Esq. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower; and contains the tomb of Lord Grey de Wilton, who died in 1442, and a curious tablet to Dr. Sparke, who was rector in 1616.

BLETCHLEY, a township in Moreton-Sea parish, Salop; 2½ miles W of Market-Drayton. Pop., 101.

BLETHERSTON, a parish in Narberth district, Pembroke; on the South Wales railway, at Clarbiston Road station, 5 miles NW by W of Narberth. Post-town, Wiston, under Narberth. Acres, 2,366. Real property, £1,900. Pop., 255. Houses, 56. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llawhaden, in the diocese of St. David's. The church is not good.

BLETHVAUGH. See BLEDDFA.

BLETSOE, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on the river Ouse, and on the Midland railway, 1½ mile SSE of Sharnbrook r. station, and 6 NNW of Bedford. It has a post-office under Bedford. Acres, 2,239. Real property, £4,021. Pop., 412. Houses, 80. The property is all in one estate; and belonged once to the Pateshulls and the Beauchamps. An old castle, now a farm-house, was the seat of the ancestors of Lord St. John of Bletsoe. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £316.* Patron, Lord St. John. The church contains tombs of the St. John family and of Frances Countess of Bolingbroke. Charities, £13.

BLEWBERRY, a village in Wantage district, and a parish in Wantage and Wallingford districts, Berks. The village stands near the Ridge-way and Icknield-street; 2½ miles WSW of Wallingford Road r. station, and 4 NE by N of East Hlsley; and it has a post-office under Wallingford, and a fair on the Thursday after 29 Sept. Pop., 639. Houses, 152. The parish includes also the hamlet of Upton with Nottingham-Fee liberty, and the liberty of Aston-Upharpe. Acres, 6,814. Real property, £8,071. Pop., 1,114. Houses, 251. The property is divided among a few. The ancient manor-house was burnt by moat and earthen rampart. Blewberry Hill has barrows and an ancient camp. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford; and till 1866 was united with Upton and Aston-Upharpe. Value, £161.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is old but good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school for 30 boys and 30 girls, and a large amount of charities.

BLEYNE, a hamlet in Llannon parish, Carmarthen; 5½ miles NNE of Llanelly.

BLICKLING, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, near the line of the projected railway to Gower, 1½ mile NNW of Aylsham, and 12½ E by N of Kluham r. station. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 2,123. Real property, £2,606. Pop., 392. Houses, 89. The property is chiefly in one

estate. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given by the Conqueror to the Bishops of Norwich; and passed to the Dagworths, the Erpinghams, the Falstofs, the Boleyns, the Hobarts, and the Suffields. The mansion on it, in the time of Henry VIII., was the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, whence she married the king; and the present mansion, Blickling Hall, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, was built in 1623 by Sir Henry Hobart, and is a fine specimen of Tudor architecture. The library measures 127 feet by 21, and contains upwards of 10,000 volumes; and the various rooms are enriched with numerous family portraits and other interesting pictures, and with statues of Queen Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. The grounds comprise about 1,000 acres; and contain statues from Oxnead Hall, a pyramid on a base of 45 feet square over the remains of John Earl of Buckinghamshire, and a fine lake, in form of a crescent, about a mile long. Charles II. and his queen visited the hall in 1671; and an old distich says,—

"Blickling two monarchs and two queens has seen;
One king fetched thence, another brought a queen."

The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Erpingham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £521.* Patron, the Dowager Lady Suffield. The church has a sculptured octagonal font; contains monuments and brasses of the old proprietors of the manor and of others; and is in a fair condition.

BLIDESLOE. See BLEDISLOE.

BLIDWORTH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Mansfield district, Notts. The village stands in Sherwood forest, 4 miles E of Kirkby r. station, and 5 SE of Mansfield; and has a post-office under Mansfield. The parish includes also the hamlets of Bottoms, Fishpool, and Rainworth. Acres, together with Haywood-Oaks and Lindhurst extra-parochial tracts, 6,610. Real property, £6,694. Pop., 1,166. Houses, 250. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to the Archbishop of York. A hollowed block of rock is regarded by some as a Druidical altar. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £253.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Manchester and the Prebendary of Oxtou. The church is Norman, and was repaired in 1839. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.—The sub-district includes also two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 6,610. Pop., 1,188. Houses, 254.

BLINDBOTHEL, a township in Brigham parish, Cumberland; 2 miles W of Cockermouth. Real property, £1,206. Pop., 116. Houses, 19.

BLINDCRAKE, ISEL, and REDMAIN, a township in Isell parish, Cumberland; 3 miles NNE of Cockermouth. Real property, £3,920. Pop., 335. Houses, 72.

BLINDLEY-HEATH, a chapelry in Godstone parish, Surrey; near the Southeastern railway, S of Godstone station, and 5½ miles N by W of East Grinstead. It has a post-office under East Grinstead. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £173.* Patron, the Vicar of Godstone. There is a national school.

BLIND TARN, a mountain lakelet in Furness, Lancashire; on the S side of Dow-crag, under Walney-sear, 3 miles W of Conisyon.

BLISLAND, a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall; on the border of the moors, 4 miles NNE of Bodmin, and 5½ N of Bodmin Road r. station. Post-town, Bodmin. Acres, 6,333. Real property, £3,642. Pop., 553. Houses, 121. The property is divided among a few. Granite, schist, stream-lin, and other minerals are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £571.* Patron, the Rev. F. W. Pye. The church has a fine brass of 1410; and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A fair is held on 25 Sept.

BLISWORTH, a village and a parish in Towcester district, Northampton. The village stands on the Grand Junction canal, 1 mile SSW of the Northwestern railway, at the junction of the line to Northampton and Peterborough, and 5½ SSW of Northampton; and it has a station, of its own name, at the railway junction, and a post-office under Northampton.—The parish comprises

1,980 acres. Real property, £4,314. Pop., 1,022. Houses, 199. The property is divided among a few. The Blisworth tunnel on the canal, SSE of the village, is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The Blisworth cutting on the railway goes through hard blue limestone; is 2 miles long, with a mean depth of 50 feet; and, though not the largest work of its kind on the line, was the most difficult. Building-stone is quarried; and some iron ore is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £351.* Patron, the Rev. W. Barry. The church is ancient, and of mixed architectural character; has a brass of 1503; and was recently restored. There are a Baptist chapel, a free school, and charities £25.

BLITHBURY, a hamlet in Mavesyn-Ridware parish, Stafford; on the river Blithe, 2 miles NE of Rugeley. Pop., 144. See ABBOTS-BROMLEY.

BLITHE, or BLYTHE (THE), a river of Stafford. It rises 3 miles E of Lane-End; and runs about 22 miles south-south-eastward, past Leigh, Chartley, Blithbury, and Kings-Bromley to the Trent, 7 miles above Burton.

BLITHE, or BLYTHE (THE), Suffolk. See BLYTHE (THE).

BLITHE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in Kingston parish, Stafford; on the river Blithe, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Uttoxeter. See also BLYTH-BRIDGE.

BLITHE MARSH, a village in Cheadle district, Stafford; on the river Blythe, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Cheadle. It has a post-office under Stone.

BLITHEFIELD, a township and a parish in Uttoxeter district, Stafford. The township lies on the river Blithe, 2 miles W by S of Abbots-Bromley, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Colwich r. station. It includes the hamlet of Admarston; and its post-town is Abbots-Bromley, under Rugeley. Real property, £3,526.—The parish includes also the liberty of Newton. Acres, 3,193. Real property, £5,952. Pop., 338. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. Blithfield House is the seat of Lord Bagot; forms a large quadrangle with towers and pinnacles; and contains some interesting portraits. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £388.* Patron, Lord Bagot. The church has monuments and brasses of the Bagots, the Dromptons, and others; and is good. An endowed school has £35, and other charities £35.

BLOCKHOUSE, an extra-parochial tract in Worcester city. Acres, 13. Pop., 1,671. Houses, 329.

BLOCKHOUSE-FORT, a regular fortification, commanding the entrance to Portsmouth harbour. It has bastions and moat; is bomb proof and casemated; and is armed with 56 guns of the largest calibre, placed level with the water.

BLOCKLEY, a village and a parish in the district of Shipston-on-Stour, and county of Worcester. The village stands in a south-eastern projection of the county, on the Fosse way, adjacent to the Oxford and Worcester railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Moreton-in-the-Marsh; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Moreton-in-the-Marsh, a church, a Baptist chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and national and British schools. It is an ancient place; and had once a monastery, founded before 855, and a palace of the Bishops of Worcester.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Aston-Magna, Dorne, Ditchford, Draycott, Northwick, and Paxford. Acres, 7,870. Real property, £16,092. Pop., 2,596. Houses, 580. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the see of Worcester. There are stone quarries, silk-mills, and corn-mills. Traces of the Fosse way exist, and many Roman coins and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £762.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is partly Norman, has a modern tower, and contains two brasses of the 15th century. The vicarage of Aston-Magna is a separate benefice.

BLODWELL, a township in Llanyblodwell parish, Salop; $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSW of Oswestry. Pop., 384. Blodwell Hall is the deserted seat of the Tanats, descendants of Einion, a prince of Powys.

BLOFIELD, a village, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Norfolk. The village stands

near the Yarmouth railway and the river Yare, 1 mile NE of Brunell r. station, and 7 E of Norwich; and it has a post-office under Norwich, and is a seat of petty sessions.—The parish comprises 2,334 acres. Real property, £7,548. Pop., 1,155. Houses, 265. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £896.* Patron, Cains College, Cambridge. The church is good. An endowed school has £10, and other charities £75.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Blofield, Brundall, Postwick, Great Plumstead, Little Plumstead, Witton, Bradeston, Strumpshaw, Buckenham, Hassingham, Lingwood, Burlingham-St. Edmund, Burlingham-St. Andrew, Hemblington, and Woodbastwick, and part of the parish of Thorpe-St. Andrew. Acres, 17,816. Pop., 5,787. Houses, 1,144.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of South Walsham, containing the parishes of South Walsham-St. Mary, South Walsham-St. Lawrence, Burlingham-St. Peter, Ranworth, Panworth, Upton, Fishley, Acle, Beighton, Moulton, Halvergate, Tunstall, Wickhampton, Freethorpe, Southwood, Cantley, Limpenhoe, and Reedham. Acres of the district, 44,178. Poor-rates in 1866, £6,904. Pop. in 1861, 11,521. Houses, 2,359. Marriages in 1866, 77; births, 354,—of which 36 were illegitimate; deaths, 238,—of which 72 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 811; births, 3,410; deaths, 2,330. The places of worship in 1851 were 33 of the Church of England, with 5,537 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 350 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 370 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 252 s.; and 8 of Primitive Methodists, with 835 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 793 scholars; 27 private day schools, with 484 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 1,099 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 24 s. The workhouse is in Lingwood.—The hundred comprises twenty-four parishes and part of another. Acres, 19,594. Pop., 6,280. Houses, 1,265.

BLO-NORTON, or NORTON-BELLEAU, a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk; at the verge of the county, on the river Waveney, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles S by E of Harling Road r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Thetford. Post-town, Carbolisham, under Thetford. Acres, 1,132. Real property, £2,395. Pop., 370. Houses, 87. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £336. Patron, the Rev. C. H. Browne. The church is very good. There are Independent and P. Methodist chapels, and charities £97.

BLOOMFIELD, a village in Tipton parish, Worcester. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

BLOOMSBURY, or ST. GEORGE-BLOOMSBURY, a parish, which is also a sub-district, in the district of St. Giles, Middlesex; in Finsbury borough, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of St. Paul's, London. Acres, 122. Real property, with St. Giles-in-the-Fields, £299,540. Pop. in 1811, 16,981; in 1861, 17,392. Houses, 1,990. It was originally part of St. Giles-in-the-Fields parish, and was separately constituted in 1729. It includes Bloomsbury square, Russell square, Woburn square, and part of Torrington square, together with intermediate and adjacent streets. Part of it shows the architecture of the time of Queen Anne; and much consists of houses which were fashionable residences till about 1828. It contains the British museum, and the buildings or offices of several metropolitan institutions. A sitting statue of Fox, 9 feet high, by Westmacott, is in Bloomsbury square; and a statue of the Duke of Bedford, also by Westmacott, is in Russell square. St. George's church, adjacent to New Oxford-street, was built in 1731, at a cost of £9,790; is in a mixed style of Doric and Corinthian; and has a steeple, modelled after Thyn's account of the tomb of Mausolus, crowned by a statue of George II. The French Episcopal chapel, in Bloomsbury street, was built in 1845; and is noted for the use of the Anglican liturgy in French. The Baptist chapel, adjacent to this, was built in 1843; and has a circular window 18 feet in diameter, and towers with spires 117 feet high. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £780.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Christ church,

in Woburn square, is a separate benefice, with income of £500, in the patronage of the Rector. Bedford chapel and the French Episcopal chapel also are separate incumbencies. S. Jenyns and T. Hook were natives; and Richard Baxter, Sir H. Sloane, Dr. Radcliffe, Akenside, Romilly, Lawrence, Lord Mansfield, and Lord Chancellor Leighton were residents.

BLOOMSBURY, a suburb of Birmingham; in the NE of the borough. It has a station, jointly with Nechells, on the Birmingham and Derby railway.

BLOORE-WITH-TYRLEY AND HALES, a township in Drayton-Tyrley parish, Stafford; near the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, 3 miles E of Market-Drayton. Pop. in 1841, 561. Houses, 103. An action was fought on Bloore Heath, in 1459, between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists; and is commemorated on the spot by a cross.

BLORE, a township and a parish in the district of Ashborne and county of Stafford. The township bears the name of Blore-with-Swinnocoe, and lies on the river Dove, 4 miles NW of Ashborne r. station. Acres, 1,250. Real property, £2,523. Pop., 248. Houses, 54. The parish includes also the township of Calton-in-Blore, and is sometimes called Blore-Ray. Post-town, Ashborne. Acres, 3,730. Real property, £3,443. Pop., 320. Houses, 71. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £130.* Patron, O. Shore, Esq. The church is old but good, and contains some curious monuments of the Baskett. Charities, £17.

BLORENCE, a mountain at the head of the Avon Llyad valley, Monmouth; 2½ miles SW of Abergavenny. It consists of old red sandstone, capped by carboniferous and millstone grit; has an altitude of 1,170 feet; and figures grandly in the scenery of north-western Monmouth.

BLOWICK, a beautiful small bay in Ulleswater, Westmoreland; at the foot of Place fell, about a mile N of Patterdale Inn.

BLOWICK (HIGHER AND LOWER), two hamlets in North Meols parish, Lancashire; near the coast, 6½ miles NNW of Ormskirk.

BLOWTY, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles WNW of Llanfair. Pop., 85.

BLOW WELLS, profound pits near Stallingborough in Lincoln; 5½ miles NW of Great Grimsby. They afford an inexhaustible supply of water, and are popularly regarded as unfathomable.

BLOXHAM, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Oxford. The village stands 3½ miles SW of Banbury r. station; and has a post-office under Banbury. The parish is shown in the Census as including the chapel of Milcombe. Acres, 4,240. Real property, £10,962. Pop., 1,667. Houses, 369. Bloxham Grove is occupied by the Rev. G. Warriner. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £290.* Patron, Eton College. The church is a fine edifice of mixed styles, from Norman to late English; has a very beautiful decorated spire, 195 feet high; was restored in 1865, at great cost; and contains monuments of the Griffiths and the Thorneycrofts. The vicarage of Milcombe is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel built in 1853, a Baptist chapel, a very large middle class school in the collegiate style, enlarged in 1864, an endowed school with £30 a-year, and charities £290.—The sub-district contains six parishes; and is in Banbury district. Acres, 18,770. Pop. 6,216. Houses, 1,490.—The hundred contains eleven parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 23,770. Pop., 8,855. Houses, 2,111.

BLOXHOLME, or BLOXHAM, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 5½ miles N of Sleaford r. station. Post-town, Digby, under Sleaford. Acres, 1,293. Real property, £1,976. Pop., 115. Houses, 25. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Digby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £245.* Patron, the Right Hon. R. A. C. H. Nisbet. The church is good.

BLOWWICH, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Walsall district, Stafford. The village stands on the Wolvey and Evington canal, adjacent to the Walsall and

Stafford railway, 2½ miles NNW of Walsall; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Walsall. The chapelry is in Walsall parish; and was constituted in 1842. Rated property, £17,509. Pop. in 1841, 3,801; in 1861, 7,345. Houses, 1,424. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Inhabitants. The church is very good; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics. The sub-district includes also Pelsall township in Wolverhampton parish. Pop., 9,237. Houses, 1,800.

BLOXWORTH, a parish in Wareham district, Dorset; 3 miles ESE of Bere-Regis, and 5 NNW of Wareham r. station. It has a post-office under Blandford. Acres, 2,776. Real property, £1,561. Pop., 264. Houses, 50. The property is all in one estate. Part of the surface is heath; and there are vestiges of a Danish camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £230.* Patron, the Rev. G. Pickard Cambridge. The church is very good.

BLOBBERHOUSES, a township in Fewston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7½ miles N by W of Otley. It has a post-office under Otley. Acres, 3,527. Pop., 87. Houses, 15. Here is a small church, built in 1851.

BLUE ANCHOR, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; on Bridgewater bay, 2 miles W of Watchet. It occupies a rising-ground, with a brilliant prospect; and is a small watering-place, with a hotel.

BLUE GILL, a profound ravine on High-street mountain, Westmoreland; adjacent to the ascent of the highest summit from Troutbeck, 7½ miles NNE of Windermere.

BLUE JOHN MINE, a chambered cave in the Main Tor, Derby; about a mile WNW of Castleton. It is entered by steeply descending stairs; contains a chamber, 60 feet wide and 150 feet high, called Lord Mulgrave's dining-room; has, further in, another chamber, called the Variegated cavern, and beyond this a profound gulf, overlooked by a rail-guarded ledge; makes a magnificent display of stalactites and crystals; and yields a vast quantity of beautiful spar. It is visited under the direction of guides; and shown with Bengal lights and blasts.

BLUE PITTS, a village in Rochdale parish, Lancashire; 2½ miles SSW of Rochdale. It has a r. station with telegraph, Castleton-Moor church built in 1862, and a Wesleyan chapel also built in 1862.

BLUNDESTON, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; near the coast, 2½ miles ENE of Somerleyton r. station, and 3½ NW by N of Lowestoft. It has a post-office under Lowestoft. Acres, 1,573. Real property, £3,306. Pop., 664. Houses, 156. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to R. H. Reeve, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Flitton, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £617.* Patrons, Executors of T. Morse, Esq. The church is old. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £87.

BLUNHAM, a village and a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds. The village stands on the river Ivel, near the Cambridge and Bedford and the Great Northern railways, 6½ miles E of Bedford; and has a station on the former railway, and a post-office under r. St. Neot's. It was once a market-town. Pop., 647. Houses, 147. The parish includes also the hamlet of Muggenhanger. Acres, 3,300. Real property, £7,266. Pop., 1,150. Houses, 243. The property is much subdivided. Blunham House and Blunham Park are chief residences; and the former is the seat of Sir C. G. Payne, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £781.* Patron, Countess Cowper. The church is Norman and good. The vicarage of Muggenhanger is a separate benefice. There are two dissenting chapels, a national school for boys, and an industrial school for girls.

BLUNSDON (BROAD), a chapelry in Highworth parish, Wilts; 3½ miles SE of Cricklade, and 4 N of Swindon r. station. It includes the tithing of Bury-Blunston; and has a post-office under Swindon. Acres, 2,260. Rated property, £2,194. Pop., 806. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of G. and B. The church is good.

BLUNSDON-ST. ANDREW, or **LITTLE BLUNSDON**, a parish in Highworth district, Wilts; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Cricklade, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Swindon r. station. Post-town, Broad-Blunsdon, under Swindon. Acres, 1,422. Real property, with Broad-Blunsdon and Bury-Blunsdon, £5,553. Pop., 84. Houses, 16. The property is divided among a few. Blunsdon Castle Hill has a camp, commonly regarded as Roman. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £305. Patron, H. Calley, Esq. The church is fair.

BLUNTISHAM, a township and a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon. The township lies on the river Ouse, 3 miles SE of Somersham r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of St. Ives; and has a post-office under St. Ives. Real property, £4,961. The parish includes also the hamlet of Earith. Acres, 3,423. Real property, £9,747. Pop., 1,351. Houses, 314. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, in 1015, to Ely abbey. Bluntisham House is the seat of the Tebbuts. Part of the land is fen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £1,010.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is early English; terminates, in the east, in a half hexagon; and has a screen, a piscina, and an octagonal font. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Quakers. An endowed school has £83 a-year; other charities £138. Dr. Knight, author of *Lives of Erasmus* and *Dean Colet*, was rector.

BLUNTON AND LIGHTWOOD-FOREST, a township-chapelry in Trentham parish, Stafford; on the North Stafford railway, adjacent to the Grand Trunk canal, 1 mile SE of Trentham r. station, and 5 SE by E of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Post-town, Trentham, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Acres, 2,210. Real property, £6,935. Pop., 2,857. Houses, 594. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield; and till 1866 was united with Redbank. Value, £400.* Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is good.

BLYBOROUGH, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Northorpe r. station, and 9 ENE of Gainsborough. It has a post-office under Kirtlington. Acres, 2,345. Real property, £2,911. Pop., 209. Houses, 41. The property is divided between two. Blyborough Hall is the seat of C. Luard, Esq. There are some mineral springs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £519.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

BLYFORD. See **BLYTHFORD**.

BLYMILL, a parish in the district of Shiffnall, and county of Stafford; near Watling-street, 5 miles NW by W of Brewool, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Newport r. station. It has a post-office under Shiffnall. Acres, 2,925. Real property, £4,519. Pop., 591. Houses, 127. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Albrighton hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £450. Patron, Earl Bradford. The church was repaired in 1859.

BLYSOOG (THE), a stream of Cardigan. It rises near the coast, WSW of Aberporth; and runs 5 miles southward to the Teifi at Llechryd.

BLYTH (THE), a river of Northumberland. It rises 2 miles E of Throckington; and runs about 24 miles eastward, past Bradford, Whalton, Kirkley, Stannington, and Bedlington, to the North sea at South Blyth.

BLYTH, a sub-district in the district of Tynemouth, Northumberland; on the S side of Blyth river, at the coast. It contains South Blyth township, Newsham lordship, and Horton and Cramlington chapelries. Acres, 10,222. Pop., 12,939. Houses, 2,539.

BLYTH, a village and a township in Workop district, Notts; and a parish in Workop and East Retford district, Notts, and in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village occupies a gentle ascent on the Ryton rivulet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Ranskill r. station, and 7 NNE of Workop; and has a post-office under Workop. It was formerly a market-town; and it still has fairs on Holy Thursday and 20 Oct. The township includes also the hamlets of Norney and Oldcoates, and part of the ham-

let of Ranby. Real property, £4,721. Pop., 693. Houses, 167. The parish includes likewise the lordship of Hodsock, and the townships of Styrrup, Barnby-Moor, Ranskill, Torworth, Ansterfield, and Bawtry. Acres, 17,110. Real property, £31,057. Pop., 3,486. Houses, 784. Blyth Hall, in Blyth township, belonged formerly to the Mellishes; and is now the seat of H. H. Walker, Esq. Serlby Hall, 2 miles N of Blyth village, is the seat of Viscount Galway. The country around these seats, as well without the parks as within, is so rich and ornate as to look all like a garden. An hospital for a warden, three chaplains, and a number of leprosy persons, was founded at Blyth-Spittal, to the S of Blyth village, by William de Cressy, Lord of Hodesac; but has all disappeared. A Benedictine priory was founded at Blyth village, in 1088, by Roger de Bully; and given, at the dissolution, to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden; and a part of it, called the conventual nave, still stands connected with the nave of the parish church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £761.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is a noble edifice in successive characters from Norman to later English; has a very ancient tower; and contains an effigy and armorial bearings of the Mellishes. The p. curacy of Bawtry, with the p. curacy of Ansterfield, is a separate benefice. There are four dissenting chapels, two public schools, and two almshouses.

BLYTH AND TYNE RAILWAY, a ramified railway in the SE of Northumberland. The main part of it, 20 miles long, was authorized in 1852, and comprises a line from South Blyth, through a coal and mineral district, to Hayholme-Tyne, for coal, and to Percy-Main, on the North Shields railway, for passengers and goods. Another part, opened in October 1860, includes a Tynemouth branch of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Dairy-house, and a branch of 6 miles from South Blyth to the Northeastern near Morpeth. Another part is an extension of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Warkworth; another, opened in 1864, is an extension of 25 miles to Newcastle; and others, authorised in 1867, are lines and branches of aggregately 24 miles.

BLYTH-BRIDGE, a station on the Stoke and Uttoxeter railway; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stoke.

BLYTHBURGH, a village and a parish in Blything district, Suffolk. The village stands on the river Blythe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Darsham r. station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Halesworth. It was formerly a market-town, of some note; but it suffered severely from a fire and other events in the 17th century, and went into decay. A fair is still held at it on 5 April. A priory of Black canons stood here; was given by Henry I. to St. Osyth's abbey in Essex; and passed, at the dissolution, to Sir Arthur Hopton; and some trifling remains of its buildings still exist.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Hinton and Bulcamp; and its post-town is Wenhamston, under Halesworth. Acres, 4,116. Real property, £4,383. Pop., 832. Houses, 128. The manor belongs to Sir J. R. Blois, Bart.; and Henham Hall to the Earl of Stradbroke. A battle between Anna king of East Anglia and Penda king of Mercia, in which the former was slain, was fought at Bulcamp in 654. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £81. Patron, Sir J. R. Blois, Bart. The church is fine early English, very much decayed; and has painted windows, a font, and remains of ancient monuments. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and the Blything workhouse.

BLYTHE (THE), a river of Warwick. It rises near Chadwick-End; and runs about 12 miles northward, past Packington and Coleshill, to the Tame, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Coleshill.

BLYTHE (THE), Northumberland. See **BLYTH (THE)**.

BLYTHE, or **BLITHE (THE)**, a river of Suffolk. It rises near Wilby; and runs about 15 miles eastward, past Heveningham, Walpole, Halesworth, and Blythburgh, to the North sea at Southwold. It is navigable to Halesworth.

BLYTHE, or **BLITHE (THE)**, Stafford. See **BLITHE**.

BLYTHE HALL, the seat of the Duglades, in Warwick; on the river Blythe, 1 mile NE of Coleshill.

Here lived Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary, county historian, and author of the "Monasticon."

BLYTHFORD, or **BLYFORD**, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the river Blythe, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles E by S of Halesworth r. station. Post-town, Halesworth. Acres, 947. Real property, £1,513. Pop., 193. Houses, 41. The living is a donative in the diocese of Norwich. Valua, not reported. Patron, the Rev. Jeremy Day. The church has two Norman doors and a perpendicular English tower, but is mainly decorated English.

BLYTHING, a district and a hundred in the NE of Suffolk. The district comprehends the sub-district of Westleton, containing the parishes of Carlton, Kelsale, Knodishall, Aldringham, Leiston, Theberton, Middleton, Yoxford, Darsham, Westleton, Dunwich, Walberswick, Blythburgh, Thorington, and Bramfield; the sub-district of Halesworth, containing the parishes of Sibton, Peasenhall, Ubhesten, Heveningham, Huntingfield, Cratfield, Linstead-Magna, Linstead-Parva, Chediston, Cockley, Walpole, Halesworth, Wissett, Rumburgh, and Spexhall; and the sub-district of Wenkston, containing the parishes of Holton, Wenbaston, Blythford, Westhall, Erampton, Stoven, Uggeshall, Sotherton, Wangford, Reydon, Southwold, Easton-Bavents, South Cove, Frostenden, Wrentham, Covehithe, Benacre, and Henstead. Acres, 92,097. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,746. Pop. in 1861, 26,843. Houses, 5,915. Marriages in 1866, 170; births, 841,—of which 59 were illegitimate; deaths, 480,—of which 172 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,951; births, 9,130; deaths, 5,530. The places of worship in 1851 were 47 of the Church of England, with 14,903 sittings; 9 of Independents, with 2,149 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 440 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,223 s.; and 16 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,109 s. The schools were 26 public day schools, with 2,313 scholars; 64 private day schools, with 1,512 s.; 50 Sunday schools, with 3,640 s.; and 5 evening schools for adults, with 78 s. The workhouse is in Blythburgh parish.—The hundred is mainly identical with the district, but not so extensive. Acres, 87,941. Pop., 23,343. Houses, 5,080.

BLYTH (NORTH), a township in Bedlington parish, Northumberland; on the river Blyth, at its mouth, opposite South Blyth. Pop., 123.

BLYTH (SOUTH), a seaport town, a township, and a chapelry in Earsdon parish, Northumberland. The town stands on the S side of the river Blyth, at its mouth, and on the Blyth and Tyne railway, 9 miles SE of Morpeth. It was formerly a disagreeable place, of poor appearance, with narrow, irregular streets; but it has been much improved; and it now contains many good houses. It has a post-office, a bank, a church of 1863, two Presbyterian chapels, a Wesleyan chapel of 1866, a P. Methodist chapel, and national schools. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; a large trade is carried on in coals and coasting; and much manufacturing industry is a-foot in connexion with shipping. The harbour has undergone great improvement since 1851, and not yet completed, costing nearly £50,000, and including docks, a quay of 1,400 feet, and a breakwater of about 3,000 yards. The depth of water over the bar, at full tides, was formerly 16 feet; and this has been increased. Two fixed lights, put up in 1788, are 445 feet apart, and 26 and 48 feet high.—The township comprises 1,180 acres. Pop., 1,953. Houses, 327. The manor belongs to Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.—The chapelry is coterminous with the township; and is a donative in the diocese of Durham. Value, £96. Patron, Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart. The church was built in 1751.

BLYTON, a village and a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln. The village stands near the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Gainsborough; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Gainsborough. The parish includes also the hamlet of Wharton. Acres, 2,830. Real property, £8,719. Pop., 736. Houses, 171. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln.

Value, £399.* Patron, the Earl of Scarborough. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels, and a school with £20 of endowed income.

BOARDLEY. See HETTON-WITH-BOARDLEY.

BOARHUNT, a parish in Fareham district, Hants; on the N slope of Portsdown Hill, 2 miles NE of Fareham r. station. Post-town, Fareham. Acres, 1,938. Real property, £1,536. Pop., 267. Houses, 51. Portsdown Hill has an altitude of 447 feet; commands brilliant views; and is crowned by an obelisk to the memory of Lord Nelson. The living is a donative, with Southwick, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, not reported. Patron, T. Thystlethwaite, Esq. The church is transition Norman, or possibly Saxon; but has been restored.

BOARSHURST. See SADDLEWORTH.

BOARSTALL, or **BORSTALL**, a parish in the district of Bicester, and county of Bucks; in Eernwood forest, on the verge of the county, 6 miles SSE of Bicester r. station. Post-town, Brill, under Tettsworth. Acres, 3,050. Real property, £2,692. Pop., 255. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The manor was obtained, from Edward the Confessor, by the huntsman Nigel, for service done in the forest; and is now held by his descendant, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. Boarstill Tower, the old manor-house, played a conspicuous part in the civil war; and is now a picturesque ruin. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Drill, in the diocese of Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1818; and contains monuments of the Aubreys.

BOBBERSMILL, a locality $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Old Basford, and from Nottingham; with a post-office under Nottingham.

BOBBING, a parish in Milton district, Kent; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of Milton, and 2 NW of Sittingbourne r. station. Post-town, Milton, under Sittingbourne. Acres, 1,071. Real property, £2,720. Pop., 449. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Savages, and afterwards to the Clifords. Bobbing Court, the seat of the Savages, is now a ruin. Bobbing Street, about a mile NE of the church, is on a branch of Watling-street. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £96. Patron, the Rev. G. Simpson. The church is ancient and good; has a tower and spire; and contains a piscina and monuments of the Savages and the Tuftons. Titus Oates was vicar.

BOBBINGTON, a parish in the district of Wolverhampton, and counties of Stafford and Salop; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of the river Stour and the Stafford and Birmingham canal, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles E by N of Hampton-Loade r. station, and 8 WNW of Stourbridge. It includes the hamlet of Halfpenny-Green; and its post-town is Enville, under Stourbridge. Acres, 2,676. Real property, £4,130. Pop., 431. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £97. Patron, W. Whitmore, Esq. The church is good. An endowed school has £42, and other charities £31.

BOBBINGWORTH, a parish and a sub-district in Ongar district, Essex. The parish bears also the name of Boring; and lies $\frac{2}{3}$ miles NW of Ongar r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ SE of Hailow. Post-town, Ongar. Acres, 1,628. Real property, £2,474. Pop., 334. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £393.* Patrons, J. A. Houlton and C. Cune, Esqs. The church is good.—The sub-district contains fifteen parishes. Acres, 47,465. Pop., 5,465. Houses, 1,145.

BOB'S NOSE, or **HOPPE NOSE**, a headland at the N side of the entrance of Tor bay, Devon; 4 miles N of Berry Head. The Orestone, Loadstone, Thatcher, and Shag rocks, with from 5 to 10 fathoms water round them, are near it.

BOCKENFIELD, a township in Felton parish, Northumberland; 8 miles N of Morpeth. Acres, 2,324. Pop., 127. Houses, 23.

BOCKHAMPTON. See EASTBURY AND BOCKHAMPTON.

BOCKHAMPTON (HIGHER and LOWER), two vil-

lages in Stinsford parish, Dorset; 2 miles E of Dorchester. They have a post-office, of the name of Bockinghampton, under Dorchester.

BOCKING, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Braintree district, Essex. The village stands on the left bank of Blackwater river, and on the Braintree railway, adjacent to Braintree; forms a suburb of that town; consists chiefly of one long street; and is a seat of petty sessions. A trade in baizes, called "bockings," was at one time prominent; and a manufacture of silk and crape is now carried on. The parish includes also Bocking-street and Bocking-Church-street, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 miles distant from Braintree, both with post-offices under that town, and the former situated on the branch Roman road from Chelmsford. Acres, 4,607. Real property, £15,156. Pop., 3,555. Houses, 768. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given by Ethelred to the see of Canterbury; and belongs now to the corporation of the sons of the clergy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £923.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early English; had anciently three altars and five chantries; and contains some monuments and two brasses. There are an Independent chapel, much improved in 1869, a charity school with £50, and other charities with £172. Dr. Dale, the author of "Pharmacologia," was a native. The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 11,507. Pop., 5,281. Houses, 1,171.

BOCKLETON, a parish in the districts of Tenbury and Bromyard, and counties of Worcester and Hereford; and a sub-district in the district of Tenbury. The parish lies 5 miles S of Tenbury r. station, and 6 E by N of Leominster; and it includes the hamlet of Hampton-Charles, and has a post-office under Tenbury. Acres, 3,229. Real property, £2,588. Pop., 346. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £127.* Patron, the Rev. J. J. Miller. The church is good.—The sub-district contains five parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 17,777. Pop., 3,046. Houses, 648.

BOCKLETON, a villa in Stoke-St. Milborough parish, Salop; $\frac{6}{7}$ miles NE of Ludlow.

BOCONNOC, a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; on affluents of the river Lerrin, 3 miles SW of Doublebois r. station, and 4 NE of Lostwithiel. Post-town, Lostwithiel. Acres, 2,003. Real property, £1,606. Pop., 323. Houses, 57. The manor belonged to the Courtenays, the Carmenoises, and the Moluans; was purchased by Governor Pitt, the grandfather of the great Earl of Chatham; and is now the property of Lady Grenville. The old mansion on it was the headquarters of Prince Maurice, and for a short time the residence of Charles I.,—who narrowly escaped being shot by an assassin on the grounds. The present mansion was built by Governor Pitt, and improved by Lord Camelford; was the birthplace of the Earl of Chatham; is now the residence of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue; and contains a bust of Lord Chatham, some fine paintings by Kneller, Lely, and Reynolds, and two ebony chairs, made out of Queen Elizabeth's cradle. The grounds are the finest in Cornwall; and contain an obelisk, 123 feet high, to the memory of Sir Richard Lytton. Lead mines were formerly worked, but were not productive. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broad oak, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £375.* Patron, Lady Grenville.

BOD, or **BODE**, a prefix to Welsh or ancient British names, signifying an abode or residence.

BODAI OCH, a township in Tref-Eglwys parish, Montgomery; on the river Taranon, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles N of Llanidloes.

BODDINGTON, a parish in Tewkesbury district, Gloucester; on the river Chilt, 4 miles NW by W of Cheltenham r. station. It includes the township of Barrow; and has a post-office under Cheltenham. Acres, 939. Real property, £1,670. Pop., 392. Houses, 81. The manor belongs to Mrs. T. L. Blagden; and has a curious old moated mansion. King Alfred fought his last battle with the Danes, in 893, "at the barrow."

The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Staverton, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is ancient, and looks to be Norman, but is not really so.

BODDINGTON, or **BODINGTON**, a parish in the district of Banbury and county of Northampton; near the Oxford canal, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Fenny-Compton r. station, and 9 SW of Daventry. It includes the villages of Lower and Upper Boddington; and has a post-office, of the name of Boddington, under Daventry. Acres, 3,770. Real property, £6,265. Pop., 724. Houses, 161. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £757.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is handsome. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school, and charities £47.

BODEDERN, a village and a parish in the district and county of Anglesey. The village stands 3 miles ENE of Valley r. station, and $\frac{6}{7}$ E by S of Holyhead; and has a post-office under Bangor. It takes its name from Edern or Edeyrn, a bard of the 7th century, who resided at it; and it is a seat of petty sessions, and has fairs on 13 March, 16 April, 5 May, 9 June, Whit-Tuesday, 16 Aug., 14 Sept., and 1 and 22 Oct.—The parish comprises 4,235 acres. Real property, £4,183. Pop., 1,084. Houses, 240. The property is divided among a few. Presaddled is an old mansion, once the residence of Sir John Bulkeley. A well-preserved crochlech is near this mansion. The spinning of yarn is carried on in two mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £104.* Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is ancient, and very good; and contains tombs of the families of Presaddled and Tre-Jorweth. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans. Charities, £19.

BODEIGAN, a township in St. Asaph parish, Flint. Pop., 54.

BODELGAR, a township in Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd parish, Denbigh; 2 miles NE of Ruthin. Pop., 93.

BODELWIDDAN. See **BODLEWYDDAN**.

BODENHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Leominster, Hereford. The village stands near the river Lug, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Dinmore r. station, and $\frac{6}{7}$ SSE of Leominster; and it has a post-office under Leominster, and was once a market-town.—The parish includes also the townships of Bowley, Bryan-Manud, Whitchurch-Manud, and the Moor. Acres, 5,260. Real property, £7,463. Pop., 1,096. Houses, 231. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £536.* Patron, John Arkwright, Esq. The church is ancient and good; and has an incomplete spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £30, and other charities with £24.—The sub-district comprises six parishes, parts of two other parishes, and a chapelry. Acres, 24,884. Pop., 4,021. Houses, 846.

BODENHAM, a village in Nunton parish, Wilts; 3 miles SSE of Salisbury. It has a post-office under Salisbury.

BODEWRYD, an extra-parochial chapelry in the district and county of Anglesey; $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SW of Amlwch r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Holyhead. Post-town, Amlwch, under Bangor. Acres, 326. Real property, £1,687. Pop., 26. Houses, 4. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £70. Patron, Lord Stanley of Alderley. The church has monuments of the Wynnes, and is small.

BODFACH, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery; on the river Cain, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile NW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 42. Bodfach House is an elegant mansion, the seat of Lord Mostyn, amid fine grounds, with a charming view.

BODFAEN. See **BODVAEN**.

BODFARY, or **BODVARI**, a village in St. Asaph district, Flint; and a parish partly in that district and county, and partly in Ruthin district, Denbigh. The village stands near the confluence of the rivers Clwyd and Wheeler, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles E of Trefnant r. station, and 4

NE of Denbigh: and it has a post-office under Rhyl, and is a good fishing-station. It is supposed to be the Roman *Varis*; and has yielded numerous Roman coins, urns, and other relics. An ancient camp, supposed to be British, and called *Moel-y-gaer*, is on a neighbouring hill. The parish includes also the township of *Aberwheeler*. Acres, 4,795. Real property, £5,874. Pop., 818. Houses, 187. The scenery of vale and hill is fine. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £296. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church stands on a rising-ground, and has a good tower and a carved oak pulpit. Charities, £6.

BODFEIRIG, a tything in Aberffraw parish, Anglesey. **BODFELL HALL**, a residence near Pwllheli, in Carnarvon. It was the birthplace of Mrs. Thrale or Piozzi.

BODFERIN, or **BODVERN**, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Aberdaron, and 14 WSW of Pwllheli r. station. Post-town, Aberdaron, under Pwllheli. Acres, 511. Real property, £273. Pop., 59. Houses, 12. The living is a p. curacy, united with Llanistany, in the diocese of Bangor. The church has disappeared; but there are ruins of an ancient chapel.

BODFUAN. See **BODVEAN**.

BODGADFAN, a township in Llangelynin parish, Merioneth; on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Tŷwyn. Real property, £561. Pop., 211.

BODGEDRWYDD, a tything in Aberffraw parish, Anglesey.

BODGONWYCH, a township in Llangerniew parish, Denbigh; 9 miles NE of Llanrwst. Pop., 78.

BODGYNFL, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; 2 miles N of Corwen.

BODHAM, a parish in Erpingham district, Norfolk; 3 miles E of Holt, $\frac{1}{2}$ W of the line of the projected railway to Cromer, and 12 E of Walsingham r. station. Post-town, Holt, under Thetford. Acres, 1,688. Real property, £2,007. Pop., 316. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value not reported. Patron, T. J. Mott, Esq. The church is very good.

BODIAM, or **BODIAM**, a village and a parish in Ticehurst district, Sussex. The village stands on the river Rother, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Hurst Green, and 4 ENE of Robertsbridge r. station; and it has a post-office under Hurst Green, and a fair on 6 June. The parish comprises 1,596 acres. Real property, £2,495. Pop., 303. Houses, 50. The manor belonged to Sir Edward Dalrymple, who fought at Crecy and Poitiers; passed to the Lewknors and others; and now belongs to A. E. Fuller, Esq. A grand strong castle on it was built by Dalrymple; stood out for the Crown against the parliamentarians in the civil war; was taken by the latter and dismantled; and is now a picturesque ruin, nearly square, with round towers at the angles, square towers in the middle of the sides, a great machicolated gateway, and remains of ancient defences and approach. A modern mansion, called *Bodiam Castle*, stands in the vicinity. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £250. Patron, T. Cubitt, Esq. The church is early and decorated English.

BODICOTT, a chapelry in Aderbury parish, Oxford; near the Oxford canal, the Chertwell river, and the Oxford and Rugby railway, 2 miles S of Banbury. It has a post-office under Banbury. Acres, 1,650. Real property, £4,334. Pop., 636. Houses, 163. The property is much subdivided. Bodicott House and Bodicott Grange are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £150. Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a national school. John Kersey, the mathematician, was a native.

BODIDDA, a township in Gylfin parish, Carnarvon; 1 mile SW of Conwar. Pop., 157.

BODIDRIS, and **BODIDRIS-TRUAM**, two townships in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; 8 miles SE of Ruthin. Pop., 105. They belonged formerly to the Lloyds, and belong now to the Mostyns.

BODIGRE'R-ABEOT and **BODIGRE'R-YARLL**, two

townships in Llanarmon parish, Denbigh; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESN of Ruthin. Pop., 93 and 120.

BODINGEN, a township in Ysceiog parish, Flint; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Holywell. Pop., 48.

BODINGTON. See **BODDINGTON**, Northampton.

BODINNOCK, a hamlet in Lanteglos-by-Fowey parish, Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Lostwithiel.

BODLES, a hamlet in Bentley-with-Arkesy parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Doncaster.

BODLE-STREET, a chapelry in four parishes, Sussex; 5 miles NE of Hailsham. It has a post-office under Hurst Green. Pop., 763. Living, a rectory. Value, £140.*

BODLITH, a township in Llansilin parish, Denbigh; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Chirk.

BODLEWYDDAN, a chapelry in St. Asaph parish, Flint; on the verge of the county, 3 miles W of St. Asaph r. station. Post-town, St. Asaph, under Rhyl. Pop., 653. The manor belonged at one time to the family of *Iumpuries*; and was purchased from them in the time of Charles II., by Speaker Sir William Williams. The present mansion on it, the seat of Sir Hugh Williams, Bart., is a beautiful castellated edifice, amid tasteful grounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £200. Patron, Sir H. Williams, Bart. The church was built in 1555-60, by the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke as a memorial of her husband; stands on a conspicuous site; is a richly ornate cruciform structure, in the decorated English style; comprises a nave of 66 feet, a chancel of 42½ feet, an octagonal vestry, and a tower and spire 202 feet high; and is said to have cost £60,000.

BODLYMAN, a township in Bettws-Abergele parish, Denbigh; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Abergele. Pop., 151.

BODLYN LAKE, a lake 6 miles NNE of Barmouth, in Merioneth. Some cairns, standing-stones, and other antiquities are near it.

BODLYNGHARAD (ISAF and UCHAF), two townships in Llanfawr parish, Denbigh; in the neighbourhood of Ruthin.

BODMIN, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cornwall. The town stands in a hollow between two hills, near the centre of the county, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Bodmin-Road r. station, and 22 SW of Launceston. A hermitage of St. Guron stood here about the beginning of the 6th century; and gave place, about 518, to a monastic cell founded by St. Petroc. This is thought by some, but erroneously, to have become the first seat of the bishopric of Cornwall; was occupied by old British or Benedictine monks till 926; and gave place then to a Benedictine priory, founded by King Athelstan. This was destroyed by Danish pirates in 981; yet continued to be a centre of monks till about 1120; and then was succeeded by an Augustinian monastery, founded by one Algar; and this passed, at the dissolution, to Thomas Sternhold, one of the translators of the Psalms. A Grey friary was founded by John of London, a merchant, and augmented by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall; was given, at the dissolution, to William Abbot; and passed, about twenty years after, to the corporation. Part of the refectory was afterwards used as the town-hall. A Lazar-house was founded, at an early period, in the north-western vicinity; refounded and incorporated by Queen Elizabeth; and endowed with property, yielding £140 a-year; which came to be transferred to the infirmary at Truro; and some remains of the building, including several pointed arches, were not long ago standing. No fewer than thirteen churches or free chapels were at one time in the town and its environs; and one of these, an ivy-clad structure, called the chapel of St. Thomas, still adjoins the chancel of the parish church; while a tower, which belonged to another, called the chapel of the Holy Cross, stands on a hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the N. The town was so populous in 1551 as to lose 1,500 persons in that year by pestilence; and it was one of the places which had authority to stamp tin, but it lost that privilege in 1347. It owed its consequence mainly to the number and influence of its ecclesiastics; and it sank suddenly, at the Reformation, into much decay; but it revived during last century, was then made the seat of the assizes for the

county, and has since enjoyed some prosperity as a provincial metropolis. Perkin Warbeck commenced his rebellion here, preparatory to his attack on Exeter; the Cornish and Devonshire men also commenced their insurrection here in the time of Edward VI.; and Fairfax took the town. Powers were obtained, in 1861 and 1867, to make railways from Bodmin to the Cornwall railway and to Wadebridge.

The town consists chiefly of one long street, running E and W; and a good view of it is got from Beacon-hill to the S. The county-hall contains two handsome court-houses, grand jury-room, indictment-room, and other offices. The mayoralty-house, with judges' lodging, was built in 1838. The county jail was rebuilt in 1859, at a cost of £40,000; and has capacity for 155 male and 42 female prisoners. The county lunatic asylum, as also the jail, stands in the outskirts of the town. The market-house was opened in 1810, and is commodious. The county militia barracks are a recent erection. The parish church measures 151 feet by 63; was, save the tower and part of the chancel, rebuilt, in the perpendicular style, in 1472; has a square tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which fell by lightning in 1699; and contains a Norman font, some curiously carved oak seats, and a large sculptured monument of Thomas Vyvyan, a prior who died in 1533. There are chapels for Wesleyans, Bible Christians, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The town has a head post-office, a banking-office, a literary institution, and two chief inns. There used to be annual races and occasional assemblies. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 25 Jan., the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, 6 July, and 6 Dec. Bone-lace was formerly made in considerable quantity; and shoe-making is now carried on. The mines of Restormel, Messer, Caruivian, Boconnoe, Great Trevedloe, West Fortescue, Wheel Fortescue, and Wheel Mandlin are near enough to have some influence on the trade. The town was incorporated by Edward III.; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867, but was reduced, by the act of that year, to the right of sending only one. Its municipal boundaries comprise only the town, but its par. boundaries comprise four parishes. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and it is the seat of all the assizes and quarter sessions for the county and of county courts. Direct taxes in 1857, £2,431. Electors in 1868, 403. Pop. of the m. borough, 4,466; of the p. borough, 6,281. Houses, 794 and 1,191.

The parish comprises 6,191 acres. Real property, £14,675; of which £11,940 are in the borough. Pop., 4,809. Houses, 864. The property is not much divided. Bodmin priory, on the site of the ancient monastery, passed from Thomas Sternhold to successively the Peseodes, the Rashleighs, the Penningtons, and the Gilberts. A trigonometrical station, 1 mile E. of the town, is 645 feet high. A monument to the late General Gilbert, 144 feet high, is on the Beacon to the S. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £350.* Patron, J. P. Bassett, Esq.—The sub-district contains the parishes of Bodmin, Lanhydrock, Lanivet, and Withiel. Acres, 16,317. Pop., 6,524. Houses, 1,222.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Lanlivery, containing the parishes of Lanlivery, Luxulion, St. Winnow, and Lo-withiel; the sub-district of St. Mabyn, containing the parishes of St. Mabyn, St. Tudy, Helland, Cardinham, Warleggon, Temple, and Bislant; and the sub-district of Egloshayle, containing the parishes of Egloshayle, St. Minver, Ludellion, and St. Kew. Acres of the district, 88,931. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,710. Pop. in 1861, 12,691. Houses, 4,019. Marriages in 1866, 100; births, 605,—of which 42 were illegitimate; deaths, 365,—of which 93 were at ages under 5 years, and 25 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,498; births, 6,385; deaths, 4,025. The places of worship, in 1851 were 24 of the Church of England, with 6,005 sittings; 23 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 3,517 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 40 attendants; 19 of the Wesleyan As-

sociation, with 3,687 sittings; 14 of Bible Christians, with 1,659 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 364 s.; 1 undefined, with 30 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 250 s. The schools were 28 public day schools, with 1,234 scholars; 60 private day schools, with 893 s.; 41 Sunday schools, with 2,452 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s. The work-house is in 1st div.

BODMIN-ROAD, a station on the Cornwall railway, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Truro, and 27 W of Plymouth.

BODNEY, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Watton, and 7 S by E of Swaffham r. station. Post-town, Great Cressingham, under Thetford. Acres, 2,605. Real property, £1,364. Pop., 117. Houses, 19. The property is divided among a few. Bodney Hall was a retreat of French nuns after the first French revolution. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Great Cressingham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good.

BODNOD, a township in Eglwys-fach parish, Denbigh; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Llanrwst. Pop., 465.

BODORGAN, a station on the Chester and Holyhead railway, 12 miles SE by E of Holyhead. Bodorgan House, the seat of O. A. F. Meyrick, Esq., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the station, is an elegant edifice.

BODORLAS, a township in Corwen parish, Merioneth; in the vicinity of Corwen. Pop., 155.

BODORRYN, a township in Abergele parish, Denbigh. Real property, £2,059. Pop., 139.

BODOEN, an ancient seat of the Owens, near Bodorgan House, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Aberffraw, in Anglesey.

BODRACHI, a township in Llangerniew parish, Denbigh; 9 miles NE of Llanrwst. Pop., 139.

BODRAN, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery. Pop., 77.

BODRYDDAN, the seat of the Conways, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Rhuddlan, in Flint. It was the residence of Dean Shipley, the father-in-law of Bishop Heber.

BODULTIN, a township in Ruabon parish, Denbigh; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Chirk. Pop., 338.

BODVACH. See BODEFACH.

BODVARI. See BODEFARY.

BODVEAN, or BODEFAEN, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Nevins, and 4 WNW of Pwllheli r. station. It has a post-office under Pwllheli. Acres, 2,572. Real property, £1,434. Pop., 382. Houses, 84. The property is divided between two. Bodvean Hall is the seat of Lord Newborough. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £198. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is modern, and has monuments of the Wynnes. There are a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, and a slightly endowed school.

BODVERN. See BODEVERN.

BODWEDDA. See ABERMAELON.

BODWROG, a parochial chapelry in the district and county of Anglesea; 4 miles S by W of Llanerchymedd, and 4 NNE of Ty-Croes r. station. Post-town, Gwindy, under Bangor. Acres, 1,513. Real property, £1,635. Pop., 319. Houses, 78. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Llandygarn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is good.

BODYDDON, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery. Pop., 153.

BODYHAM. See BODIAM.

BODYNWYDAG, a township in Dryn-Eglwys parish, Denbigh; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Llangollen.

BODYSALLEN, an ancient seat of the Wynnes, now the property of the Mostyns, in the north-eastern extremity of Carnarvon; near the Conway river, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Conway.

BODYS-GAW and BODYS-GAWEN, two townships in Llanfynydd parish, Denbighshire; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Denbigh.

BODYVOL, a township in Llanfalcon parish, Montgomery; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Llanfyllin.

BOGNOIR, a small town and a township-chapelry in South Bersted parish, Sussex. The town stands on the coast, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the South Coast railway, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ SE

ly E of Chichester. It has a governing body, under a local act; a head post-office; a station with telegraph at the terminus of a railway, opened in 1854, to the South Coast line at Eastgate; and a pier, constructed chiefly of iron on the screw principle, 1,000 feet long with a head 40 feet across, opened in 1865. The town was changed from an obscure hamlet to a fashionable watering-place, between 1756 and 1799, by Sir Richard Hotham, at a cost of about £60,000; and took, for a time, the name of Hothamston. It was frequented by Queen Charlotte and her children, in the time of George III.; and it then possessed a sort of exclusive character; but it afterwards became dependent on general public patronage. It comprises rows of brick houses, two squares open on one side to the sea, a crescent, a terrace, and several detached mansions; it possesses good lodging-houses, several hotels, and excellent bathing conveniences; and it has a church of 1821, an Independent chapel of 1869, a Wesleyan chapel, a public school for 50 girls, a reading-room, a circulating library, a people's institute, a small annual regatta, and occasional races. Markets are held thrice a-week; and a fair on 5 July. The surrounding country is flat; and the Begnor rocks, famed by geologists, and not long ago forming a line of low cliffs along the coast, are now visible only at low water.—Pop. of the town, 2,523. Houses, 487.—The chapelry was constituted in 1822. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £107.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Begnor Lodge, built by Sir R. Hotham, is now the seat of Sir J. E. Harrington, Bart.

BOGTHORN, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

BOKERLEY-DITCH, an ancient British earthwork in the S of Wilts; extending from Cranbourne chase, across Grims-Ditch to Tippet. It is thought to have been a territorial boundary of the Belgæ. Many relics have been found, and many barrows still occur around it.

BOLAM, a chapelry in Gainford parish, Durham; 5½ miles S of Bishop-Auckland. It has a post-office under Durham. Pop., 190. The chapelry was constituted in 1867. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £159.

BOLAM, a township and a parish in Castle Ward district, Northumberland. The township lies between the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck, near the Devil's causeway, a branch of Watling-street, and on the Morpeth and Scots Gap railway, near Argington station, 8 miles WSW of Morpeth. Acres, 1,119. Pop., 102. Houses, 21.—The parish includes also the townships of Bolam Viçarage, Twick, Gallow Hill, Shortflatt, Harham, Bradford, and Belsay; the last of which has a post-office under Newcastle-on-Tyne. Acres, 7,536. Real property, 47,682. Pop., 635. Houses, 136. The property is divided among a few. Bolam manor belonged anciently to the De Bolams; passed to the Horsleys; and went from them to Lord Dees. Harham manor belonged, in the time of Charles II., to Colonel Philip Bobington, governor of Berwick. Belsay Castle belonged formerly to the Middletons; and belongs now to the baronet family of Monck. A stone coffin was found in a tumulus on Bolam moor. Coal and limestone occur. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £238.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is ancient, in good condition; and contains the effigies of a Knight Templar, supposed to be Sir Walter de Bolam, and a tomb of the Middletons.

BOLAM VICARAGE, a township in Bolam parish, Northumberland. Acres, 150. Pop., 16. Houses, 4.

BOLAS MAGNA, or **GRAT BOLAS**, a township and a parish in Wellington district, Salop. The township lies on the river Tern, 2½ miles SNE of Cruglinton r. station, and 6½ WNW of Newport; and has a post-office of the name of Great Bolas, under Wellington, Salop.—The parish includes also the township of Meson. Acres, 1,815. Real property, 23,059. Pop., 278. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £304. Patron, Viscount Hill.

BOLAS PARVA, or **LITTLE BOLAS**, a township in

Hodnet parish, Salop; 6½ miles NW of Bolas Magna. Pop., 44.

BOLBECK, an extensive tract in Shetley parish, Northumberland; on the river Derwent, 7 miles SE of Colbridge. It lay in commutation till 1765; and an act was then obtained for enclosing it.

BOLBROUGH, a township in Hlandysil parish, Montgomeryshire; 2 miles SW of Montgomery.

BOLBURY. See **BOLTRY**.

BOLD, two hamlets and a township in Prescot parish, Lancashire. The hamlets are Bold and Bold-leath; and the former stands adjacent to the Luncheon railway, 4 miles ESE of Prescot. The township includes also the hamlet of Maypole. Acres, 4,338. Real property, 8,151. Pop., 793. Houses, 137. The family of Bold, now represented by that of Bold Houghton, were seated here from the Conquest till 1761; and they gave name to Bold-street in Liverpool. The ancient mansion is now a farm-house; and the modern one is Bold Hall. Bishop Earnes, who died in 1588, was a native.

BOLD, a hamlet in Aston-Botterell parish, Salop; 6½ miles NW of Clebury-Mortimer.

BOLDERSTONE, a locality 1½ mile from Rochdale, in Lancashire; with a post-office under Rochdale.

BOLDMERE, a chapelry in Sutton-Coldfield parish, Warwick; near Sutton-Coldfield. It was constituted in 1858; and its post-town is Sutton-Coldfield, under Birmingham. Pop., 848. Houses, 158. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £134.* Patron, the Rector of Sutton-Coldfield.

BOLDON, two villages and a parish in South Shields district, Durham. The villages are West and East Boldon; and the former stands in the southern vicinity of the Brandling Junction railway, 4½ miles NW of Sunderland, and has a post-office under Gateshead; while the latter is about a mile to the E.—The parish comprises 3,954 acres. Real property, £8,637. Pop., 1,024. Houses, 211. The property is much subdivided. The manor has belonged, from time immemorial, to the see of Durham; and gives name to the "Boldon Duke," an ancient survey of the diocese, preserved in the cathedral. Limestone is abundant. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £653.* Patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is early English, and has several memorial windows put up in 1851. There are a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, built in 1863, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities 14.

BOLDRE, a village and a parish in Lymington district, Hants. The village stands on the Lymington river, near the Lymington branch railway, 2½ miles N of Lymington; and has a post-office under Lymington.—The parish includes also the tythings of South Bad-desley, Battamsley, Pilley and Warborne, Sway and Walhampton. Acres, 11,950; of which 1,780 are water. Real property, exclusive of the parts within Lymington borough, £9,810. Pop., 2,812. Houses, 605. The property is much subdivided. Fully one-half of the surface, comprising 180 acres in Wilberley-walk, 655 in Rhinefield-walk, 5,580 in Whitley-Ridge-walk, and 3,650 in Lady-Cross-walk, is in the New Forest. Boldre-Wood House is now used as a keeper's cottage; and Walhampton House belongs to the Burrell family. Many parts contain the close scenery; and some spots command extensive brilliant views. The parts within a line from Eastend bridge through Boldre church, to the west bank of Lymington river, are within Lymington parliamentary borough. The living is a vic., united with the cur. of Lymington, and till 1864 to that of Brockenhurst, in the dioc. of Winchester. Value, £394.* Patron, the Rev. C. Shrubsole. The church stands on a hill-top, embowered among trees, about a mile from the village; is early English, and has been altered by restorations; has a singularly placed tower; contains a well-preserved piscina, a monumental tomb of Kemp, who represented Lymington in the time of Charles I., and the remains and monument of the Rev. Wm. Gilpin, author of "Forest Scenery;" and was the marriage-place of Southey to his second wife, Caroline Bowles. East Boldre p. curacy is

a separate benefice; was constituted in 1810; and is in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester, with income of £100.* The chapelries of Sway and Baddesley also are separate benefices. There is a Baptist chapel. A school, founded and endowed by Gilpin, has £87 a-year. Gilpin was vicar during thirty years, and died in 1804.

BOLDRON, a township in Startforth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SW by S of Barnard-Castle. Acres, 1,232. Pop., 178. Houses, 42.

BOLE, a parish in the district of Gainsborough, and county of Nottingham; on the river Trent and on the Manchester and Lincolnshire railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Gainsborough. Post-town, Gainsborough. Acres, 1,250. Real property, £2,101. Pop., 233. Houses, 44. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £139. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is old. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £6.

BOLEBROOK, an ancient seat of the Sackvilles, in Hartfield parish, Sussex; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of East Grinstead. It was built of brick, in the 15th century; but is now a small ruin. It passed, for a time, to Lord G. Germaine; and gave him the title of Baron.

BOLEHALL and GLASCOTE, a township in Tamworth parish, Warwick; in the south-eastern outskirts of Tamworth town and borough. Real property, £7,081. Pop., 1,191. Houses, 252.

BOLEY HILL. See ROCHESTER.

BOLINGBROKE, a village, a parish, and a soke or wapentake in Lincoln. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Spilsby r. station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Horncastle; and has a post-office under Spilsby. A weekly market is held at it on Tuesday; and a fair on 10 July. It gives the title of Viscount to the family of St. John. The parish includes an allotment, called New Bolingbroke, in the West Fen, and also an allotment in Wildmore Fen; and is in Spilsby district. Acres, 2,570. Real property, £4,594. Pop., 1,018. Houses, 205. The property is much subdivided. A castle was built here by William de Beaumont, Earl of Lincoln; was enlarged in the time of Queen Elizabeth; and was the focus of several struggles in the civil wars of Charles I.; but was dismantled by the parliamentarians; and only the SW tower of it remains. Henry IV. was born in this castle; and hence was called Henry of Bolingbroke. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Hauby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £373. Patron, Sir John J. Smith, Bart. The church is ancient, and suffered much in the civil war; but is now pretty good. There are two Methodist chapels, an endowed national school, and charities £12.—The soke is in the Parts of Lindsey; contains twenty-seven parishes; and is cut into two sections, East and West. Acres, 26,840 and 29,358. Pop., 12,376. Houses, 2,493.

BOLINGBROKE (NEW), a chapelry in Bolingbroke, Mavis-Enderby, Raithby, Asgarby, Miningsby, Revesby, and Frieston parishes, Lincoln; in the fens, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bolingbroke, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Langrick r. station. It has a post-office under Boston. Pop., 947. Houses, 183. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £100.* Patrons, Trustees. The church is modern. There are two Methodist chapels.

BOLLAIT, a farm in St. Buryan parish, Cornwall; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Penzance. Tradition alleges it to have been the battlefield of Athelstan's final victory over the Britons in 936. Two standing stones are on it, called the Pipers, 12 and 16 feet high, about a furlong apart; and may possibly be memorials of the fight. A stone circle, called the Merry Maidens, also is near.

BOLLIN (THE), a river of Cheshire. It rises near Macclesfield; and runs about 20 miles north-westward, past Wilmslow, Morley, and Hale, to the Mersey, about a mile below Warburton.

BOLLIN-FEE, a township in Wilmslow parish, Cheshire; on the Bollin river, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile NW of Wilmslow r. station, and 6 SW of Stockport. Acres, 2,664. Real property, £8,520. Pop., 2,143. Houses, 426. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the silk and cotton manufacture. Bollin Hall is the seat of the Fitton family.

BOLLINGTON, a township in Bowden and Rostherne parishes, Cheshire; on the Bridgewater canal, near the river Bollin, 3 miles SW of Altrincham. It has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 631. Real property, £1,827. Pop., 277. Houses, 52. It forms a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Rostherne. The church was built in 1851; and a national school, in 1857.

BOLLINGTON, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Prestbury parish, Cheshire. The township lies near the river Bollin, the Macclesfield canal, and the Macclesfield and Manchester railway, 2 miles N by E of Macclesfield; and has a post-office under Macclesfield. Acres, 1,184. Real property, £16,181; of which £1,373 are in freestone and slate quarries. Pop., 3,439. Houses, 1,108. The property is subdivided. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in quarries, collieries, and silk and cotton factories. The chapelry is conteminate with the township; and was constituted in 1835. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £190.* Patron, the Vicar of Prestbury. The church was built in 1834, at a cost of £4,000; and is in the early English style. There are an Independent chapel in the early second pointed style, built in 1868, three other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, and two national schools. The sub-district comprises five townships. Acres, 8,676. Pop., 10,357. Houses, 2,243.

BOLLOM, a hamlet in Clarendon parish, Noths; 1 mile N of East Retford. Pop., 103.

BOLNEY, a hamlet in Harpsden parish, Oxford; 2 miles S of Henley. It is said to have been formerly a parish. Bolney Court is the seat of the Maynes.

BOLNEY, a village and a parish in Cuckfield district, Sussex. The village stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Cuckfield, and 5 W of Haywards-Heath r. station; and has a post-office under Cuckfield, and fairs on 17 May and 11 Dec. The parish comprises 3,546 acres. Real property, £4,112. Pop., 789. Houses, 157. The property is much subdivided. The northern portion is covered with wood, and lies within St. Leonard's forest. Bolney common is famed for cherry-trees, and commands noble views. Bolney Place and Colwood House are chief residences. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £186.* Patron, the Bishop. The church was recently restored and enlarged.

BOLNHURST, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; 3 miles E by S of Sharnbrook r. station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Bedford. Post-town, Wilton, under Bedford. Acres, 2,160. Real property, £2,083. Pop., 348. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £159.* Patron, the Rev. F. M. Harvey. The church is good. An endowed school has £12.

BOLSOVER, a small town and a sub-district, in the district of Chesterfield, and a parish in the districts of Chesterfield and Mansfield, Derby. The town occupies the summit of a steep hill, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Chesterfield r. station. It commands a splendid view; retains traces of fortifications which once surrounded it; and was formerly a place of note; but is now straggling and decayed. It has a post-office under Chesterfield, a nominal weekly market, and fairs on the last Friday of April and the first Friday of Oct. It formerly carried on a famous manufacture of steel buckles and spurs; and subsequently engaged in the making of tobacco-pipes and fire-bricks. Pop., 1,526. Houses, 350.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Oakley, Whaley, Oxcroft, Stanfree, Shuttlewood, Woodside, Woodhouse, and Clapwell. Acres, 6,060. Real property, £8,079. Pop., 1,629. Houses, 367. The property is divided among many. The manor belonged at the Conquest to Peveril of the Peak; passed to the Earl of Morton, afterwards King John; went, in the time of Henry III., to the Earl of Chester, and afterwards to Lord Abbergavenny; was resumed, in 1243, by the Crown; passed to Roger Lovetot, the Pipards, the Sturys, the Earl of Richmond, and the Duke of Norfolk; reverted again to the Crown; went, in the time of Edward VI., to Sir John Byron, and afterwards to Lord Talbot and Sir Charles Cavendish; descended from the last to the Dukes of Newcastle; and passed from them.

by marriage, to the Dukes of Portland. A Norman keep was built on it by the Peverils; and made a military figure in the troubles of the time of King John. A palatial castle superseded this under Sir Charles Cavendish; was besieged and partly demolished in the civil war; underwent partial reconstruction after the Restoration; was unroofed about the middle of last century; and is now a picturesque ruin. The Duke of Newcastle three times entertained Charles I. and his court here; and on one of these occasions, which was assisted by the genius of Ben Jonson, spent about £15,000. The riding house is still in good order; and the Tudor restoration of the Norman keep is used as the parsonage. A yellow magnesian limestone is quarried in the parish; and was used in the construction of the new houses of parliament. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £111.* Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church is Norman, with later additions; has a fine early English spire; and contains splendid monuments of the Dukes of Newcastle and Portland, and a number of other monuments. There are chapels for Independents and Methodists, and charities £103. One of the Dukes of Newcastle and his second duchess were noted for their writings; and the lady of the present vicar is known for a history of Etruria and several kindred works. The castle contains a fine collection of Etruscan and other antiquities. The sub-district contains three parishes, with the exception of one of the hamlets of Bolsover. Acres, 11,247. Pop., 2,402. Houses, 523.

BOLSTERSTONE, a chapelry in Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Don, 1½ mile SW of Deepcar r. station, and 8 NW by N of Sheffield. It has a post-office under Sheffield. Real property, £2,906. Pop., 1,904. There are collieries, coke-works, and chemical works. Bolsterstone hill is 576 feet high. The living is a p. curacy in the dio. of York. Value, £119.* Patron, J. R. Wilson, Esq. The church is plain. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and a free school.

BOLSTONE. See **BOLSTONE**.

BOLTBURY, a hamlet in Malborough parish, Devon; on the coast, between Bolt-Tail and Sawmill Cove, ½ mile SW of Kingsbridge. Boltbury Down here falls precipitously to the sea; and a chasm, at the highest part of its sea-cliff, bears the name of Ralph's Hole, and was long the retreat of a noted smuggler.

BOLTBY, a township in Feliskirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NE of Thirsk. Acres, 4,782. Real property, £2,870. Pop., 316. Houses, 63.

BOLT-HEAD and **BOLT-TAIL**, two headlands on the coast of Devon; the former at the W side of the mouth of Salcombe haven, the latter ½ mile NW by W of this, and 3 SSE of the mouth of the river Avon. Bolt-Head is 420 feet high, wild, desolate, and torn with fissures and caverns. Bolt-Tail is pierced at the shore by Ramillias Cove, which is named from the wrecking of the *Ramillias frigata* at it in 1700. See **BOLTBY**.

BOLTON, a small town, two townships, and a parish in Wigton district, Cumberland. The town stands on the river Ellen, 6½ miles SSW of Wigton; consists of two parts, High and Low; and has a dingy appearance. A branch railway to it, from the Maryport and Carlisle line, was opened on 26th December, 1866. The townships are High Bolton and Low Bolton or Bolton-wood and Quarry-hill. Acres of H. B., 3,875. Pop., 330. Houses, 92. Acres of L. B., 4,570. Pop., 718. Houses, 119. The parish consists of the two townships; and its port-town is Irby under Wigton. Real property, £8,124; of which 2740 are in mines. Pop., 1,018. Houses, 211. The property is much subdivided. Coal, limestone, and copper ore are worked. A copper battle-axe was found in a bog. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £512.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and was alleged by old superstition to have been built by witchcraft.

BOLTON, a township in Edlingham parish, Northumberland; on the river Alne, 4 miles NW of Alnwick. Acres, 2,043. Pop., 151. Houses, 31. The Earl of Surrey mustered his forces here before the battle of Flodden. An hospital was founded here, before 1225, by

Robert de Roos; and became the property of the Collingwoods. Some remains of antiquity have been found. The township forms a curacy annexed to the vicarage of Edlingham.

BOLTON, a chapelry in Morland parish, Westmoreland; on the river Eden, and on the Eden Valley railway, near Kirkby-Thore r. station, and 4 miles NNW of Appleby. It includes the hamlet of Bewley-Castle, and has a post-office under Penrith. Acres, with Morland township, 5,449. Rated property, £2,223. Pop., 350. Houses, 73. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £80.* Patron, the Vicar of Morland. The church is good; and there is a Methodist chapel.

BOLTON, a township in Bishop-Wilton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NW of Pocklington. Acres, 994. Real property, £1,849. Pop., 127. Houses, 24. Bolton Hall is the seat of the Prestons.

BOLTON, a township in Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NNE of Bradford. It includes the hamlets of Hodgson-Fold, Low-Fold, and Out-Lane, and part of the village of Frizinghall. Acres, 736. Real property, £3,604. Pop., 937. Houses, 216. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen factories.

BOLTON, a town, two townships, three sub-districts, and a district in Lancashire. The town is in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, and sometimes itself bears that name; it consists of the townships of Little Bolton, Great Bolton, and Haugh, excepting the higher or detached part of the first; and it stands on the rivulets Croal, Bradshaw, and Tongue, 1½ mile NNW of their joint influx to the Irwell, and 11 NW of Manchester. A canal connects it with Manchester and Bury; and railways go from it in six directions toward Manchester, Bury, Blackburn, Chorley, Wigan, and Leigh. It dates from the time of the Saxons; became a market-town, by royal charter, in 1256; and made some figure at several points of history. The manor belonged, in 1087, to Richard de Poitou; passed, in 1100, to Roger de Merchaya; went afterwards to Ranulph de Blunderville, Earl of Chester; belonged, in the time of Edward III., to the Ferrers; passed to the Pilkingtons, till forfeited by Sir Thomas for his adherence to the cause of Richard III.; was then given to Lord Stanley, who became Earl of Derby; and is now divided into four parts, one belonging to the Earl of Derby, another to Lord Bradford, another to S. Freeman, Esq., and another to various parties. The seventh Earl of Derby besieged and stormed the town in 1641, in the cause of Charles I.; and was beheaded in it in 1651, in terms of a military sentence, after the battle of Worcester. His Countess also acted as a heroine; and was the Charlotte de Tremouille who figures in "Peveril of the Peak." The town made a start in manufactures in 1337, when a number of immigrant Flemings settled in it; and it displayed such vast enterprise in them during the sixty years preceding 1862 as to have become a great provincial town. No fewer than about 400 dwelling houses and shops, besides warehouses, factories, and other erections, were built in it during the year 1853.

Much of the ground now occupied by the town, and by environing villages, was, not many years ago, all bare or rural, without a single dwelling. Part of the site is a hill; and this commands a good view of the valley below, studded with factories and print-works. The town presents strongly the aspect of a great seat of manufacture; yet has several long and broad streets, and contains many good private houses, and some fine public buildings. The exchange, with free library, was erected in 1825. The market-hall, a very fine structure, was built in 1855, at a cost of about £50,000. The new town-hall was in progress in 1866, at a cost of about £30,000. A public park of about 46 acres was opened in 1866, and cost about £60,000. A mechanics' institute, a monument to the Earl of Derby of 1651, and several other public erections also are recent. The water-works were constructed at a cost of £40,000. A spacious ornamental cemetery, at Tongue, was opened in 1856. The grammar-school dates from 1611; possesses £486 a-year from en-

dowment; and had Ainsworth, the lexicographer, for both pupil and master. The Church of England institute was built in 1853; and is a fine edifice, with main frontage of 150 feet. Two other schools have endowed incomes of £82, and £21; and charities, additional to the schools have £1,017. There are numerous public schools, a temperance-hall, assembly rooms, a theatre, and public baths. The places of worship, in 1851, were 36, with about 23,000 sittings; and twelve more were built prior to 1860, also two rebuilt and enlarged, giving an addition of about 12,000 sittings. St. Peter's church, the mother one of Bolton-le-Moors, was erected in 1424; was a large structure, with very beautiful east and south windows; and, in March 1865, was about to be taken down and rebuilt. Holy Trinity church, in Bradford-square, was built in 1825, at a cost of £13,413; and is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower. St. Paul's church, at end of Deansgate, was built in 1863; St. James' church in 1869; and each has a tower and spire. The Congregational chapel, at the junction of St. George's road and Bath-street, was built also in 1863, at a cost of £7,000; and is in the decorated English style, with a spire 130 feet high. The Wesleyan chapel, in Park-street, was built in 1864, at a cost of £11,000; and is a very beautiful edifice, with fine carvings.

Textile manufactures in Bolton were greatly accelerated by the inventions of Arkwright, who resided here when a barber, and of Crompton, who, when a weaver, lived at Hall-in-the-Wood, an old timbered seat of the Starkies in the neighbourhood, still extant. Cotton velvets and muslins began to be made about 1760; and muslins, cambrics, counterpanes, dainties, and gingham came to be the chief productions. About 17,667 persons were employed, prior to the juncture of the cotton-distress of 1862, in cotton-mills, print-works, and bleach and dye works; and about 5,514 were employed in iron-foundries and engine-works. The number of factories, in 1865, was 70, and that of foundries 33; and one of the machine-works has a brick chimney 363 feet high. Vast quantities of coal are mined in the neighbourhood; and the trade in them contributes to the local traffic. The town has a head post-office,† two telegraph offices, three banking-offices, and eight chief inns; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday; fairs on 4 and 5 Jan., 30 and 31 July, and 13 and 14 Oct. The town was invested with the franchise by the act of 1832, and incorporated in 1848; and it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors. Direct taxes, in 1857, £31,087. Electors in 1863, 2,293. Pop. in 1841, 50,583; in 1861, 70,395. Houses, 13,129.

Little Bolton township includes a detached part, called Higher End, not within the borough; and contains the villages of Horrocks-Feld and Egley-Bank. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £78,877. Pop., 25,891. Houses, 5,128. Great Bolton township is wholly within the borough. Acres, 820. Real property, £137,070. Pop., 43,435. Houses, 7,767.—The three sub-districts of Bolton, are Little Bolton, Bolton-Eastern, and Bolton-Western; and the first consists of the portion of Little Bolton township within the borough, while the other two are simply subdivisions of Great Bolton.—The district comprehends also Sharples sub-district, containing Sharples township and the detached part of Little Bolton township; Edgeworth sub-district, containing Edgeworth, Entwistle, and Quarlon townships; Turton sub-district, containing Turton, Bradshaw, and Longworth townships; Tonge-with-Haulgh sub-district, containing Tonge, Haulgh, Breightmet, and Harwood townships; Horwich sub-district, containing Horwich and Lostock townships; Halliwell sub-district, containing Halliwell and Heaton townships; Westboughton sub-district, terminate with Westboughton township; Hulton sub-district, containing Little Hulton, Middle Hulton, Over Hulton, and Rumworth townships; Farnworth sub-district, containing Farnworth and Kersley townships; and Lever sub-district, containing Great Lever and Darcy Lever townships and Little Lever chapelry. Acres,

43,896. Poor-rates in 1866, £39,825. Pop. in 1861, 130,269. Houses, 24,944. Marriages in 1866, 1,311; births, 5,640,—of which 403 were illegitimate; deaths, 4,122,—of which 1,914 were at ages under 5 years, and 39 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 11,232; births, 50,712; deaths, 32,924. The places of worship in 1851 were 26 of the Church of England, with 19,611 sittings; 2 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 850 s.; 14 of Independents, with 5,971 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 540 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 652 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 1,014 s.; 22 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 8,150 s.; 2 of New Connexion Methodists, with 600 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,690 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 500 s.; 1 of Calvinistic Methodists, sittings not reported; 5 of the New Church, with 786 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 70 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 140 s.; 2 undefined, with 700 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 600 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 14 attendants. The schools were 53 public day schools, with 7,956 scholars; 92 private day schools, with 3,682 s.; 103 Sunday schools, with 25,729 s.; and 18 evening schools for adults, with 522 s. The new workhouse stands at Fishpool, and is a large ornamental edifice, with excellent arrangements.

BOLTON-ABBEY, or EAST BOLTON, a township-chapelry in Skipton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 6 miles ENE of Skipton r. station. It includes the hamlet of Bolton-Bridge; which has a post-office under Skipton. Acres, 3,995. Real property, £1,816. Pop., 112. Houses, 23. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire; and came to him from the Burlingtons. The scenery is picturesque; and includes soft reaches of valley, undulating slopes, precipitous cliffs, hanging-woods, and the wild chasm of the Strid, overhung by the mountains of Simon's Seat and Larden Fell. An Augustinian priory was founded at Embsay, in 1121, by William de Meschines; and removed, 33 years afterwards, to the banks of the Wharfe here, by his lady, to commemorate the loss of their heir at the Strid. The story of its refunding is sung by Wordsworth in his "Force of Prayer" and "White Doe of Rylstone," and by Rogers in the "Boy of Egremont." The priory was given, at the dissolution, to Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; and passed from his family in 1635, to the Burlingtons. Much of the original building, together with additions, in decorated and perpendicular English, is standing in a state of ruin; and the nave serves as the present church, contains monuments of Lady Margaret Neville, Lord Clifford, and Prior Marsden, and was repaired in 1859.

"In the shattered fabric's heart,
Remaineth one protected part,
A rural chapel neatly dressed
In covert like a little nest."

Bolton Park, originally a gate-house of the priory, is an occasional seat of the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £111.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. There is a school with endowed income of £104. See STRIP (THE).

BOLTON AND LEIGH RAILWAY. See NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

BOLTON-BRIDGE. See BOLTON-ABBEY.

BOLTON-BROW, a hamlet in Skircoat township, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of Halifax.

BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, or WEST BOLTON, a parish in the district of Clitheroe and W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ribbles, at the verge of the county, 4 miles NNE of Chatham r. station, and 6 NE by N of Clitheroe. It includes the hamlet of Forest-Deck; and has a post-office, of the name of Bolton-by-Bowland, under Blackburn. Acres, 5,792. Real property, £2,242. Pop., 739. Houses, 152. Part of the surface lay within the ancient Bowland forest. Bolton Hall was formerly the seat of Sir R. Pudsey; gave shelter to Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham; and is now the property of Mrs. A. Littledale. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £335.* Patron, Mrs. A. Little-

dale. The church is later English, was restored in 1850, and contains a tomb of Sir R. Pudsey and his three wives and twenty-five children. There are an Independent chapel, a sessions court-house, an endowed school with £34 a-year, charities £20, and a workhouse.

BOLTON-CASTLE, or **CASTLE-BOLTON**, a township-chapelry in Wensley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; in Wensleydale, 5½ miles WNW of Leyburn r. station. Post-town, Leyburn, under Bedale. Acres, 5,160. Real property, £1,578. Pop., 250. Houses, 54. Bolton Hall is the seat of Lord Bolton; and gives him his peerage title. Bolton Castle is the ruined seat of Lord Chancellor Scrope, built by him in the reign of Richard II., at a cost of £12,000; forms a hollow quadrangle, with towers at the corners; was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots for two years before her removal to Tutbury; and sustained a siege by the parliamentarians near the end of the civil war. The living is a p. curacy, united with the p. curacy of Redmire, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £115. Patron, the Rector of Wensley. The church is ancient.

BOLTON (EAST). See **BOLTON-ABBEY**.

BOLTON-EASTERN. See **BOLTON**, Lancashire.

BOLTON-FELL-END, a locality on the E border of Cumberland; 6½ miles from Brampton. It has a post-office under Carlisle.

BOLTON (GREAT). See **BOLTON**, Lancashire.

BOLTON-HALL. See **BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND** and **BOLTON-CASTLE**.

BOLTON (HIGH). See **BOLTON**, Cumberland.

BOLTON-IN-COPELAND, a hamlet in Gosforth parish, Cumberland; 5 miles N of Ravenglass.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS, a parish in the districts of Bolton, Wigan, and Chorley, Lancashire. It centres in the post-town of Bolton; and contains the townships of Great Bolton, Little Bolton, Sharples, Quarleton, Edgeworth, Entwistle, Longworth, Turton, Bradshaw, Haulgh, Tongue, Preightmet, Harwood, Lostock, Darcy-Lever, Blackrod, Anglezarke, and Rivington; and the chapelry of Little Lever. Acres, 30,062. Real property, £332,547; of which £29,356 are in mines, and £1,969 in quarries. Pop. in 1841, 73,905; in 1861, 97,215. Houses, 18,335. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The vicarages of Holy Trinity, St. George, Christ Church, and St. John, and the p. curacies of All Saints, Emmanuel, St. Mark, and St. Paul, within the borough of Bolton, are separate benefices. Value of Holy Trinity, St. George, Christ Church, and St. John, each £300; of Emmanuel, 300; of St. Mark, £100; of St. Paul, £150; of All Saints, £123. Patron of H. T., the Bishop of Manchester; of St. G. and E., the Vicar of Bolton; of C. and St. J., alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of A. S., T. Tipping, Esq.; of St. M. and St. P., Trustees. The vicarages of Astley-Bridge, Belmont, Blackrod, Bradshaw, Little Lever, and Lever Bridge, and the p. curacies of Harwood, Rivington, Tongue, Turton, and Walmesley also are separate benefices. See the articles on these places and **BOLTON**.

BOLTON-LE-SANDS, a township and a parish in Lancaster district, Lancashire. The township lies on the Lancaster and Kendal canal, and on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, contiguous to the sands of Morecambe Bay, 4 miles N by E of Lancaster; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lancaster. Acres, 1,571. Real property, £4,220. Pop., 632. Houses, 146.—The parish contains also the townships of Over Kellet, Nether Kellet, and Slynce-with-Hest. Acres, 7,905. Real property, £13,502. Pop., 1,713. Houses, 347. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £187.* Patron, the Bishop of Manchester. The church is modern and very good. The vicarage of Over Kellet is a separate benefice. An endowed school has £85; other charities £101.

BOLTON (LITTLE). See **BOLTON**, Lancashire.

BOLTON (LOW). See **BOLTON**, Cumberland.

BOLTON-PERCY, a township and a parish in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Wharfe, and on the York and North Midland

railway, 3½ miles ESE of Tadcaster; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tadcaster. Acres, 2,170. Real property, £5,516. Pop., 292. Houses, 51.—The parish contains also the townships of Appleton-Roebeck, Colton, and Steeton. Acres, 7,148. Real property, £13,492. Pop., 1,118. Houses, 237. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Percys of Topcliffe, and afterwards to the Beaumonts. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £1,546.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is perpendicular English; was erected in 1423; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and north chapel, with a handsome tower; and contains three beautiful stalls, a well-preserved piscina, a monument to Lord Fairfax, the famous parliamentary general, and a memorial window of 1860 to Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. There are a Wesleyan chapel, three public schools, and charities £34.

BOLTON-PRIORY. See **BOLTON-ABBEY**.

BOLTON-UPON-DEARNE, a village and a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Dearne, near the North Midland railway, 1½ mile NE of Wath and Bolton station, and 7 N by E of Rotherham; and has a post-office under Rotherham.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Goldthorpe. Acres, 2,213. Real property, £4,443. Pop., 479. Houses, 112. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £88. Patron, Mrs. Hurst. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £19.

BOLTON-UPON-SWALE, a chapelry in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 2½ miles SW of Cowton r. station, and 5½ ESE of Richmond. Post-town, Catterick. Acres, 878. Real property, £1,578. Pop., 105. Houses, 23. The property is not much divided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Catterick. The church is good, and contains a monument of Henry Jenkins, a native of Ellerton in the neighbourhood, who died in 1670 at the age of 169. An endowed school at Seorton has £231; and other charities £18.

BOLTON (WEST), a village in Alnwick district, Northumberland; on the river Alne, 5½ miles W of Alnwick. It has a post-office under Alnwick.

BOLTON (WEST), Yorkshire. See **BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND**.

BOLTON (WESTERN). See **BOLTON**, Lancashire.

BOLTON-WOOD. See **BOLTON**, Cumberland.

BOLVENTOR, a chapelry in Alton and St. Neot parishes, Cornwall; 7 miles N of Liskeard r. station, and 9 SW of Launceston. Post-town, Alton, under Launceston. Pop., 314. Houses, 67. It was constituted in 1849. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £75.* Patron, Francis Rold, Esq. The church is very good.

BOMBAY, a hamlet in Bampton parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lowther, 3½ miles NW of Shap.

BOMOR-HEATH, a locality 5 miles from Shrewsbury, in Salop; with a post-office under Shrewsbury.

BONBUSK, a hamlet in Cuckney township, Norton-Cuckney parish, Notts; 5½ miles SW of Worksop.

BONBY, or **BONREBY**, a parish in Gloucest.-Brigg district, Lincoln; on the river Ancholme, 4½ miles NNW of Barnetby r. station, and 6 N of Brigg. Post-town, Wetherby, under Brigg. Acres, 2,410. Real property, £3,742. Pop., 471. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. An alien priory was founded here in the time of King John; and given to the Chartreux house at Beaulieu in Notts, in the time of Henry IV. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Lincoln. Value, £232.* Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is old but good. There are two Methodist chapels.

BONCHURCH, a village and a parish in the SE of the Isle of Wight. The village stands on the coast, at the eastern part of the Underhill, 1 mile E of Ventnor; and has a post-office under Ventnor, and an excellent hotel. It is charmingly situated, among picturesque scenery; and includes a number of fine, scattered, private residences. The parish contains part of Nettlecombe tithing. Acres, 615; of which 70 are water.

Real property, £3,452. Pop., 561. Houses, 80. The property is much subdivided. The name Bonchurch is a corruption of Boniface-Church; and arose from a legend respecting St. Boniface, the apostle of Central Germany. St. Boniface Down rises behind the village to an altitude of 783 feet above the level of the sea; and commands a grand prospect. Parts of the acclivities and of the coast are highly romantic. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £140.* Patron, H. B. Leeson, Esq., M. D. The church was built in 1818; and is a plain edifice in the Norman style. The previous church, now disused, still stands. The Rev. William Adams, author of the "Shadow of the Cross," and John Sterling, whose life was written by Hare and Carlyle, he interred in the churchyard; Miss Elizabeth Sewell, author of "Amy Herbert," the Rev. James White, author of the "Eighteen Christian centuries," and Edmund Peel, author of the "Fair Island," are residents in the parish; and Admiral Hobson was a native.

BONDARY, or BARTON-ROAD, an extra-parochial tract in the district of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and county of Derby; 2 miles N of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Pop., 52. Houses, 9.

BONDEBY. See BONBY.

BONDGATE. See AISMUNDERBY.

BONDINGTON, a hamlet in Dunster parish, Somerset. Pop., 16.

BONDLEIGH, or BUNDLEY, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; on the river Taw, 2 miles NNW of North Tawton, and 4½ WSW of Morehard-Road r. station. Post-town, North Tawton, North Devon. Acres, 1,784. Real property, £1,666. Pop., 279. Houses, 58. The manor belongs to the Earl of Egremont. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £232.* Patron, Heirs of E. of Egremont. The church is ancient, partly Norman, with a lofty square tower. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians.

BONDS. See BARNACE-WITH-BONDS.

BONE-END, a village on the southern verge of Bucks; on the river Thames, 3 miles E of Great Malvern. It has a post-office under Maidenhead.

BONEHILL, a liberty in Tamworth parish, Stafford; adjacent to the Coventry canal, 1½ mile SW of Tamworth. Pop., 299. Houses, 66. Bonehill House is a seat of the Peels.

BONGATE. See APPLEBY, Westmoreland.

BONIFACE (St.). See BONCHURCH.

BONINGALE, or BONINGHALL, a parish in Shiffnall district, Salop; on the verge of the county, 1½ mile S by W of Albrighton r. station, and 5½ SE of Shiffnall. Post-town, Albrighton, under Wolverhampton. Acres, 1,003. Real property, £2,198. Pop., 187. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £260.* Patron, C. T. Whitmore, Esq.

BONNEN-GATE, a village in Strickland-Kettle township, Westmoreland; 3½ miles NW of Kendal.

BONNE-NUIT-BAY, a bay on the N side of Jersey; 2 miles E by S of Rondnez point, and 4½ SW of the Diroidelles. It has a horse-shoe form, of about ¾ of a mile in diameter; and the cliffs above it command a fine view.

BONNINGTON, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; on the military canal, in Romney Marsh, 3 miles SSW of Smeth r. station, and 6½ SE by S of Ashford. Post-town, Bilsington, under Ashford. Acres, 1,109. Real property, £1,900. Pop., 187. Houses, 39. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £225. Patron, T. Papillon, Esq. The church is good.

BONNINGTON, the old seat of the Boys family, in Kent; near Goodnestone, 7½ miles ESE of Canterbury. Two distinguished members of the family were Sir John Boys, of military celebrity, and Lieutenant Governor Boys of Greenwich hospital, notable for escape in the "Luxemburgh."

BOXNINGTON-SUTTON. See SUTTON-BONNINGTON.

BONOVER. See BEAUMARIS.

BONRON, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; 2 miles N of Corwen.

BONSALL, or BONTESHALL, a village and a parish in Ashborne district, Derby. The village stands near the river Derwent and the Cromford canal, 1½ mile W of Matlock Bath r. station, and 2 SW of Matlock; and it has a post-office under Matlock Bath, and an ancient market cross.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Slaley. Acres, 2,461. Real property, £5,189. Pop., 1,290. Houses, 305. The scenery is picturesque; and the rocks include much limestone and some valuable ores. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in stocking-making, comb-making, and the mining of zinc and lead. Traces exist of the Roman road to Manchester. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is ancient, has a tower and fine spire; and was beautifully restored in 1863. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. An endowed school, founded in 1704, has £99.

BONSTEAD HILL, a township in Burgh-by-Sands parish, Cumberland; on the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 2 miles W by N of Burgh. Pop., 74. Houses, 14.

BONT, a Welsh word used in topographical nomenclature, and signifying "a bridge." It is the same as Pont.

BONT, a village in Llanwrtyd parish, Brecon; 12 miles W of Builth.

BONT, a township in Llanfairtalhaiarn parish, Denbigh; 3½ miles SE of Ruthin. Pop., 86.

BONTESHALL. See BONSTALL.

BONTYEN, a village in Llangelitho parish, Cardigan; 8½ miles NW of Llanbedr.

BONTHORPE, a hamlet in Willoughby parish, Lincoln; 3½ miles S of Alford. Pop., 14.

BONT-NEWYDD, a village in Llanbellig parish, Carnarvonshire; in the eastern vicinity of Carnarvon.

BONT-NEWYDD, a village in Llanwnda parish, Carnarvonshire; adjacent to the Nantlle railway, 2½ miles S of Carnarvon. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Carnarvon.

BONTRHYDYFERE, a village in Llanwrtyd parish, Brecon; 11½ miles W of Builth.

BONT-UCHEL, a hamlet in Trepark township, Gylfyllig parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles W of Ruthin.

BONVILLE-COURT, the old seat of the Bonville family, now the property of J. Longbourne, Esq., near Tenby, in Pembroke.

BONVILSTON, or TRE-SIMWN, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; 3½ miles SW by W of St. Fagans r. station, and 8 WSW of Cardiff. It has a post-office, of the name of Bonvilston, under Cardiff. Acres, 1,178. Real property, £1,588. Pop., 291. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. Bonvilston Park is the seat of J. J. Bassett, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £83. Patron, J. J. Bassett, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £12.

BONWEN. See BRUGGAT and BONWEN.

BONWICK, a township in Skipsa parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the coast, 4½ miles NNW of Hornsea. Acres, 745. Real property, £837. Pop., 31. Houses, 2.

BONWYSON, a township in Gwyddelwern parish, Merioneth; 2½ miles N of Corwen.

BOODE, a hamlet in Brainton parish, Devon.

BOOHAY, a hamlet in Brixham parish, Devon; 4½ miles NE of Dartmouth. Pop., 23.

BOOKHAM (GREAT), a village and a parish in Epsom district, Surrey. The village stands 2½ miles SW of Leatherhead r. station, and 4 NW of Dorking; has a post-office under Leatherhead; and formerly had a fair. The parish comprises 3,210 acres. Real property, £8,615. Pop., 1,106. Houses, 211. The property is much subdivided. Bookham Grove is the seat of the Dawneys; Eastwick House was formerly the seat of the Howards; and Polesden, now the property of Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart., belonged to Sheridan. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £340.* Patron, Viscount Downe. The church has a monument to Sheriff Slyfield, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; and is

POOL, **Charities**, 255. The rectory of Rammore is a separate benefice.

BOOKHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Epsom district, Surrey; 3 miles SW of Leatherhead r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Dorking. Post-town, Great Bookham, under Leatherhead. Acres, 950. Real property, £2,187. Pop., 219. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £156.* Patrons, the Representatives of the Rev. G. P. B. Pollen. The church is Norman, has a brass of 1590, and is good. Charities, £65.

BOOLEY, a township in Stanton-upon-Hill-Heath parish, Salop; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Wern. Pop., 117.

BOON-WOOD, a hamlet in Gersforth parish, Cumberland; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Ravenglass.

BOOSELEY (UPPER and NETHER), two villages on the northeastern border of Staffordshire; 2 miles SW of Loughor.

BOOTH, a hamlet in Knedlington township, E. R. Yorkshire; near the ferry over the river Ouse, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Howden. Pop., 36.

BOOTH, Lancashire. See LAUND, ROUGHLEE, GOLD-SHAW, BARLEY, and HIGHAM.

BOOTHAM, a sub-district in the district of York. It comprises 12 parishes, parts of three other parishes, and two extra-parochial tracts within the borough of York, and Huntingdon parish beyond. Acres, 9,447. Pop., 14,425. Houses, 2,548.

BOOTHBY, a hamlet in Welton-in-the-Marsh parish, Lincoln; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Spilsby. Pop., 30.

BOOTHBY, or **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the Wolds, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Swinderby r. station, and 9 S of Lincoln. Post-town, Navenby, under Grantham. Acres, 2,850. Real property, £3,051. Pop., 215. Houses, 38. The property is divided among a few. Here are remains of Somerton Castle, built in 1305 by Bishop Bec, and used as the prison of John of France after the battle of Poitiers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £638.* Patron, J. Fullerton, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1842. There is a national school.

BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, a wapentake in the parts of Kesteven, Lincoln. It contains Boothby parish, twenty-five other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 56,601. Pop. in 1851, 10,557; in 1861, 11,797. Houses, 2,343.

BOOTHBY-PAGNELL, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Great Northern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Great Ponton station, and 5 SE of Grantham. It has a post-office, of the name of Boothby, under Grantham. Acres, 1,794. Real property, £2,431. Pop., 112. Houses, 22. The property is divided among a few. Boothby House is a chief residence. The parish is a meet for the Belvoir hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £376.* Patron, T. Farnell, Esq. The church is good. The erudite Bishop Sanderson was rector here for forty years.

BOOTHEN, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; 1 mile from Stoke. Pop., 253. Houses, 52.

BOOTHROYD, a hamlet in Dewsbury township, W. R. Yorkshire; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Wakefield.

BOOTHIS (HIGHER), a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; on the Manchester and Accrington railway, near the Baxenden station, 5 miles SSW of Burnley. Acres, 2,000. Real property, £21,097; of which £6,189 are in mines. Pop., 5,131. Houses, 968. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton factories and in collieries.

BOOTHIS (LOWER), a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Baxenden r. station, and 4 SSW of Burnley. Acres, 639. Real property, £12,192. Pop., 1,655. Houses, 933. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton factories.

BOOTHSTOWN, a hamlet in Worsley township, Lancashire; 7 miles WSW of Manchester. It has a post-office under Manchester.

BOOTH-TOWN, a hamlet in Northwram township, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of Halifax. It has a post-office under Halifax.

BOOTLE, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a dis-

trict in Cumberland. The village stands on a rivulet, not far from the Whitehaven and Furness railway, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the shore, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Ravenglass; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Whitehaven. It consists chiefly of a single street; yet possesses interest for tourists in some charming environs; and is a polling-place. A market was formerly held; and there are fairs on 5 April and 24 Sept. The parish comprises 6,652 acres of land and 494 of water. Real property, £4,746. Pop., 901. Houses, 160. The property is much subdivided. Part of the surface is Bootle Fell; and part is the northern skirt and ascent of the Black Combe mountain. Remains of a Roman camp are on Esk-Meals common; and vestiges of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by a daughter of Henry de Boyvill, fourth lord of Millom, are at Seaton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £460.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is partly ancient, of early English date, with Saxon vestiges; underwent repair in 1837; has a pinnacled tower, 90 feet high, built in 1862; and contains an octagonal font of red sandstone, and a brass of Sir Hugh Askew, who was knighted at the battle of Pinkie. There are an Independent chapel, a free school, and a work-house. —The sub-district contains the parishes of Bootle, Corney, Whitbeck, and Whigham, and part of the parish of Millom. Acres, 62,352. Pop., 3,598. Houses, 680. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Muncaster, containing the parishes of Muncaster, Drigg, Irton, and Waberthwaite, and parts of the parishes of Millom, and St. Bees. Acres of the district, 100,066. Poor-rates in 1866, £2,419. Pop. in 1861, 5,880. Houses, 1,093. Marriages in 1866, 48; births, 214,—of which 21 were illegitimate; deaths, 131,—of which 35 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 401; births, 1,739; deaths, 968. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 3,179 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 200 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 100 s.; and 4 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 497 s. The schools were 15 public day schools, with 631 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 154 s.; and 12 Sunday schools, with 507 s.

BOOTLE-CUM-ILANACRE, a township and three chapelries in Walton-on-the-Hill parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Mersey, the Liverpool and Southport railway, and the L. and Leeds canal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Liverpool; was, till lately, a much-frequented watering-place, but is now occupied, on all its river front, by Liverpool docks; and has a post-office under Liverpool, and four railway stations. Acres, 1,781; of which 610 are water. Real property in 1860, £25,158. Pop. in 1861, 6,414. Houses, 1,048. Pop. in 1869, about 15,200.—The chapelries are St. Mary, St. John, and Christchurch; the two former p. curacies, the latter a vicarage, in the diocese of Chester. Value of St. M., £300; of C., £300.* Patron of St. M., W. S. Millar, Esq.; of St. J. and C., Trustees. St. M.'s church was built in 1826; St. J.'s in 1864, at a cost of £5,000; C. church, in 1869, at a cost of £3,800; and all are handsome. A Wesleyan chapel, in French first-pointed style, was built in 1861. A Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1868. There are also United Presbyterian, Baptist, and Welsh Methodist chapels, a national school, and a Christian Association's reading and lecture rooms.

BOOTON, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; 5 miles SW of Aylsham, and 9 E of Elnham r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,040. Real property, £1,921. Pop., 243. Houses, 55. Booton Hall is the seat of F. Parmeter, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £228. Patron, H. Elwin, Esq. The church is ancient.

BOOYE, a hamlet in Arkengarth-Dale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Keeth.

BORASTON, a township-chapelry in Burford parish, Salop; at the verge of the county, on the river Teme, the Kingston canal, and the Tenbury railway, 1 mile W of Tenbury. Post-town, Tenbury. Rated property, £1,141. Pop., 235. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy annexed

to the rectory of Barford, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is tolerable.

BORDEALE. See **BORDEALE.**

BORDEAN, a tithing in East Meon parish, Hants; 3½ miles W of Petersfield. Pop., 109.

BORDEN, a parish in Milton district, Kent; on the Chatham and Dover railway, 1½ mile W of Sittingbourne. It has a post-office under Sittingbourne. Acres, 2,132. Real property, £5,886. Pop., 1,023. Houses, 204. The property is divided among a few. Many Roman coins, and foundations of two Roman buildings, were discovered at Sutton-Barn here in 1846. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £290.* Patron, Rev. F. E. Tuke. The church has a Norman west door and a Norman tower, and includes some Roman bricks in its walls. A charity for the poor, for widows, and for other purposes, has £1,327 a-year; and other charities have £17. Dr. Plot, the author of the county histories of Oxford and Stafford, was born at Sutton-Barn; and a mural monument to him is in the church.

BORDER COUNTIES RAILWAY, a railway in Northumberland. It starts from the Newcastle and Carlisle railway immediately above Hexham; crosses the river Tyne; goes up the valley of the North Tyne, past Wark and Bellingham, to Keilder; and becomes united thence with the Border Union railway at Riccarton in Scotland, and through that with the North British railway at Hawick. It was authorized in 1854, and completed in 1862. The length of it, from Hexham to Keilder, is 33½ miles; and thence to Riccarton 8½ miles.

BORDER UNION RAILWAY, a railway from Carlisle in Cumberland to Hawick in Scotland. It starts from the Citadel station at Carlisle; goes northward to Longtown; sends off a branch thence south-westward to Gretna; proceeds north-north-eastward to Newcastleton, sending off branches to Canobie and Langholm; and goes northward from Newcastleton, up the Liddell, past Riccarton, and down the Slitrig, into junction with the Hawick branch of the North British railway at Hawick. Its main line is 44 miles long; its branches aggregate 10½ miles. It was authorized in 1859, and completed in 1862.

BORDESLEY, a hamlet in Aston parish, Warwick; within the south-eastern part of the town and borough of Birmingham. It contains the Birmingham stations of the Birmingham and Oxford and the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railways; and is traversed by those railways and by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Acres, with Deritend, 1,690. Real property, £90,544. Pop. in 1851, 13,857; in 1861, 21,359. Houses, 4,413. Camp Hill here, contiguous to the canal and the Gloucester railway, was the scene of Prince Rupert's battle with the townsmen of Birmingham; and Bordesley Hall, near this, was burnt by the rioters in 1791. Streets and other thoroughfares are contiguous; and share in the general character and business of the town. Two chapels, Holy Trinity and St. Andrew, are in B.; the former a p. curacy, the latter a vicarage, in the dio. of Worcester. Value of Holy Trinity, £300; * of St. Andrew, £320. Patron of Holy Trinity, the Vicar of Aston; of St. Andrew, alternately the Bishop and five trustees. Holy Trinity church was built in 1822, at a cost of £14,235; is a fine Gothic edifice, faced with stone; and has a grand eastern window and a beautiful altar-piece. St. Andrew's church was built in 1814, at a cost of upwards of £1,000; is in the early decorated style; and consists of nave, spacious chancel, and north aisle, with tower and spire.

BORDESLEY, a hamlet in Tardebigg parish, Worcester; near the Worcester and Birmingham canal, 5 miles E by S of Bromsgrove. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1138, by the Empress Maud; and given, at the dissolution, to Lord Windsor; and the chapel attached to it is still standing. Bordesley Park is the seat of the Dugdales.

BORDWOOD FOREST, an ancient forest in the eastern part of the Isle of Wight; on the S side of Main river, 1½ mile W of Sandown. It was given by Henry V. to Philippa Duchess of York; and was long a noble hunt-

ing-ground, well stocked with deer and other game. The last "Lady" of the Island, Isabella de Fortibus, had a hunting-seat in it on a knoll, which still retains the name of Queen's Bower. The best timber in the island was obtained from it; but now scarcely one large tree of it exists.

BOREATTON, or **BRATTON**, a township in Baschurch parish, Salop; on the river Perry, 9 miles NW of Shrewsbury. Real property, £1,553. Pop., 32. Boreatton Hall and Boreatton Park are chief residences.

BORDEALE, a glen 2½ miles long, in Westmoreland; descending northward to the lower end of Martindale, and separated by Place Fell and Birk Fell from Ulleswater.

BOREHAM, a village and a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex. The village stands on the river Chelmer, near the Eastern Counties railway, 3½ miles NE of Chelmsford; and it has a post-office under Chelmsford, and was once a market-town.—The parish comprises 3,739 acres. Real property, £7,062. Pop., 989. Houses, 186. The property is divided among a few. Boreham House is the seat of Sir J. T. Tyrrell, Bart. Newhall belonged to Waltham abbey; and passed to the Shardlowes, the Butlers, the Boleyns, Henry VIII., the Ratcliffes, the Villierses, Cromwell, Monk, the Cavendishes, and Olmuis Lord Waltham. A mansion on it was built by the Butlers in the time of Henry VII.; inhabited by the Princess Mary, the Duke of Duckingham, Cromwell, and Monk; and demolished, all except the great hall, by Lord Waltham. The hall is now a chapel, 96 feet by 50, retaining the arms of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; and a convent is connected with it, first occupied by nuns who fled from Liege at the first French revolution, and used as a seminary for Roman Catholic ladies. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £432.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church has a square Norman tower; contains tombs of the Ratcliffes, Earls of Sussex; and is good. The churchyard contains a mausoleum of the Walthams, after the model of the Temple of the Winds. There are national schools, Butler's charity school with £156 a-year, and other charities with £13.

BOREHAM, a hamlet 1 mile SE of Warminster, in Wilts. A church was erected here in 1865. Boreham House here is the property of Sir F. D. Astley, Bart. An earthwork in the vicinity, called the Berries, is a vestige of a Roman station on the road from Old Sarum to Bath; and has yielded Roman pottery and many coins.

BOREHAM-STREET, or **BOREHAM-MANOR**, a hamlet in Worthing parish, Sussex; on the river Ashburn, 4½ miles E of Hailsham. It has a post-office, of the name of Boreham-Street, under Hurst-Green; and a fair is held at it on 21 Sept.

BORE PLACE, the seat of the Streetfields in Chiddington parish, Kent; 6½ miles SSW of Sevenoaks. It was formerly the seat of the Willoughbys, and of Chief Justice Reul.

BORESFORD AND PEDWARDINE, a township in Brampton-Bryan parish, Hereford; 2 miles E by S of Knighton. Pop., 110. Houses, 20.

BORISLE, a locality 2 miles from Tenterden, in Kent; with a post-office under Staplehurst.

BORINGDON, the ancient seat of the Poykers, Earls of Morley, in Devon; on the Catwater, 5½ miles N of Plymouth. The mansion was built about the middle of the 14th century; but is now reduced to a fragment, used as a farm-house. The grounds contain a Roman camp, and command most brilliant views. The Earls of Morley take from Boringdon the titles of Viscount and Baron.

BORINGER. See **BOBRINGWORTH.**

BORLEY, a parish in the District of Sudbury and county of Essex; on the verge of the county, at the river Stour, 2½ miles NW of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Sudbury. Acres, 776. Real property, £1,694. Pop., 190. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £240.* Patron, the Rev. Edward Bull. The church stands on a rising-ground; contains a monu-

ment to Sir Edward Waldegrave, master of the wardrobe to Queen Mary; and is very good.

BORLEY, a hamlet in Ombersley parish, Worcester; on the river Severn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Droitwich.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a small town, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district in the district of Knaresborough, W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands on the river Ure, and on a branch of the Northern railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ripon. It was formerly called Newborough, in contradistinction to the neighbouring small town of Aldborough; and it takes the latter part of its present name from a bridge built over the Ure at it soon after the Conquest, and now superseded by a modern bridge. A battle was fought in its vicinity, in 1322, between the forces of Edward II. and those of the Earl of Lancaster. Three rude monumental pillars, called the Devil's Arrows, somewhat obeliskal, and respectively 18, 22, and 31 feet high, stand about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the south; and have been the subject of much discussion among antiquaries. A neat, fluted, Doric column, seemingly of the 14th century, stood in the market place; and a quondam mansion of the Tancred is now an inn. The town has a post-office; under York, a railway station, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; and carries on some trade in hardware. It formerly had much business from traffic on the great North road; but has declined since the era of railways. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 27 April, 22 June, 16 Aug., 23 Oct., and 13 Dec. The town was made a borough in the time of Mary, sending two members to parliament; but was disfranchised by the act of 1832. The township or chapelry includes the town, is in the parish of Aldborough, and comprises 85 acres. Real property, £2,302. Pop., 909. Houses, 215. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Aldborough. The church is a substantial modern building, with a tower; and there are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a temperance hall, national schools, and charities 45.—The sub-district comprises three parishes and part of a fourth. Pop., 5,061. Houses, 1,152.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a hamlet in the parishes of Ling, Othory, and Weston-Zoyland, Somerset; at the confluence of the rivers Tone and Parret, 5 miles NW of Langport. It has a post-office under Bridgewater. Pop., 93. A ruined chapel here crowns a seemingly artificial mound, and belonged to Athelney abbey.

BOROUGH-FEN (VILLE), an extra-parochial tract in Peterborough district, Northampton; 5 miles N by E of Peterborough. Acres, 3,100. Real property, £6,036. Pop., 202. Houses, 31.

BOROUGH-GREEN, a hamlet in Ightham and Wrotham parishes, Kent; 6 miles ENK of Sevenoaks. It has a post-office under Sevenoaks, and a Baptist chapel.

BOROUGH-GREEN, Cambridge. See **BURNHOU-GREEN**.

BOROUGH-HILL, an eminence in the vicinity of Daventry, Northampton. It was the scene of the Danish victory over the Saxons in 1006, and the place of Charles I.'s encampment before the battle of Naseby; and it has vestiges of a large ancient camp, and commands a fine view.

BOROUGH-ISLAND, an islet in Bigbury bay, at the mouth of the river Avon, in Devon.

BOROUGH-ROAD, a sub-district in the district of St. George-Southwark; extending northward from the Borough road to Mint street, in Southwark. Acres, 65. Pop., 16,663. Houses, 2,992.

BOROUGH-STREET, a hamlet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Epson, in Surrey; on the Roman road to Chichester.

BORRAS-JOVALH, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbigh; near the river Dee, 3 miles NE of Wrexham. Acres, 454. Pop., 49. Houses, 9.

BORRAS-LIFFRE, a township in Gresford parish, Denbigh; adjacent to the Chester and Shrewsbury railway, 5 miles N of Wrexham. Acres, 332. Pop., 20. Houses, 2.

BORROW (THE), a stream of Westmoreland. It rises on Harrop Pike; and runs 8 miles south-eastward

to the Lune, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Orton r. station. It takes its name from a Roman camp at Castle-Dykes, which commanded a wild pass through Shap fell.

BORROWASHILL, a village in Ockbrook parish, Derbyshire; on the Midland railway, near the Derby canal and the Derwent river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Derby. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Derby, a Wesleyan chapel, a cotton and lace factory, and flour-mills. Elvaston Castle, the seat of the Earl of Harrington, is near it.

BORROW-BRIDGE (High and Low), two localities on the Borrow river in Westmoreland; the former on the road from Shap to Kendal, the latter on that from Orton to Kirkby-Lonsdale. Both have inns; and Low Borrow-Bridge has also a village, amid romantic scenery, adjacent to a deep cutting on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, and is a noted resort of anglers for trout-fishing.

BORROWBY, a township in Leake parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles N of Thirsk. It has a post-office under Thirsk. Acres, 1,230. Real property, £2,098. Pop., 345. Houses, 63. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BORROWBY a township in Lythe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 10 miles NW by W of Whitby. Acres, 710. Real property, £756. Pop., 98. Houses, 19.

BORROWDALE, the glen of the Borrow river, also the village at Low-Borrow-Bridge, in Westmoreland.

BORROWDALE, a chapelry and a vale in Crowthwaite parish, Cumberland. The chapelry lies 7 miles S by W of Keswick r. station, and 14 NW of Windermere; and contains the hamlet of Rothwaite, which has a post-office under Windermere. Real property, £2,600.

Pop., 422. Houses, 65. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £90.* Patron, the Vicar of Crowthwaite. The church stands near Rothwaite, and was rebuilt in 1824. Another church, of recent erection, stands at Grange, and is served by a p. curate with salary of £20, appointed by Miss Heathcote. There are dissenting chapels at Rothwaite and Grange.—The vale commences in three heads, Stonethwaite, Senthwaite, and Borrowdale-Haws, coming down from the mountain passes out of Langdale, Wasdale, and Buttermere; is overhung, at the convergence of these, by the massive mountain range of Glaramara; and descends thence, between lofty flanks, northward to the head of Derwent water. The low grounds or bottoms of it have much diversity of width and contour, but comprise about 2,000 acres of good land, chiefly disposed in pasture. "The mountains and hills around it have many outlines of base, form, and summit, but generally are so bold in character, so cloven with ravines, and so strikingly grouped together, as to form a series of imposing pictures. The depressions among them vary from gorge to glen, and from rocky mountain defile to green cultivated valley; and the lower parts, both bottom and slope, show much diversity of breadth and colour, rock and wood, wild nature and ornate culture." The draining stream is called sometimes Borrowdale beck, sometimes Derwent river; and is the chief feeder of Derwent water. Castle-Crag, a lofty, wooded, and almost isolated eminence adjoining the stream near the foot, commands a glorious view of all the vale; was the site of successively a Roman camp, a Saxon fortalice, and a monastic castle, to command the pass toward the mountains; and has yielded Roman relics, which are preserved in Keswick museum. The Powder stone, at the foot of a precipice, opposite Castle-Crag, is a mass of fallen rock, 62 feet long, 36 feet high, and 54 feet in circumference, with outline resembling that of a ship upon its keel, and sung by Wordsworth. The Black Lead Mine mountain, on a flank of the Senthwaite head-vale, rises to the height of about 2,000 feet, and is famous for a plumbago mine and a group of yew trees. The mine occurs about midway up its ascent; ceased recently to be worked, after having been worked for upwards of two centuries; is the only plumbago mine in England; and sent all its produce to London. The yew trees are lower than the mine, four in number, very old, amid a sheet of copsewood. Wordsworth, after noting a famous yew in Linton, says,—

"Worthier still of note

Are these fraternal four of Borrowdale,
Joined in one solemn and capacious grove.
Huge trunks!—beneath whose sable roof
Of boughs, as if for festal purpose, deck'd
With unrejoicing berries, ghostly shapes
May meet at noontide,—Fear and trembling Hope,
Silence and Foresight, Death the skeleton,
And Time the shadow,—there to celebrate,
As in a natural temple, scatter'd o'er
With altars undisturbed of mossy stone,
United worship; or in mute repose
To lie and listless to the mountain flood
Murmuring from Glaramara's inmost caves."

BORROWDON, or **BURRADON**, a township in Alwin-ton parish, Northumberland; near the river Coquet, 6½ miles NW of Rothbury. Acres, 1,538. Pop., 144. Houses, 31.

BORSTALL. See **BOARSTALL**.

BORTH, a village, a small watering-place, in Cyfoeth-y-Bronin township, Cardigan; adjacent to the Newtown and Aberystwith railway, 8 miles NNE of Aberystwith. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury. It stands close to the sea; and consists of a street of mean white houses. Sandy beaches, called Borth sands, extend 4 miles from its vicinity northward to the estuary of the Dorey; and are overlooked by cliffs, commanding splendid sea-views.

BORTHIN, a hamlet in Llandysill parish, Cardigan; 8 miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 263.

BORVA. See **BURFA**.

BORWICK, a township, with a r. station, in Warton parish, Lancashire; on the Furness and Midland railway, near the Northwestern, 3 miles NNE of Carnforth. Acres, 836. Real property, £1,765. Pop., 194. Houses, 35. Borwick Hall, the seat of the Standishes, gave lodging to Charles II. on his way to Worcester.

BOSBURY, a village and a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford. The village stands on the river Leddon, under the Malvern hills, 3 miles WNW of Colwall r. station, and 4 N by W of Ledbury; and has a post-office under Ledbury. The parish includes the parochial divisions of Uplendon and Catley. Acres, 4,769. Real property, £3,499. Pop., 1,090. Houses, 234. The property is much subdivided. An old building, now used as a farmhouse, was once a seat of the Bishops of Hereford. The parish is a meet for the Ledbury hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £337. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is ancient and good. A grammar-school has £90 from endowment; other charities £33.

BOSCASTLE, a village and a sub-district in Camelford district, Cornwall. The village is in the parishes of Minster and Forrabury; stands ¼ mile from the coast, 5½ miles N of Camelford; occupies a romantic site on the sides of hills, overhanging two deep vales; and has a post-office under Camelford, a ruined ancient chapel, and a Methodist chapel. It was once a market-town, and still has fairs on the first Thursday of May, 5 Aug., and 27 Nov. Its name is a corruption of *Bottreux-Castle*; and was taken from a baronial mansion, the seat of the Norman family of De Bottreux, which stood on what is now a green mound. The manor went, in the time of Henry VI., by marriage, to Lord Hungerford; descended to the Earls of Huntingdon; passed to the Marquis of Hastings, who takes from it the title of Baron Bottreux; and was purchased by the late T. R. Avery, Esq. Boscastle Port, at the nearest part of the coast, is the harbour of the village; lies in the debouch of a narrow, high-flanked vale; has a small pier and breakwater; and carries on an export coasting trade in corn, slates, and manganese. The scenery around the village is strikingly picturesque; and that on the coast, very grand. The sub-district comprises seven parishes. Acres, 17,368. Pop., 2,420. Houses, 530.

BOSCAWEN, a manor in St. Buryan parish, Cornwall. It has belonged, since the time of King John, to the Boscawens, who became Viscounts Falmouth in 1720; and gives them the title of Baron. A famous Druidical

circle of 16 stones, called the Nine Maidens, occurs on the farm of Boscawen-Un.

BOSCOBEL, an extra-parochial tract in Shiffnall district, Salop; on the verge of the county, in Brewod forest, 6 miles E by N of Shiffnall. Acres, 600. Pop., 22. Houses, 3. Boscobel House, then a seat of the Giffords, was the hiding-place of Charles II., on 3 Sept., 1651, after the battle of Worcester. The edifice was of timber, and is much altered; but still retains some of its original features, together with reminiscences of the king's retreat; and is shown to strangers. An oak tree near it is said to be a scion of the oak in which the king sat concealed while his pursuers passed round and under it.

BOSCOMBE, a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, and on the Basingstoke and Salisbury railway, 1½ mile NE of Porton station, and 4 SE of Amesbury. It has a post-office under Marlborough. Acres, 1,692. Real property, with Gomelton, Idmiston, Porton, and Winterbourne-Gunner, £7,630. Pop., 143. Houses, 34. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £330.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is old but good; and there are alms-houses, with endowed income of £24. Richard Hooker was rector from 1591 till 1595, and wrote here the first four books of his "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity."

BOSCOMBE CHINE, a narrow water-worn ravine on the coast of Dorset; 2 miles E of Bournemouth. Boscombe Lodge, the seat of Sir Percy Shelley, Bart., is adjacent.

BOSDEN. See **HANDFORTH**.

BOSHAM, a village, a parish, and a hundred in the SW of Sussex. The village stands on Chichester harbour, 1 mile S of the South Coast railway, and 3½ W by S of Chichester; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Bosham-Pound, under Chichester. It was known to the Saxons as Bosenham; and it possessed importance for ages as a landing-place; but is now inhabited chiefly by fishermen. A monastic establishment was founded at it, in the 7th century, by a Scot named Diocl; and a collegiate church, in 1129, by Bishop Warlast. It belonged early to the see of Canterbury; was obtained, through guile, by Earl Godwin; had a seat of Harold, whence he sailed on his fatal visit to Duke William in Normandy; was given, at the Conquest, to the Anchors; and passed, first to Bishop Warlast, then to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The parish includes the tythings of Broadbridge, Creel, Old Fishbourne, Gosport, and Walton; and is in the district of Westbourne. Acres, 3,893; of which 645 are water. Real property, £8,136. Pop., 1,158. Houses, 236. The property is divided among a few. The present manor house has an ancient moat, and probably occupies the site of the seat of Harold. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £220.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church possesses much interest for artists and antiquaries; is partly Saxon or Norman, and partly early English; contains a Norman font and a monument to a daughter of Canute; and was restored in 1862. A colossal head, supposed by some to be for Woden or Jupiter, was found in the churchyard, and is preserved in the palace garden at Chichester. There are an independent chapel, and charities £21. Herbert de Bosham, secretary to Thomas à Becket, and afterwards a cardinal, was a native.—The hundred comprises five parishes, and is in the rape of Chichester. Acres, 13,544. Pop., 2,722. Houses, 544.

BOSHINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on the coast, 5 miles S by W of Pembroke, and 7½ S of New Milford r. station. It has a post-office under Pembroke. Acres, 1,565. Real property, £1,091. Pop., 254. Houses, 54. Limestone cliffs on the coast are pierced with caverns, and show very striking forms. The largest cavern, called Boshington-mere, runs inland more than ¼ of a mile; terminates in a narrow vertical aperture; is lashed by the waves, in a storm, with tumultuous noise; and sometimes ejects, from its terminal aperture, a column of foam 40 feet high, resembling the Iceland geysers. The hermitage and well of St. Gowan,

the Sir Gawaine of fable, the nephew of King Arthur, who in the vicinity of the mere. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, not reported. Patron, the Earl of Cawdor.

BOSKEDNAN, a locality 4 miles NNW of Penzance, in Cornwall. It commands an extensive view of wild country and of the ocean; and has a Druidical circle, 66 feet in diameter, with eight stones erect and three prostrate.

BOSKENNA, a locality in St. Buryan parish, Cornwall; 5 miles SW of Penzance. It has a cromlech; is near the Boscawen Druidical circle; and is thought to have been the seat of an archdruid.

BOSLEY, a township-chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; adjacent to the Macclesfield canal and the North Stafford railway, 6½ miles S by W of Macclesfield. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Congleton. Acres, 3,150. Real property, £3,351. Pop., 461. Houses, 94. There is a large reservoir connected with the Macclesfield canal. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £110.* Patron, the Vicar of Prestbury. The church was recently rebuilt.

BOSMERE, a hundred in Farnham division, Hants. It contains the parishes of North and South Hayling and Warblington. Acres, 14,510. Pop., 3,235. Houses, 692.

BOSMERE, a lake, a district, and a hundred in Suffolk. The lake lies 1 mile SE of Needham-Market; is an expansion of the river Gipping; covers about 30 acres; and abounds with fish. Bosmere Hall, the seat of the Hall family, is adjacent.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Needham-Market, containing the parishes of Great Blakenham, Raylham, Barking, Creeting-St. Mary, Creeting-All-Saints, Creeting-St. Olave, Little Stonham, Earl Stonham, Badley, Battisford, Ringshall, Great Briect, Willisham, Olifton, Neststead, Somersham, Little Blakenham, Bramford, and Flowton; and the sub-district of Coddenhams, containing the parishes of Coddenhams, Gosbeck, Hemmingsstone, Ash-Bocking, Swilland, Henley, Akenham, Claydon, Barham, Ashfield-with-Thorp, Fransden, Helmingham, Pettangh, Winston, Debenham, Mickfield, and Stonham-Aspall, and the parochial chapelry of Crowfield. Acres, 57,809. Poor-rates in 1866, £3,376. Pop. in 1861, 16,174. Houses, 3,547. Marriages in 1866, 124; births, 481,—of which 46 were illegitimate; deaths, 209,—of which 91 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,084; births, 5,231; deaths, 3,131. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 6,823 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 3,093 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,171 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 84 s.; and 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 114 s. The schools were 21 public day schools, with 1,169 scholars; 37 private day schools, with 697 s.; 41 Sunday schools, with 2,103 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 63 s. The workhouse is in Barham. The hundred bears the name of Bosmere and Claydon; and is mainly identical with the district, but of less extent. Acres, 49,331. Pop., 13,128. Houses, 2,818.

BOSSALE, a township and a parish in the district of York and N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Derwent, 3 miles S of Barton-Hill r. station, and 10 NE of York. Acres, 1,000. Pop., 153. Houses, 31.—The parish extends beyond the York and Scarborough railway; has there the head post-office of Flaxton Station; and includes the townships of Flaxton-on-the-Moor, Harton, Claxton, Sand-Hutton, and Butter-Crambe. Acres, 9,417. Real property, £10,657. Pop., 1,075. Houses, 215. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Butter-Crambe, in the diocese of York. Value, £445.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice, with a central tower. The rectory of Flaxton and the vicarage of Sand-Hutton are separate benefices.

BOSSENEDEN, a wood 31 miles WNW of Canterbury, in Kent. Here John Nichols 7th of Truro, who crowns from the neighbouring villages followed as a superhuman deliverer, under the name of "Sir William I.

Courtenay, the knight of Malta," was shot in 1838, with eight of his followers.

BOSSINEY, a village in Tintagel parish, Cornwall, in a bleak tract, 4½ miles NNW of Cunefford. Pop., 87. It was once a market-town; and it sent two members to parliament from the time of Henry III. till disfranchised by the act of 1832. It consists of mean cottages; and stands round a large barrow, on which the writ of election used to be read. Sir Francis Drake, Sir Francis Cottington, and other distinguished men represented it in parliament. A singular cove, small, and murky, called Bossiney Hole, is under the cliffs on the adjacent coast.

BOSSINGHAM, a hamlet in Upper Hardres parish, Kent; 5½ miles S of Canterbury. Pop., 149.

BOSSINGTON, a tything in Porlock parish, Somerset; on the E side of Porlock bay. Bossington hamlet, about a mile inland, is strikingly picturesque. Bossington beacon, flanking the bay, is a ridge 801 feet high; commands brilliant views; and has been adorned with paths and tasteful woods by its proprietor, Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart.

BOSSINGTON, a parish in Stockbridge district, Hants; on the river Ant, and on the Roman road from Winchester to Sarum, adjacent to the Andover railway, 3½ miles SSW of Stockbridge. Post-town, Broughton, under Winchester. Acres, 615. Real property, £722. Pop., 45. Houses, 2. The property is all in one estate. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Broughton, in the diocese of Winchester. The church was rebuilt in 1839; and is a handsome edifice, of stone and flint, in the early English style.

BOSTOCK, a township in Davenham parish, Cheshire; on the Chester canal, near the Grand Junction railway, 2½ miles NW of Middlewich. Acres, 1,111. Real property, £2,411. Pop., 151. Houses, 30. Bostock Hall is the seat of the France family.

BOSTON, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Lincoln. The town stands on the river Witham, 5 miles from the Wash, and 31 SE by E of Lincoln. The Witham is navigable up to it, making it a seaport; canals, communicating with the Trent, give it inland navigation to almost every part of England; and railways diverging from a central station, go north-eastward, north-westward, westward, and southward. The Romans are supposed to have had a ferry a short distance below it, and a fort at the mouth of the Witham; and are even thought, from some relics discovered in 1716, to have had buildings on the spot. A monastery was built at it, in 654, by the Saxon, St. Botolph, and destroyed by the Danes in 870; and this is believed to have given rise to the name Boston, written first Botolph's-town, afterwards Bostonstow. The monastery was rebuilt soon after 870; four priories, Augustinian, Dominican, Franciscan, and Carmelite, together with three colleges or hospitals, also were built; a castle of Randolph, Earl of Richmond, likewise was erected; and, though these dated from only the 13th and following centuries, they indicate a large amount of early prosperity. A tax levied in 1294 produced £750 from Boston and £836 from London. The town suffered greatly from a fire in the time of Edward I., and from an inundation in 1285; it was made a staple port for tin, lead, wool, leather, and other commodities in the time of Edward III.; and it sent sixteen ships to the siege of Calais in the time of Edward III. It afterwards suffered much decline from the silting up of its harbour; and it continued, till recently, to suffer embarrassment from the same cause, in spite of modern improvements; but it has experienced revival from the enclosure of the neighbouring fens, and from the influence of the railways. A portion of its inhabitants were leaders in the great Parisian emigration, about 1630, to America; and they gave its name to what is now the capital of New England.

The town is cut into two parts, east and west, by the Witham; and is well built. A long street, called Bargate, and a spacious market-place, are on the E side of the river; and another long street, called High-street, nearly parallel with the river, is on the W side. An elegant iron bridge of one arch, of 56 feet, after a design

by Rennie, spans the river; and was erected in 1804-7, at a cost of £22,000. Water-works were formed in 1850. There are a guild-hall, a market-house and assembly-rooms, a corn-exchange, a theatre, and a freemasons-hall, —the last in the Egyptian style, built in 1863. The ancient monasteries and castle have disappeared; but Hussey-tower, built by William Lord Hussey, who was beheaded at Lincoln in the time of Henry VIII., is near St. John's-row. The parish church is decorated English, with grand interior; and, had it been cruciform, would have rivalled most of the lesser cathedrals. It measures 282½ feet by 99; has a south porch and a south-west chapel; contains an altar-piece after Rubens, an ancient font, and monuments of the Tilneys; and has recently undergone complete restoration. The steeple of it is 262½ feet high; was built after the model of the north-west steeple of Antwerp cathedral; is a master-piece of skill; and terminates in an octagonal lantern, which formerly was lighted up at night to guide seamen to the port. A white marble statue of the late Herbert Ingram is in the churchyard, and was set up in 1862. The chapel of ease, in High-street, was built in 1822. The Independent chapel in Red Lion street was rebuilt in 1869. The Wesleyan Centenary chapel is a spacious structure, and has an organ with 2,490 pipes and 49 stops. There are two chapels for Independents, three for Baptists, and one each for Unitarians, P. Methodists, New C. Methodists, Free Methodists, and Roman Catholics; a free grammar school, founded in 1554; two other endowed schools, with £130 and £65 a-year; a mechanics' institute, two subscription libraries and news rooms, a dispensary, a drinking-fountain, and a work-house.

The navigation up to the town has been improved by deepening the river, forming a canal, and enlarging the harbour; and it brings hither vessels of 300 tons. The craft belonging to the port at the beginning of 1863, were 83 sailing-vessels under 50 tons, 57 sailing-vessels above 50 tons, and 2 steam-vessels of 106 tons. The various vessels which entered during 1867 were, coastwise, 563 of aggregate 27,070 tons, and from foreign countries, 30 of aggregate 4,074 tons. The chief export is corn; and the chief imports coals, timber, hemp, iron, and tar. Ship-building, iron-founding, rope-making, sail-making, and the making of agricultural implements are carried on. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday, and fairs on 4 and 5 May, 5 Aug., 15 Sept., 18 Nov., and 11 Dec. The town has a head post-office, a telegraph station, 4 banking-offices, and three chief inns; and publishes two newspapers. It is a seat of quarter sessions, and a polling-place; was made a borough by Edward IV.; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and sends two members to parliament. Its municipal boundaries are contuminate with Boston parish, excepting the fen allotments; and its parliamentary boundaries comprise Boston and Skirbeck parishes, excepting Skirbeck fen allotment. Direct taxes in 1857, £10,306. Electors in 1858, 1,093. Pop. of the m. borough in 1851, 14,733; in 1861, 14,712. Houses, 3,210. Pop. of the p. borough in 1851, 17,518; in 1861, 17,593. Houses, 3,901. Boston the bibliographer, Fox the martyrologist, and Diamond the blind calculator, were natives. The town gives the title of Baron to the Irby family.

The parish includes two allotments in respectively the East and West Fen. Acres, 5,220. Real property, £59,622. Pop., 15,078. Houses, 3,273. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. James, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £360.* Patrons, the trustees of H. Ingram, Esq. The chapel of ease is a separate charge, with income of £100, in the patronage of the Trustees of the Rev. P. Alpe.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Boston and Skirbeck, excepting the fen allotments of both. Acres, 7,860. Pop., 17,527. Houses, 3,838.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Kirtton-in-Holland, containing the parishes of Frampton and Wyberton, and parts of the parishes of Kirtton, Sutterton, Algar-kirk, and Fosdyke; the sub-district of Bennington, containing the parishes of Bennington, Butterwick, Wrangle,

and Leake, parts of the parishes of Fishloft, Frieston, and Leverton, and the East fen allotment of Boston; the sub-district of Silsey, containing the parish of Silsey, the parochial townships of Carrington, West Ville, Thornton-le-Fen, Langrick Ville, and Frith Ville, the extra-parochial tracts of Silt Fitts and Rowland's Marsh, and the West and Wildmore fen allotments of Boston, Skirbeck, Fishloft, Frieston, and Leverton; and the sub-districts of Swineshead, containing the parishes of Swineshead, Bicker, and Wigtoft, parts of the parishes of Kirtton and Billinghay, the extra-parochial tracts of North-Forty-Foot-Bank, Drainage Marsh, Forty-Foot-Bridge, Gibbet-Hills, Rakes-Farm, Ferry-Corner, Pelhams-Lands, and Harts-Grounds, and the fen allotments of Sutterton, Algar-kirk, and Fosdyke. Acres, 125,547. Poor-rates in 1866, £21,334. Pop. in 1861, 37,969. Houses, 8,006. Marriages in 1866, 295; births, 1,118,—of which 96 were illegitimate; deaths, 608,—of which 170 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,954; births, 12,042; deaths, 7,446. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 12,691 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 1,355 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 2,044 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 230 s.; 29 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 5,684 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 729 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,285 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 50 attendants; 1 of Latter-day Saints, with 103 at.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 340 sittings. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 3,111 scholars; 63 private day schools, with 1,423 s.; 53 Sunday schools, with 4,866 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 20 s.

BOSTON, Lancashire. See ASKITH-UNDER-LYNE.

BOSTON-DEEPS, the NW side of the Wash, leading up to the mouth of the Witham river, in Lincoln. It is divided on the landward side, from the shore, by Wainfleet and Fiskeby flats; and on the other side, from Lynn-Deeps, by the Long Sand, Dog's Head, Roger, and Lynn-Knock shoals. The part of it called the South Channel gives the best seaway, and has in some parts four fathoms of water; but is encumbered by a shifting bar.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY, a railway in Lincolnshire; eastward from the Great Northern loop at Boston, to the Great Northern main at Barkstone, N of Grantham Junction. Its length is 28 miles. It was authorized in August 1853, and was opened from Sleaford to Grantham in June 1856, and from Boston to Sleaford in April 1859. A bill was lodged for the session of 1863 to obtain powers for connecting this railway with Frieston shore by means of railways and pier. See FRIESTON.

BOSTON-SPA, a village and a chapelry in Bramham parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Wharfe, ½ of a mile SW of Thorpe-Arch r. station, and 3½ NW by W of Tadcaster; and has a post-office under Tadcaster. It consists of a single well-built street; and has a fine bridge over the Wharfe, three hotels, a good church with a tower, built in 1814, and a Wesleyan chapel. A saline spring here was brought into notice in 1744; has been recommended by distinguished physicians; and draws invalids and other visitors to the village as a watering-place. A pump-room, hot and cold baths, and other kindred appliances are in operation; and a number of handsome residences are in the neighbourhood.—The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1852. Rated property, £5,040. Pop., 1,123. Houses, 251. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £180.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford.

BOSWIDDEY, a hamlet in St. Erth parish, Cornwall; 3½ miles NE of Marazion.

BOSWORTH-FIELD. See BOSWORTH (MARKET).

BOSWORTH (HUSBANDS), a village and a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicestershire. The village stands adjacent to the rivers Welland and Avon, the Union canal, and the Northwestern railway, 1 mile ENE of Welford station, and 6 WSW of Market-Harborough; and has a post-office under Rugby, and a fair on 16 Oct.

—The parish comprises 3,870 acres. Real property, £7,800. Pop., 931. Houses, 211. The property is much subdivided. Bosworth Hall is an ancient mansion, the seat of the Turvilles. The Union canal passes through a tunnel in the parish, 1,170 yards long. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £200. Patron, J. W. Lamb, Esq. The church is early English, with tower and spire; was rent by lightning to the extent of 80 feet, in 1755; but is now good. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. An endowed school has £15; other charities £77. Spencer, Bishop of Norwich in the time of Richard II., was rector.

BOSWORTH (MARKET), a village, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Leicester. The village stands on an eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile E of the Ash-Pond-la-Zouch canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Desford r. station, $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Watling-street, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ W of S of Leicester. It has a post-office, under Hinckley, a banking-office, an inn, a church, Independent, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels, a grammar-school, almshouses, and a workhouse; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place. The church is early English; was recently restored; has a lofty handsome spire; and contains monuments of the Dixies. The grammar-school was founded in 1593, and rebuilt in 1827; has an endowed income of £980, with four scholarships at the universities; and had as a master, the Rev. Anthony Blackwall, author of "Introduction to the Classics,"—as an usher, Dr. Samuel Johnson,—and as pupils, Dawes, author of "Miscellanea Critica," and Thomas Simpson, the celebrated mathematician. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and fairs on 8 May and 16 July.—The township includes also the hamlet of Coton. Real property, £7,003. Pop., 967. Houses, 191.—The parish combines likewise the chapels of Sutton-Cheney, Shenton, Carlton, and Barlestene. Acres, 7,449. Real property, £17,670. Pop., 2,376. Houses, 514. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged once to the Hastings family; and belongs now to Sir Alexander Dixie, Bart. Bosworth-Field, now a meadow, adjacent to the canal, 2 miles S of the village, was the scene of Richard III.'s defeat, in 1485, by the Earl of Richmond, who mounted the throne as Henry VII.; and a spring on it, at which the king is said to have drunk during the battle, and called Richard's well, was covered over in 1812 by R. Smith, Esq. of Sutton House, and bears an inscription by Dr. Parr. This field was also the scene of the skirmish, in 1644, between the parliamentary and the royal forces. The living is a rectory, united with the parishes of Sutton-Cheney, Shenton, and Barlestene, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £903. Patron, Sir A. Dixie, Bart. The vicarage of Carlton is a separate benefice.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Peckleton, Desford, Newbold-Verdon, Cadeby, Sibson, Twycross, Orton-on-the-Hill, Norton-juxta-Twycross, and Congersham, the extra-parochial tract of Gopsall-Hall, most of the parishes of Market-Bosworth and Shackerstone, and part of the parishes of Kirby-Mallory, Barwell, and Hinckley. Acres, 35,137. Pop., 7,185. Houses, 1,541.

—The district includes also the sub-district of Ibstock, containing the parishes of Thornton, Ratby, and Market-Bald, and parts of the parishes of Market-Bosworth, Ibstock, Shackerstone, and Nailstone. Acres of the district, 55,526. Poor-rates, £8,709. Pop. in 1341, 13,600; in 1801, 13,428. Houses, 2,911. Marriages, 97; births, 44,—of which 47 were illegitimate; deaths, 212,—of which 63 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 55 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 127; births, 4,317; deaths, 2,551. The places of worship in 1-51 were 26 of the Church of England, with 7,135 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 184 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,064 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,119 s.; and 7 of Primitive Methodists, with 887 s. The schools were 31 public day schools, with 1,801 scholars; 22 private day schools, with 228 s.; 33 Sunday schools, with 2,059 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 18 s.

BOTALLACK, a tin and copper mine in the western

peninsula of Cornwall; 2 miles N of St. Just, and 6 NNE of Land's End. It is partly worked on the face of high cliffs; descends to a depth of 425 feet; runs out, in one level, 510 feet, under the sea; goes twice as far, in other levels, into the land; and is altogether as wonderful a work as the great pyramid of Egypt. Queen Victoria visited it in 1846; and the sons of Louis Philippe in 1851. The scenery above it is romantically grand; and the cliffs consist of horriblende and clay slate, and contain a great variety of curious minerals.

BOTANY-BAY, a hamlet in Enfield parish, Middlesex; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Barnet.

BOTCHERBY, a township in St. Cuthbert parish, Cumberland; within the city of Carlisle. Acres, 495. Pop., 176. Houses, 27.

BOTCHERGATE, a township in St. Cuthbert parish, Cumberland; within the city of Carlisle. Acres, 346. Pop., 9,122. Houses, 1,690.

BOTCHESTON, a hamlet in Ratby parish, Leicester; 6 miles E by N of Market-Bosworth. Pop., with Newtown-Luthack, 113. Houses, 20.

BOTEGWEL, a township in Abergele parish, Denbigh. Pop., 113.

BOTESDALE, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Hartismere district, Suffolk. The village stands 3 miles WNW of Melis r. station, and 7 WNW of Eye; consists chiefly of one long street; has a post-office, under Scole, a banking-office, an inn, a church, and a free grammar-school; and is a polling-place. The church is later English, restored; and contains the remains and monuments of Sir Nicholas Bacon and Lord Chief Justice Holt. The grammar-school was founded in 1576, by Sir N. Bacon; and has six exhibitions at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and a fair on Holy Thursday. The name Botesdale is a corruption of Botolph's Dale. Pop., 580. Houses, 129.—The chapelry includes the village; lies in Redgrave parish, and is a p. curacy, annexed to Redgrave rectory, in the diocese of Norwich.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes. Acres, 15,081. Pop., 5,258. Houses, 1,125.

BOTHAL, a township and a parish in Morpeth district, Northumberland. The township is called Bothal Demesne; and lies on the Wansleek river, near the Northeastern railway, 3 miles E of Morpeth. Acres, 3,027. Real property, £6,895. Pop., 642. Houses, 122. The parish includes also the townships of Oldmoor, Pegsworth, Longhirst, and Ashington and Sheepwash; and its post-town is Morpeth. Acres, 7,593. Real property, £5,510; of which 4903 are in mines. Pop., 1,233. Houses, 241. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry II., to the Bertrams; passed by marriage first to the Ogles, then to the Cavendishes; and belongs now to the Duke of Portland. Remains of a castle of the Bertrams, and of an ancient chapel of the Virgin, still exist. Coal is worked. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Sheepwash, and the p. curacy of Tebburn, in the diocese of Durham. Value, £1,357. Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church contains tombs of the Ogles. A school is endowed with £25 a-year.

BOTHAMALL, a parish in East Bedford district, Notts; on the river Medon, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Olton, and 6 WNW of Tuxford r. station. Post-town, Walsby, under Newark. Acres, 1,630. Real property, £2,275. Pop., 296. Houses, 57. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £52. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church is good.

BOTHEL AND THREAPLAND, a township in Topenhow parish, Cumberland; near the river Ellen, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ireby. Real property, £3,182. Pop., 450. Houses, 91. Limestone abounds, and is worked.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a parish in Bridport district, Dorset; adjacent to the river Brit and the Southwestern railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile SE of Bridport. Post-town, Bridport. Acres, 823. Real property, £2,992. Pop., 546. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury.

Value, £95.* Patron, Sir H. M. Nepean, Bart. The church is good.

BOTH-HERGESTS, a township in Kington parish, Hereford; 2½ miles SW of Kington. Pop., 163. Houses, 35.

BOTLEY, a tything in Cumnor and North Hinksey parishes, Berks; 2 miles W of Oxford. It has a post-office under Oxford. Pop., 64.

BOTLEY, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Bucks; 1½ mile E of Chesham. Real property, £3,298. Pop., 499.

BOTLEY, a hamlet in Ullenhall chapelry, Warwick; 1½ mile NNW of Henley-in-Arden.

BOTLEY, a village and a parish in South Stoneham district, Hants. The village stands on the river Hamble, ½ a mile S of the Salisbury and Gosport railway, and 4½ SW of Bishop's-Waltham; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Southampton, and a recently erected market-house. A considerable trade is done in flour and timber; a fortnightly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on the Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, the Tuesday before Whit-Monday, 23 July, the Tuesday before 24th Aug., and 13 Nov. A mock trial at a public-house here, followed by the hanging of a man in jest, with the effect of hanging him to death, gave rise to the proverbial phrase of "Botley Assizes." An act was obtained in 1862 for constructing a railway, 2½ miles long, in connexion with the Southwestern, from Botley to Bishops-Waltham; the works to be completed within three years. The parish comprises 1,317 acres of land and 70 of water. Real property, £4,562. Pop., 860. Houses, 151. The property is subdivided. Botley Grange and Botley Hill are chief residences. A farm here was held by the political writer William Cobbett. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £310. Patron, Rev. J. M. Lee. The church was built in 1835, and enlarged in 1859. There is an Independent chapel.

BOTLEYS AND LYNE, a chapelry in Chertsey parish, Surrey; near the Chertsey branch of the Southwestern railway, 2 miles SW of Chertsey. Post-town, Chertsey. Rated property, £6,211. Pop., 494. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. Botleys Park is the seat of R. Gosling, Esq., and has richly-wooded grounds. The chapelry was constituted in 1849. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is good.

BOTLOE, a hundred in the NW of Gloucester. It adjoins Worcester and Hereford; is 12 miles long, and 8 broad; and contains eight parishes and part of another. Acres, 26,811. Pop., 7,204. Houses, 1,536.

BOTOLPH, or **BUTTOLPHS**, a parish in Steyning district, Sussex; on the river Adur, 1½ mile SSE of Steyning, and 1 S by E of Bramber r. station. Post-town, Steyning, under Hurstpoint. Acres, 810. Real property, £932. Pop., 54. Houses, 10. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Bramber, in the diocese of Chichester. The church is very good.

BOTOLPH-BRIDGE, or **BOTTLE-BRIDGE**, a parish in the district of Peterborough and county of Huntingdon; near the river Nen and the Great Northern railway, 2 miles SW of Peterborough. Post-town, Peterborough. The statistics are returned with Orton-Longville. The manor belonged to the Draytons, the Lovells, and the Shirleys. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Orton-Longville, in the diocese of Ely. The church is in ruins.

BOTOLPH-CLAYDON, a hamlet in East Claydon parish, Bucks; 3½ miles SW of Winslow.

BOTOLPH (St.) See **LONDON**, **CAMBRIDGE**, **COLCHESTER**, and **LINCOLN**.

BOTOLPH'S-DALE. See **BOTESDALE**.

BOTOLPH'S-TOWN. See **BOSTON**.

BOTRUAL, a township in Llanfairfathelham parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles S of Abergele. Pop., 106.

BOTSWORTH. See **BOTTESFORD**, **Leicester**.

BOTTEGIR-BACH, an extra-parochial tract in Llanrwst district, Merioneth; 7 miles NW of Corwen.

BOTTESFORD, a township and a parish in Clanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The township lies 4 miles E

of the river Trent, 3 S of Frodingham r. station, and 7 W of Brigg. Real property, £3,300. Pop., 157. Houses, 33. The parish contains also the townships of Ashby, Burringham, Yaddelthorpe, Holme, and part of East Butterwick; and its post-town is Ashby under Brigg. Acres, 7,470. Real property, with the rest of East Butterwick, £11,371. Pop., 1,616. Houses, 361. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Messingham, in the diocese of Lincoln. The parish church is good; and there are a recent chapel of ease, two Methodist chapels, and a national school.

BOTTESFORD, or **BOTSWORTH**, a village and a parish in the district of Grantham and county of Leicester. The village stands in the vale of Belvoir, near the Grantham canal and the Nottingham and Grantham railway, 7 miles WNW of Grantham; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Nottingham. The parish includes also the hamlets of Easthorpe and Normanton. Acres, 5,010. Real property, £9,356. Pop., 1,115. Houses, 317. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given at the Conquest to R. de Todeni, and belongs now to the Duke of Rutland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £693.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is large, cruciform, and very good, with a tower at the west end; and contains monuments to many of the Earls and Dukes of Rutland. There are four dissenting chapels, two endowed hospitals for poor men and poor widows, with £479 and £133 a-year, and a school with £35.

BOTTESLOW, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; 2 miles E of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., 167. Houses, 31.

BOTTISHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Newmarket district, Cambridge. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cam, 3½ miles NNE of Fulbourn r. station, and 6½ ENE of Cambridge; and it has a post-office under Newmarket, and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish includes also the hamlets of Lode and Longmeadow. Acres, 4,700. Real property, £8,890. Pop., 1,505. Houses, 332. The property is much subdivided. Bottisham Hall is the seat of the Jenyns family. Traces exist at Anglesey of an Augustinian priory, founded in the time of Henry I. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £265.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is early English, good, and beautiful. The vicarage of Lode is a separate benefice. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists, and two national schools.—The sub-district contains two parishes and most of another. Acres, with Newmarket sub-district, 28,823. Pop., 3,373. Houses, 754.

BOTTLE-BRIDGE. See **BOTOLPH-BRIDGE**.

BOTTOM-HEAD. See **BORTON-HEAD**.

BOTTOMS, a hamlet in Blidworth parish, Notts; 5½ miles SE of Mansfield. Pop., 250.

BOTTON. See **WRAY-WITH-BOTTON**.

BOTTON-FELL and **BOTTON-HEAD**, eminences on the eastern verge of Lancashire; part of the backbone of England, 12 miles E of Lancaster.

BOTTON-HEAD, or **GREENHOE**, a mountain at the head of Bilsdale, N. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles SE of Stokesley. It has an altitude of 1,435 feet.

BOTTOR-ROCK, a fissured trap hill adjacent to Henock village, and 3 miles W by N of Chudleigh, in Devon. It towers conspicuously over a large tract of country, and commands a magnificent view.

BOTTREAU. See **BOSCASTLE**.

BOTTWNOG, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; 5½ miles SSW of Nevins, and 8 WSW of Pwllheli r. station. It has a post-office under Pwllheli. Acres, 487. Real property, £701. Pop., 138. Houses, 23. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Myllyteyrn, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is very good; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. An endowed school has £206 a-year; and other charities have £6.

BOTUS-FLEMING, a parish in St. Germans district, Cornwall; near the Hancovez, 2 miles NW of Saltash r. station. Post-town, Saltash, Cornwall. Acres, 1,128. Real property, £1,329. Pop., 237. Houses, 49. The

property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Flemings of Stoke-Fleming. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £230.* Patron, not reported. The church is good.

BOTWELL, a hamlet in Hayes parish, Middlesex; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Uxbridge. Pop., 873.

BOUGHIROOD, or **BACHURUD**, a parish in the district of Hay and county of Radnor; on the river Wye, with a station on the Bath railway, 7 miles WSW of Hay. Post-town, Llyswen, under Hereford. Acres, 1,633. Real property, £1,986. Pop., 292. Houses, 57. The property is all in one estate. Boughirood Castle, on the site of an ancient baronial fortress, of which slight vestiges remain, is the seat of W. de Winton, Esq. The scenery is wooded, romantic, and picturesque. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £213. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is good. R. Powell, a native, was vicar; and founded, at Brecon, a charity which has £262 a year.

BOUGHTON, a hamlet in Diddington and Southoe parishes, Huntingdon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of St. Neot's. Pop., 51.

BOUGHTON, a hamlet in Asgarby parish, Sleaford district, Lincoln; 2 miles E of Sleaford. Pop., 22.

BOUGHTON, a village in St. John-Bedwardine parish, Worcestershire; 2 miles SW of Worcester. Boughton-House here is the seat of the Isaacs.

BOUGHTON, a hamlet in Weekley parish, Northampton; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kettering. Boughton Park here belonged formerly to the Montagues; and belongs now to the Duke of Buccleuch; and the mansion on it contains two cartoons of Raphael and other rare paintings.

BOUGHTON, a parish in Brixworth district, Northamptonshire; on an affluent of the river Nen, and on the Northampton and Market-Harborough railway, 3 miles N of Northampton. It contains Boughton Green, where a large fair is held on 24, 25, and 26 June; and has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 1,850. Real property, £3,207. Pop., 372. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. Boughton House is the seat of Col. R. H. H. Vyse. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £296. Patron, Col. R. H. H. Vyse. The church is modern; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a charity of 48 acres.

BOUGHTON, a parish in Downham district, Norfolk; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Stoke-Ferry, and 6 E by S of Downham r. station. Post-town, Stoke-Ferry, under Brandon. Acres, 1,323. Real property, £2,198. Pop., 293. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £400.* Patron, Sir W. J. H. B. Folke, Bart.

BOUGHTON, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; 2 miles NE of Ollerton, and 6 SW by W of Tuxford r. station. Post-town, Ollerton, under Newark. Acres, 1,372. Real property, £1,976. Pop., 390. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln; and till 1866 was annexed to Kneassall. Value, £250. Patron, Southwell church. There are two dissenting chapels.

BOUGHTON, Kent. See **BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN**.

BOUGHTON-ALFHEI, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; adjacent to the river Stour and the Canterbury railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Wye station, and 4 NNE of Ashford. It contains Boughton-Lees, which has a post-office under Ashford. Acres, 2,418. Real property, £3,238. Pop., 475. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of King John, to Alnulf de Boughton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £216. Patrons, the Trustees of Dr. Beaton. The church is ancient and cruciform, with a central tower; and contains a piscina and monuments of the Myles. Charities, £8.

BOUGHTON-BLEAN. See **BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN**.

BOUGHTON (GREAT), a township and a district in Cheshire. The township is in St. Oswald parish, and partly within Chester city; and lies on the Chester and Gwely railway, 1 mile E of Chester. Acres, 760. Real property, £5,458. Pop., 1,337. Houses, 281.—The district comprises Great Boughton poor-law union, and

Chester city; the latter being regulated, in poor-law matters, by a local act. It comprehends the sub-district of Tattenhall, containing the parishes of Tattenhall, Handley, Waverton, Alford, Harthill, Coddington, Farndon, and Tilston, the extra-parochial tracts of Willington and Kings-narsh, and parts of the parishes of Malpas, Shocklach, Tarvin, and St. Oswald; the sub-district of Hawarden, containing the parishes of Hawarden, electorally in Flint, Doldaleston, partly in Flint, Pulford, and Eccleston, the extra-parochial tract of Shotwick-Park, and parts of the parishes of Shotwick and St. Mary-on-the-Hill; the sub-district of Chester-Castle, containing the parishes of Barrow, Sutton-Guilden, Christleton, St. John Baptist, St. Olave, and St. Michael, the extra-parochial tracts of Claverton, Priors-Hay, Spittle-Boughton, and Chester Gaol and Barracks, and parts of the parishes of Tarvin, St. Oswald, and St. Mary-on-the-Hill; and the sub-district of Chester-Cathedral, containing the parishes of Backford, Plemonstall, Thornton-le-Moors, Ince, St. Peter, St. Bridget, St. Martin, and Holy Trinity, the extra-parochial tracts of Stanlow, Little St. John, and Cathedral Precincts, and parts of the parishes of Stoke, Shotwick, St. Oswald, and St. Mary-on-the-Hill. Acres, 109,793. Poor-rates, including Chester, £23,104. Pop. in 1841, 49,097; in 1861, 53,501. Houses, 11,232. Marriages, 638; births, 1,674,—of which 141 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,233,—of which 376 were at ages under 5 years, and 30 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 5,423; births, 16,820; deaths, 12,374. The places of worship in 1851 were 47 of the Church of England, with 18,120 sittings; 1 of the Presbyterian church in England, with 50 s.; 6 of Independents, with 1,610 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 352 s.; 2 of Quakers, with 600 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 250 s.; 21 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,746 s.; 12 of New Connexion Methodists, with 2,862 s.; 29 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,288 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 75 s.; 8 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 1,163 s.; 3 undefined, with 310 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 135 s.; and 1 of Latter-day Saints, with 250 attendants. The schools were 66 public day schools, with 5,208 scholars; 91 private day schools, with 2,143 s.; and 76 Sunday schools, with 5,928 s. The work-house is in Holy Trinity parish.

BOUGHTON-GREEN. See **BOUGHTON**, Brixworth, Northampton.

BOUGHTON-HILL. See **BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN**.
BOUGHTON-KETTERING. See **BOUGHTON**, Weekley, Northampton.

BOUGHTON-LEES. See **BOUGHTON-ALFHEI**.

BOUGHTON-MALHERBE, a parish in Hollingbourne district, Kent; on the verge of the Weald, 5 miles NNW of Pluckley r. station, and 10 ESE of Maidstone. Post-town, Lenham, under Maidstone. Acres, 2,639. Real property, £2,945. Pop., 403. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry III., to the Malherbe family; passed to the Wottons, of whom was Sir Henry Wotton, whose life was written by Isaac Walton; passed again to Sir Horace Mann, the correspondent of Walpole; and belongs now to the heirs of Earl Cornwallis. The manor-house bears the name of Boughton Place; was built by Sir Edward Wotton in the time of Henry VIII., and visited by Queen Elizabeth; and is now a farm-house, retaining some of the ancient rooms. The materials of it are said to have been Colridge Castle, the baronial residence of the Peyfevers, some traces of which still exist near the church. Children's Park is the seat of J. S. Dargatz, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £176.* Patrons, the Heirs of Earl Cornwallis. The church is decorated English, in good condition. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £8.

BOUGHTON-MONCHELSEA, a parish in Maidstone district, Kent; near the Weald, 4 miles S by E of Maidstone, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Staplehurst r. station. It has a post-office under Staplehurst. Acres, 2,296. Real property, £6,164. Pop., 1,190. Houses, 221. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to

the Mouchelaes of Swanscombe. Kentish rag is extensively worked. Remains of a hyena were found here, in a fissure, by the late Dr. Buckland. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £395.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is very good. There are a n. school, and charities £9.

BOUGHTON-PLACE. See **BOUGHTON-MALHERBE.**

BOUGHTON (SPITTLE), an extra-parochial tract, in Great Boughton district, Cheshire; contiguous to St. John Baptist parish within Chester city.

BOUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Faversham district, Kent. The village stands on the edge of Blean forest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Faversham r. station; and has a post-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the name of Broughton, under Faversham, and a fair on the Monday after 29 June.—The parish comprises 2,353 acres. Real property, £8,904. Pop., 1,624. Houses, 323. The property is subdivided. Nash Court, then held by the Hawkinses, who were Roman Catholics, was demolished by a mob in 1715, and rebuilt in 1766. Boughton House is the seat of the Leggs. Boughton Hill, adjacent to the village, commands an extensive and brilliant view. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church comprises nave, aisle, three chancels, and a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £74.—The hundred is in the lathe of Seray; and comprises four parishes. Acres, 11,354. Pop., 2,950. Houses, 581.

BOULBY, a hamlet in Easington parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles E of Guisborough. Extensive alum-works have been in operation here since 1615. An old edifice, now a farm-house, was the seat of the Conyerses.

BOULDON, a township in Holdgate parish, Salop; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Ludlow. Pop., 64. Houses, 13.

BOULEY BAY, a bay on the NE side of Jersey; immediately W of Rozel tower, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the Dironelles. It has a half-moon outline; and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile across the entrance.

BOULGE, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; 3 miles NNW of Woodbridge r. station. Post-town, Bredfield, under Woodbridge. Acres, 545. Real property, £962. Pop., 231. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Debach, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £300.* Patron, H. W. Field, Esq. The church is very good.

BOULMER AND SEATON-HOUSE, a township in Long Houghton parish, Northumberland; on the coast, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Alnwick. Acres, 391. Pop., 156. Houses, 27. The coast is diversified with Boulmer point and Boulmer bay; and the inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

BOULSDON AND KILLCOTT, a tything in Newent parish, Gloucestershire; 9 miles NW of Gloucester. Real property, £2,341. Pop., 634. Houses, 137.

BOULSTON, or BULSTON, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the river Cleddan, 4 miles SE by S of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 1,822; of which 160 are water. Real property, £948. Pop., 251. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to R. J. Ackland, Esq. The living is a donative in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £25. Patron, R. J. Ackland, Esq. The church contains monuments of the Wogans; and is good.

BOULSTONE, or BOLSTONE, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; adjacent to the Monmouth and Hereford railway, and to the river Wye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Holme-Lacy r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Hereford. Post-town, Holme-Lacy, under Hereford. Acres, 657. Real property, £812. Pop., 61. Houses, 13. The property is not much divided. The manor belongs to Sir E. P. Stanhope, Bart. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Holme-Lacy, in the diocese of Hereford. The church has a square tower, and is good.

BOULSWORTH, a mountain on the mutual border of Lancashire and Yorkshire; part of the backbone of

England, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Burnley. Its altitude is 1,689 feet.

BOULTHAM, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the river Witham, the Roman road, and the Midland railway, 2 miles SSW of Lincoln. Post-town, Lincoln. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £2,343. Pop., 85. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. Boultham Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £126. Patron, R. Ellison, Esq. The church is good.

BOULTON, a township-chapelry in St. Peter parish, Derbyshire; on the Derby canal, 3 miles SE of Derby. Post-town, Derby. Acres, 1,240. Rated property, £1,500. Pop., 224. Houses, 45. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120. Patrons, the Landholders. The church is partly Norman, and in good condition.

BOUNDS-GREEN, a locality in Middlessex; adjacent to the New river and to the Great Northern railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Colney Hatch r. station. It has a post-office under Colney Hatch, London, N.

BOUNTISEBOROUGH, a hundred in Winchester division, Hants. It contains Godsfeld, Itchin-Abbas, and Itchin-Stoke parishes. Acres, 5,181. Pop., 518. Houses, 107.

BOURG (E), a village in St. Clement parish, Jersey.

BOURIDGE. See **BOVERIDGE.**

BOURN, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; on an affluent of the river Cam, 2 miles SSE of Caxton, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Lord's-Bridge r. station. It has a post-office under Royston. Acres, 4,055. Real property, £4,951. Pop., 853. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. Bourn Hall is the seat of Earl Delawarr. The manor belonged to Morcar, the Saxon; and passed to the Picots; and a castle on it was destroyed in the civil wars of the time of Henry III. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £161.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. Charities, £42.

BOURN, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Lincoln. The town stands on a flat tract, adjacent to the fens, at the terminus of the Bourn and Essendine railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Faldingham. A large spring, the source of a rivulet, adjoins it; and two canal cuts for barges go from it to Boston and the river Glen. A Roman pavement and other remains have been found, and are thought to indicate that the place was edificed by the Romans. A strong castle was built in the Saxon times; made long and vigorous resistance to William the Conqueror; and was given by William Rufus to Walter Fitzgilbert; but has disappeared. An Augustinian abbey was founded in 1138 by Baldwin Fitzgilbert; but is known now only by its site. The town suffered severely by fire in 1605 and 1637; and now consists chiefly of one street about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long. The Bull Inn is an edifice said to have been built by William, Lord Burleigh. The Red Hall is a brick structure, engirt partly by a moorass, partly by a deep moat; long held by the Digby family; and latterly used as a ladies' boarding-school. The town-hall, in the market-place, is a fine edifice of 1821, built at a cost of £3,600; and includes court-rooms. The parish church is partly Norman; consists of nave, side aisles, a short south transept, and a lofty chancel; had formerly two large west end towers; and was finely renovated in 1852. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a free school, two almshouses, other charities, and a workhouse. The charities have an annual value of £813; and the workhouse was erected at a cost of £6,700. The town has a head post-office; two banking-offices, and two chief inns; and is a seat of quarter and petty sessions, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on 7 March, 10 May, 30 Sept., and 29 Oct. Wool-stapling, tanning, and malting are carried on. The great Lord Burleigh and the notorious Dr. Dodd, executed for forgery, were natives. Pop., 3,066. Houses, 616.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Dyke, Cawthorpe, Dyke-Fen, Tongue-End, and Bourn North and South Fens. Acres, 9,352. Real property, £24,221.

Pop., 3,730. Houses, 761. The property is not much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £320.* Patrons, the Executors of the late J. L. Ostler, Esq.—The sub-district comprises the parishes of Bourn, Hacconby, Morton, Edenham, Witham-on-the-Hill, Carby, and Thurlby. Acres, 33,106. Pop., 7,354. Houses, 1,509.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Deeping, containing the parishes of Baston, Langtoft, Market-Deeping, and Deeping-St. James, and the extra-parochial tract of Deeping-Fen; the sub-district of Corby, containing the parishes of Corby, Irnham, Carey, Little Bytham, Castle-Bytham, Creeton, Swayfield, and Swinstead; and the sub-district of Aslackby, containing the parishes of Aslackby, Kirby-Underwood, Falkingham, Loughton, Horbling, Billingborough, Semperingham, Dowsby, Rippingale, and Dunsby. Acres of the district, 106,934. Poor-rates in 1866, £9,700. Pop. in 1851, 21,293. Houses, 4,402. Marriages in 1866, 145; births, 614,—of which 49 were illegitimate; deaths, 318,—of which 95 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,540; births, 7,149; deaths, 4,049. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 9,519 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 450 s.; 6 of Baptists, with 1,034 s.; 16 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,500 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 100 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 208 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 70 s.; 1 undefined, with 150 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 400 s. The schools were 26 public day schools, with 1,443 scholars; 53 private day schools, with 1,071 s.; 52 Sunday schools, with 3,249 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 24 s.

BOURN AND ESSENDINE RAILWAY, a railway in Lincoln; 6½ miles long, east-north-eastward from the Essendine station of the Great Northern railway to the town of Bourn. It was opened in May 1860. A new branch now prolongs it to Spalding.

BOURNE, a hamlet in Piddletown parish, Dorset; 5½ miles NE of Dorchester. Sail-cloth is manufactured.

BOURNE, Surrey. See **WRECKLESTAM**.

BOURNE, Hants. See **BOURNE-ST. MARY**.

BOURNE (EAST). See **EASTBOURNE**.

BOURNE-END, a village in Bovington parish, Herts; 2 miles ESE of Berkhamstead. It has a church, an independent chapel, and an industrial school.

BOURNEMOUTH, a watering-place in Christchurch parish, and two chapels in Christchurch and Holdenhurst parishes, Hants. The watering-place stands at the mouth of the Bourne rivulet, on Poole-bay, 4 miles WSW of Christchurch r. station, and 5 E of Poole. It has a head post-office; and public conveyances run to it from Poole and Christchurch. It is of recent origin; has no street; and includes villas, lodging-houses, fine hotels, a sanatorium, baths, a small infirmary of 1869, two churches, three dissenting chapels, and a library and reading-room. The sanatorium is an Italian edifice, with accommodation for 40 patients. St. Peter's church was built in 1814; is in the early decorated style; and was altered and greatly enlarged in 1864. The churchyard contains the remains of Godwin, the novelist, Mrs. Godwin, better known as Mary Wolstonecraft, author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman,"—and Mary Wolstonecraft Shelley, widow of the poet Shelley. The beach is one of the best in England; the environs comprise chimes, woods, open heaths, and variety of walks and drives; and the views, inland, and to Purbeck and the Isle of Wight, are very fine. A local newspaper is published every Saturday.—The chapels were constituted in 1845 and 1867. Pop., 1,940 and 350. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £207 and £150.* Patrons, Sir G. Gervis, Bart., and Trustees.

BOURNE (RIVER), a stream of Dorset and Hants. It rises 2 miles SW of Kingston; and runs 4 miles south-eastward to Poole bay at Bournemouth.

BOURNE (RIVER), a stream of Warwick. It rises 2 miles SW of Atherstone; and runs 8 miles west-south-westward to the Blythe, in the vicinity of Colshill.

BOURNE (RIVER), a stream of Hants and Wilts. It

rises near Easton in Wilts; goes 10 miles southward, past Collingbourn, and through the border of Wilts, to Park House; then proceeds 10 miles south-westward, past Boscombe, Porton, and the Winterbournes, to the Avon below Salisbury.

BOURNE-ST. MARY, a tything and a parish in Whitechurch district, Hants. The tything lies near the Southwestern railway, 3 miles NW of Whitechurch; and has a post-office under Andover. Pop., 834. The parish includes also the tythings of Binley, Egbury, Stoke, Swampton, Jamaica, and Week. Acres, 7,678. Real property, £5,350. Pop., 1,188. Houses, 282. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hurstbourne-Priors, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is good.

BOURNE (WEST). See **WESTBOURNE**.

BOURN-MOOR, a township in Houghton-le-Spring parish, Durham; 2 miles N of Houghton-le-Spring. Acres, 500. Pop., 973. Houses, 193. There are some brine springs.

BOURN NORTH AND SOUTH FENS. See **BOURN**, Lincoln.

BOURNS (THE), a tract in the valley of the Avon, S of Amesbury, in Wilts.

BOURTON, a tything in Shrivenham parish, Berks; on the Wilts and Berks canal, and on the Great Western railway, about a mile from Shrivenham station. Real property, £2,545. Pop., 328. Houses, 72. A church was built here in 1861, in the geometric style. There are also a Baptist chapel, a neat free school, and six almshouses.

BOURTON, a hamlet in Buckingham parish, within Buckingham borough, 1 mile E of the town. Acres, 1,360. Real property, £2,157. Pop., 44. Houses, 9.

BOURTON, a chapelry in Gillingham parish, Dorset; on the verge of the county, 2½ miles SW of Mere, and 3 NNW of Gillingham r. station. It has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 828. Real property, with Siltan, £5,415. Pop., 921. Houses, 210. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £90. Patrons, Trustees. The church is good.

BOURTON, a township in Much-Wenlock parish, Salop; 3½ miles SSW of Wenlock. Pop., 181.

BOURTON, a tything in Bishops-Canning parish, Wilts; 3½ miles NE of Devizes. Real property, with Easton, £1,517. Pop., 216.

BOURTON, a railway station in Somerset; on the Bristol and Exeter railway, at Flaxbourton, 5½ miles WSW of Bristol.

BOURTON, Warwick. See **BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR**.

BOURTON (BLACK). See **BLACKBOURTON**.

BOURTON (FLAX). See **FLAXBOURTON**.

BOURTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), a chapelry in Cropredy parish, Oxford; 3 miles N of Banbury. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £4,055. Pop., 560. Houses, 124. The living is annexed to Cropredy. The church was built in 1863. There are two dissenting chapels.

BOURTONHOLD, a hamlet in the parish and borough of Buckingham. Real property, £1,223. Pop., 568. Houses, 136.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a village and a parish in Shipston-on-Stour district, Gloucester. The village stands on the side of a hill, commanding a delightful prospect, 2½ miles W of Moreton r. station, and 4½ N by W of Stow-on-the-Wold; and has a post-office under Moreton-in-the-Marsh.—The parish comprises 2,960 acres. Real property, £3,663. Pop., 506. Houses, 128. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £675.* Patron, Lord Redesdale. The church is good; and there are school charities £112.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a village and a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester. The village stands on the river Windrush, and on the Fosse way, at the terminus of the Bourton-on-the-Water railway, 4 miles SSW of Stow-on-the-Wold; and has a post-office

under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. The parish comprises 2,282 acres. Real property, £6,188. Pop., 1,011. Houses, 234. The property is much subdivided. Many Roman antiquities, one of them a curious gold signet, have been found in the vicinity of the village; and there was formerly a paved aqueduct. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Clapton and Lower Slaughter, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £475.* Patron, Wadhams College, Oxford. The church is Grecian, and has a lofty tower, surmounted by a cupola. There are a Baptist chapel and two public schools.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER RAILWAY, a railway in Oxford and Gloucester; 6½ miles long, westward, from the Chipping Norton junction of the West Midland railway to the village of Bourton-on-the-Water. It was authorized in June 1860, and opened in March 1862.

BOURTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR, a parish in Rugby district, Warwick; on the river Leam, and on the Leamington and Rugby railway, 1 mile SSE of Birdingbury station, and 5½ SW by W of Rugby. It includes the hamlet of Draycott; and has a post-office, of the name of Bourton, under Rugby. Acres, 2,520. Real property, £3,186. Pop., 332. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. Bourton Hall is the seat of B. Shuckburgh, Esq. The parish is a meet for the North Warwick hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £350.* Patron, B. Shuckburgh, Esq. The church was repaired in 1859. Charities, £19.

BOUÏ, a village in Eskdale, Cumberland; 7 miles ENE of Ravenglass. It has an inn, and is in the vicinity of waterfalls and other attractions on the way up Eskdale to the mountain passes into Wasdale-Head, Langdale, and Duddon vale.

BOUTHROP. See LEACH-MARTIN (EAST).

BOVENEY, a chapelry in Burnham parish, Bucks; on the River Thames, near the Great Western railway, 2 miles W of Eton. Post-town, Dorney, under Windsor. Acres, 480. Rated property, £357. Pop., 152. Houses, 31. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Burnham, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is good.

BOVENHILL, a hamlet in Tettenhall parish, Stafford; 1 mile NW of Wolverhampton. Pop., 17.

BOVERIDGE, or **BOVRIDGE**, a tything in Cranborne parish, Dorset; 1½ mile NE by N of Cranborne. Pop., 174. It has a chapel-of-ease, and an almshouse; and is a curacy with Cranborne. Boveridge House is the seat of the Brounckers.

BOVERTON, a hamlet in Lantwit-Major parish, Glamorgan; on the Julian way, 4½ miles S of Cowbridge. It has a post-office under Cowbridge. It disputes with other places the claim of being the Roman Bovium; and it has traces of a baronial fortress which belonged first to the lords of Cardiff, then to the family of Seys.

BOVEY BROOK, or **WREY RIVER**, a stream of Devon. It rises in Dartmoor forest, 6 miles SW of Moreton-Hampstead; and runs about 18 miles, first north-eastward to the vicinity of Moreton, then south-eastward to the Teign, 4 miles SW of Chudleigh. It traverses much romantic scenery; and is notable for trouting.

BOVEY-HEATHFIELD. See **BOVEY (SOUTH)**.

BOVEY (NORTH), a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon; on the Bovey brook, on the E. border of Dartmoor, near the Moreton-Hampstead railway, 1½ mile SW of Moreton-Hampstead. Post-town, Moreton-Hampstead, under Exeter. Acres, 5,651. Real property, £2,904. Pop., 515. Houses, 103. The property is subdivided. The ancient lords of the manor had the power of inflicting capital punishment. Most of the surface is thickly strewn with fragments of rock. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £263.* Patron, the Earl of Devon. The church is very old, but good.

BOVEY (SOUTH), or **BOVEY-TRACEY**, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands on Bovey brook, and on the Moreton-Hampstead railway, 5½ miles NW of Newton; and has a post-office under Newton-Abbot, and a r. station with telegraph. It was formerly a market-town; and still has

fairs on Easter Monday, Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday of July and Nov. Part of an ancient cross stands in an open space in it; and an ancient wayside monument is built into one of its houses. Cronwell made a night attack on a part of Lord Wentworth's brigade here, in 1646; and he captured 400 troopers and 7 standards. The parish comprises 7,263 acres. Real property, £8,229. Pop., 2,080. Houses, 413. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Traceys, one of whom, Sir William Tracey, was the leader in the assassination of Thomas à Becket; and belongs now to the Earl of Devon. A reach of valley adjacent to the village bears the name of Bovey-Heathfield; has a low flat bottom, seeming to have been once a lake; and contains deposits of porcelain clay, and beds of lignite, called Bovey coal. The clay is worked in an interesting pottery close to the village; and the lignite is used as fuel at the pottery, in blue-kilns, and by the poor. A great ridge of hills flanks the valley, and culminates picturesquely in the Botton rock. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £450.* Patron, the Crown. The church is perpendicular English, with a square tower; and was renovated in 1859. A chapel-of-ease, a beautiful structure, stands adjacent to the pottery. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a free school. The Devon house of mercy was erected here in 1863; includes a lofty chapel, in the first pointed style; and has accommodation for seventy-two inmates and eight sisters.

BOVEY-TRACEY. See **BOVEY (SOUTH)**.

BOVINGDON, a parish in Hemel-Hempstead district, Herts; on the verge of the county, near the North-western railway and the Grand Junction canal, 2½ miles SW of Boxmoor r. station, and 3½ SSE of Berkhamstead. It has a post-office under Hemel-Hempstead. Acres, 3,958. Real property, £8,087. Pop., 1,155. Houses, 241. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, not reported. Patron, the Hon. G. D. Ryder. The church is good; and there are a chapel-of-ease, two independent chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, three industrial schools, and charities £14.

BOVISAND, a small bay in Devon; on the E. side of Plymouth sound, opposite the Breakwater, 3 miles SSE of Plymouth. Here is a coast-guard station, a granite battery, and a great water-reservoir for ships.

BOVIUM. See **RANCOIS-LE-COËD** and **BOVERTON**.

BOW, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Crediton, Devon. The village stands on the slope of a hill, near the Okehampton railway, 7½ miles W by N of Crediton; and has a post-office of Bow, North Devon, and a r. station. It was formerly a market-town; and it still has fairs on Holy Thursday and 22 Nov. The parish is called also Nymet-Tracey. Acres, 2,740. Real property, £3,466. Pop., 904. Houses, 205. The manor belonged anciently to the Traceys. Collaton House and Gratton House, now the seats of the Sandeses and the Wrefards, are fine modern mansions. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broad-Nymet, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £533. Patron, F. Vandermeulen, Esq. The church stands about a mile from the village, and has a low square tower. There are an independent chapel and a free school. The sub-district comprises eight parishes. Acres, 19,402. Pop., 3,516. Houses, 736.

BOW, a parish and a sub-district in Poplar district, Middlesex. The parish is called also Stratford-le-Bow; lies on the river Lea, and on the North London and Eastern Counties railways, within Tower Hamlets borough, in the eastern suburbs of London, 4 miles ENE of St. Pauls; includes the village of Stratford, the hamlet of Old Ford, and part of Victoria Park; and has a station of Bow on the North London railway, a station of Stratford on the Eastern Counties railway, and post-offices of Bow,† Bow-Road,‡ and Old Ford, under London E. Acres, 899. Real property, £78,460. Pop., in 1841, 4,626; in 1861, 11,590. Houses, 1,818. The name Bow alludes to a bow-shaped, three-arched bridge across the Lea, built by Matilda, the queen of Henry I., and

not taken down till 1834; and the name Stratford includes to a ford in the Lea, on the line of the Roman road or "stratum" to Layton. A new bridge, in lieu of the ancient one, with one oblique arch of 70 feet, was erected in 1832, at a cost of £11,000. Bow was once famous for cream and eakes; it also carried on an extensive manufacture of porcelain; and it had a notable annual fair which became so great a nuisance, that it was suppressed by parliament. It now has dye-houses, large breweries, and the East London waterworks; and takes a character from the proximity of the India docks. The parish was formerly a chapelry to Stepney, and became parochial in 1717. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £349.* Patron, the Bishop of London. The church was built in the time of Henry II.; presents a curious mixture of Norman and early English; and has a low tower and an eight-sided corner turret. The vicarage of Old Ford is a separate benefice. A Baptist chapel, in the Byzantine style, at a cost of nearly £7,000, was built in 1867. There are other dissenting chapels, two endowed schools with £27 and £254, and charities £170.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Bromley-St. Leonard. Pop., 35,667.

BOW AND ARROW CASTLE, a rude pentagonal tower on the coast of Dorset; on a sea-girt crag 300 feet high, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Portland-Bill. It is said to have been built by William Rufus; and it was taken, in 1142, by the Earl of Gloucester for the Empress Matilda. A bridge connects it with the mainland, and gives force to a charming local view.

BOWBANK, a hamlet in Lunedale township, Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 10 miles WNW of Barnard Castle.

BOW-BEECH, a locality 4 miles from Eden-Briggs, on the W. border of Kent; with a post-office under Eden-Briggs.

BOW-BRICKHILL. See BRICKHILL (Bow).

BOWBRIDGE, a hamlet in Low Abbotside township, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Askrigg.

BOWBRIDGE, a hamlet in Stroud parish, Gloucester; on the Thames and Severn canal, 1 mile from Stroud. It has a post-office under Stroud.

BOW-BROOK, an affluent of the river Cale, tracing part of the boundary between Dorset and Somerset.

BOWCOMBE, a hamlet in Carisbrooke parish, Isle of Wight; 24 miles SW of Newport. Pop., 93. Bowcombe vale, around it, formerly displayed much beauty, but has suffered by destruction of its wood. Bowcombe down, on the W, shows traces of a Roman road; commands a rich and extensive view; and was ascended in 1618, for sake of its prospect, by Charles I. when Prince of Wales.

BOW-COMMON, a chapelry in the parishes of Limehouse, Stepney, Bromley-St. Leonard, and All-Saints-Poplar, Middlesex; on the Blackwall Extension railway, within Tower Hamlets borough, in the eastern suburbs of London, 3 miles E by N of St. Pauls. It was constituted in 1858. Pop., 2,077. Houses, 272. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rev. A. B. Cotton.

BOWDEN, Cheshire. See BOWDOX.

BOWDEN, Devon. See BERNARDOR.

BOWDEN-EDGE, a township in Chapel-le-Flith parish, Derby; 1 mile NE of Chapel. Real property, £4,290. Pop., 1,297. Houses, 241. Bowden Hall, an old seat here, is now a farm-house.

BOWDEN (GREAT), or BOWDEN-MAGNA, a village and a parish in Market-Harborough district, Leicester. The village stands on the Union canal, the river Welland, and the Northwestern railway, 1 mile NE of Market-Harborough; and has a post-office, of the name of Great Bowden, under Rugby.—The parish includes also the town and chapelry of Market-Harborough. Acres, 3,120. Real property, £9,681. Pop., 3,697. Houses, 777. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £86, raton, Christ's Church College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are charities £47. The p. curacy of Market-Harborough is a separate benefice.

BOWDEN-HILL, a chapelry in Laycock parish, Wilts; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Chippenham. It was constituted in 1863. Pop., about 400. Living, a vicarage.

BOWDEN (LITTLE), or BOWDEN-PARVA, a parish in Market-Harborough district and county of Northampton; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Market-Harborough. It includes the hamlet of Little Oxenden; and its post-town is Market-Harborough, under Rugby. Acres, 1,670. Real property, £5,492. Pop., 486. Houses, 108. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £400.* Patron, the Rev. T. W. Barlow. The church is good; and there are charities £76.

BOWDEN-MAGNA. See BOWDEN (GREAT).

BOWDEN-PARVA. See BOWDEN (LITTLE).

BOWDER-STONE. See BOWDOLE, Cumberland.

BOWDON, or BOWDEN, a village, a township, and a parish in Altrincham district, Cheshire. The village stands on the Roman road from Kinderton, adjacent to the Manchester, Knutsford, and Northwich railway, near the river Bollin, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile SW of Altrincham; and it has a station on the railway, with refreshment rooms and telegraph, and a post-office under Manchester. It enjoys fine air and charming environs; and is a favourite resort of ruralizing parties from Manchester.—The township includes the village, and comprises 828 acres. Real property, £14,322. Pop., 1,827. Houses, 301.—The parish contains also the townships of Altrincham, Baguley, Timperley, Hale, Ashley, Dunham-Massey, Carrington, Partington, and Bollington. Acres, 17,971. Real property, £90,900. Pop., 14,822. Houses, 2,779.

The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to the priory of Birkenhead; and was given, by Henry VIII., to the see of Chester. Dunham Park is the seat of the Earl of Stamford, and has fine grounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £460.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The church stands on elevated ground; was rebuilt after the model of the previous one, in the later English style, in 1860, at a cost of about £12,000; and comprises nave, chancel, aisles, transepts, chapel, and vestry, with a tower. The p. curacy of St. John is a separate charge, constituted in 1866. Patron, the Bishop of C. The church was completed in 1867, at a cost of £5,350; and is in the early English style, and cruciform. The chapels of Altrincham, Carrington, Dunham-Massey, Ringway, and Timperley, are separate benefices. There are numerous dissenting-chapels, numerous public schools, and charities £114.

BOWENT RIVER, or COLLEGE BURN, a stream of Northumberland. It rises among the Central Cheviots, adjacent to the boundary with Scotland; and runs 7 miles northward to the river Glen, in the vicinity of Kirk-Newton. It is rich in trout and pellice.

BOWER-ASHTON, a hamlet in Long Ashton parish, Somerset; 24 miles SW of Bristol. It has a post-office under Bristol.

BOWER-CHALK, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; near Cranborne Chase, 5 miles S of Dinton r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Wilton. Post-town, Broad-Chalk, under Salisbury. Acres, 2,956. Real property, with Broad-Chalk, £9,812. Pop., 496. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Broad-Chalk, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is tolerable.

BOWERDALE, a glen 2 miles long, descending to the middle of the W side of West-water in Cumberland.

BOWER (EAST and WEST), two hamlets in Bridge-water parish, Somerset.

BOWER-HINTON, or WITTON-HURST, a hamlet in Martock parish, Somerset; 2 miles NE of South Petherton. Pop., 688.

BOWLMAN'S NOSE, an isolated rock $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Moreton-Hampstead, in Devon. It rises fully 30 feet high, and looks like a colossal statue of a man.

POWERS-GIFFORD, a parish in Billerica district, Essex; on the Tilbury and Southend railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Pitsea station, and 7 SE of Billerica. It includes part of Canvey island; and has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 2,606. Real property, £3,768.

Pop., 259. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. Lowers Hall is the seat of Mrs. Curtis. Much of the land is marshy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £564.* Patron, the Rev. Horace Roberts. The church is tolerable.

BOWES, a village, a township, and a parish in the district of Teesdale, and N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Greta, and on the Roman road to Brough, adjacent to the South Durham and Lancashire Union railway, 4 miles SW of Barnard-Castle; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Darlington, and an inn. It consists chiefly of one long street; and formerly was a market-town. The Roman station of Lavatæ occupied its site; and many Roman inscriptions have been found here, one of them narrating the reparation of a bath for the first Thraëian cohort.—The township includes also the hamlets of Bowes-Cross, Gallow-Hill, Low-Field, Mellwater, Sleightholme, Stoney-Keld, Applegarth-Forest, and part of Tan-Hill. Acres, 16,090. Real property, £7,405. Pop., 769. Houses, 154.—The parish contains also the township of Gillmonby. Acres, 13,334. Real property, £8,890. Pop., 849. Houses, 163. The property is much subdivided. Bowes House is the seat of T. Harrison, Esq. A quadrangular tower, 75 feet by 60, and about 53 feet high, part of a castle, built by Allan Niger, first Norman Earl of Richmond, stands on the crown of a hill, defended by a deep ditch; and is supposed to have been constructed of materials taken from the Roman station. A Roman aqueduct, formed for bringing water nearly 2 miles to the Roman baths at the station, was recently discovered. A natural bridge in limestone rock 16 feet in span, crosses the Greta, bears the name of God's bridge, and is occasionally used as a carriage road. Much of the parish consists of the dreary mountainous tract of Staunmoor. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £90. Patron, T. Harrison, Esq. The church is an humble ancient building, partly Norman; and the churchyard contains the grave and monument of the two lovers commemorated in Mallet's pathetic ballad of "Edwin and Emma." A cheap boarding-school at Bowes, now extinct, is said to have been the Dothaboy's Hall of Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby." A grammar school, founded in 1693, has an endowed income of £261; other charities, 45.

BOWES CROSS, a hamlet in Bowes parish, 1½ mile E of Bowes village, N. R. Yorkshire.

BOW-FELL, a mountain on the mutual border of Cumberland and Westmoreland; at the head of Borrowdale, Eskdale, and Langdale, 8 miles WNW of Ambleside. It has an altitude of 2,914 feet above the level of the sea; and figures grandly in the background views from Windermere and Esthwaite water.

BOW-HILL, a hill 5 miles NNW of Chichester, in Sussex. It has a height of 702 feet, and commands a fine view.

BOWLAND-BRIDGE, a locality at the boundary between Westmoreland and Lancashire; on the Winster river, 6½ miles WNW of Kendal.

BOWLAND-FOREST, an ancient forest on the mutual border of Lancashire and W. R. Yorkshire. It included the parishes of Mitton and Slaidburn, and part of the parish of Whalley; and belonged to the honour of Clitheroe. It contained wild deer so late as 1812; but is now enclosed and cultivated. The family of Parker, of Brownholme Hall, have long held the office of hereditary forester.

BOWLAND-FOREST (HIGH), a township in Slaidburn parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hoddar, 10 miles NW of Clitheroe. It includes the hamlets of Dunsap and Battrix. Acres, with Low Bowland-Forest, 12,058. Real property, £2,820. Pop., 169. Houses, 25.

BOWLAND-FORLEST (LOW), or WHITEWELL, a township in Whalley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Hoddar, 7 miles WNW of Clitheroe. A portion of it, including Harrop-Fold hamlet, lies detached from the rest. Real property, £3,715. Pop., 319. Houses, 59.

BOWLAND (LITTLE), a township in Whalley parish, Lancashire; under Bleasdale, 7 miles NW of Clitheroe.

Acres, with Leagram township, 7,699. Real property, with Leagram, £3,296. Pop., 123. Houses, 19.

BOWLD, a hamlet in Idbury parish, Oxford; 5½ miles NNW of Burford. Pop., 59.

BOWLEES BURN, a stream of Durham; running 5 miles southward to the Tees, 2½ miles above Middleton-in-Teesdale.

BOWLEY, a township in Bodenham parish, Hereford; 4½ miles SE of Leominster. Pop., 206.

BOWLING, a village, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district, in the parish and district of Bradford, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Bradford and Halifax railway, 1½ mile SSW of Bradford, and has a station on the railway. The Bowling Iron-Works, which furnished many supplies to Government during the war in the Crimea, are adjacent. The township includes also the village of Dudley-Hill. Acres, 1,545. Real property, £38,691; of which £250 are in mines, and £5,390 in iron-works. Pop. in 1341, 8,918; in 1861, 14,494. Houses, 3,160. The property is divided among a few. Bowling Hall is the seat of the Sturge family; and was the head-quarters of the Earl of Newcastle, in 1642, on occasion of his victory over Fairfax on Adwalton-Moor. The inhabitants are employed variously in the iron-works, in the cloth trade, in stone quarries, and in coal and iron mines. The chapelries are Bowling-St. John, constituted in 1343, and Bowling-St. Stephen, constituted in 1860. Pop., 3,488 and 1,297. The living of St. J. is a vicarage, that of St. S. a p. curacy in the dio. of Ripon. Value of St. John, £175.* of St. Stephen, £120.* Patron of St. J., the Vicar of Bradford; of St. S., C. Hardy, Esq. The church of St. J. is good; and that of St. S. was built in 1861, and is in the early decorated style, with tower and spire. An independent chapel, in the Romanesque style, was built in 1865; and there are other dissenting chapels.—The sub-district is conterminous with the township.

BOWLING-BANK, a locality 6 miles from Wrexham, in Denbigh; with a post-office under Wrexham.

BOWLING-GREEN, an extra-parochial tract in Guildford borough, Surrey.

BOWLING-GREEN HOUSE, a seat on the N side of Putney Heath, about a mile S of Putney, in Surrey. It was for some years the residence, then the death-place, of William Pitt.

BOWMONT-WATER, a stream of Northumberland. It rises among the Cheviots, within Scotland; and runs about 14 miles chiefly among the Cheviots, and about one-half in Northumberland, to a confluence with the College Burn in the vicinity of Kirk-Newton; and there forms the Glen. It is rich in landscape and in fine trout.

BOWNESS, a small peninsula adjacent to Bassen-thwaite village, on the E side of Bassenthwaite water, in Cumberland.

BOWNESS, a hamlet and a erag near the middle of the N side of Ennerdale water, in Cumberland.

BOWNESS, a village, a township, and a parish in Wigton district, Cumberland. The village stands on the Solway frith, adjacent to the Port-Carlisle terminus of the Carlisle and Silloth railway, 11½ miles WNW of Carlisle; and has a post-office under Carlisle. Its site was occupied by the Roman station Tannocelum, at the western termination of Severus' wall; many of the houses are believed to have been built of materials of the wall and the station; some vestiges of the wall can still be traced; and a Roman road went hence to Maryport. The township includes also Port-Carlisle. Real property, £3,146. Pop., 484. Houses, 107. The parish contains also the townships of Fingland, Drumburgh, and Anthorn. Acres, 17,947; of which 8,653 are water. Real property, £9,705. Pop., 1,321. Houses, 284. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £393.* Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is tolerable. Charities, £24.

BOWNESS, a small town in Undermillbeck township, Windermere parish, Westmoreland; on a small bay of Windermere lake, opposite Belle Isle, 1½ mile SSW of Windermere village. It has a post-office, under Windermere, three fine hotels, a handsome grammar school

built in 1836, and the parish church of Windermere,—a long, low, ancient edifice with a square tower. It has been much improved and extended since the opening of the Windermere railway in 1817; contains many new neat houses; and is a grand centre of tourists visiting the lakes. A good quay and small pier are at it; two steamers ply from it on the lake; and some trade is carried on in the exporting of slate. Pop., about 1,100.

BOWOOD, a tything in Netherbury parish, Dorset; 2 miles SW of Bannister.

BOWOOD, a hamlet in Harpford parish, Devon.

BOWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty in Calne district, Wilts; in Pewsham forest, 2 miles SW of Calne. Acres, 969. Real property, £1,013. Pop., 106. Houses, 18. Bowood House here, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, is an edifice in the Italian style, with Doric portico, partly designed by Adams; and contains a rich collection of pictures. The grounds show much beauty, both natural and artificial; and have splendid gardens, a fine lake, and a mausoleum.

BOWSCALE, a township in Greystoke parish, Cumberland; on the river Caldew, under Souter fell, 9 miles NE of Keswick. Acres, 2,560. Pop., 32. Houses, 7. Part of the surface is mountainous, and bears the name of Bowscale fell. An elevated lakelet here, called Bowscale tarn, is fabled to contain two immortal fish; and Wordsworth, in his "Feast of Brougham Castle," represents these as waiting on the "shepherd" Lord Clifford.

"Both the ruddy fish that swim
In Bowscale tarn did wait on him;
The pair were servants of his eye
In their immortality."

BOW-STREET, a village in Tir-y-Mynach township, Cardigan; 4 miles N of Aberystwith. It has a station on the A. railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury.

BOWTHORPE, a parish in Forehoe district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 3½ miles W of Norwich. Post-town, Colney, under Norwich. Acres, 645. Pop., 21. Houses, 4. The living is a donative, annexed to the vicarage of Earham, in the diocese of Norwich. The church was consecrated in the 17th century.

BOWTHORPE, Yorkshire. See MENTHORPE.

BOWTHWAITE, a hamlet in Fountains-Earl township, Kirkby-Malzeard parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the vicinity of Ripon.

BOW-TOR, a hill in Dartmoor, Devon; 6½ miles S of Cakhampton.

BOX, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucester; ½ mile W of Minchinhampton.

BOX, a village and a parish in Chippenham district, Wilts. The village stands on the Box river, adjacent to the Great Western railway, 5 miles NW by W of Bath; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Chippenham. It contains numerous old houses, and an ancient market cross; and is supposed to occupy the site of Roman baths. Numerous Roman relics have been found in the vicinity; and a Roman pavement and other remains are in the parsonage garden.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Wadswick, Box-Quarries, A Hyl, Kingsdown, Wadswell, and Middle-Hill, and the manor of Hazelbury. Acres, 4,317. Real property, £16,000; of which £1,125 are in quarries. Pop., 2,051. Houses, 463. The property is subdivided. The surface is a picturesque assemblage of hill and dale. Box Hill has three curious quarries of bathstone, one of them subterranean. Box tunnel, in the course of the railway, is 3,195 yards long, and in some parts 360 feet below the surface; and was formed at a cost of £500,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £3,413.* Patron, the Rev. H. D. C. S. Frobeck. The church is variously early English, decorated, and perpendicular, with central tower and spire; and contains the tomb of Mrs. Bowdler. There is a school, with £75 from endowment. There is also a lunatic asylum.

BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE, a hundred in the rape of Chichester, Sussex. It contains Aldingbourne parish

and twelve other parishes. Acres, 21,565. Pop., 4,740. Houses, 915.

BOXFORD, a village and a parish in Newbury district, Berks. The village stands on the river Lambourn, 4½ miles NW of Newbury r. station; and has a post-office under Newbury.—The parish includes Westbrook tything. Acres, 2,769. Real property, £4,841. Pop., 696. Houses, 143. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £761.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Wells. The church is good. There are two Methodist chapels and a parochial school.

BOXFORD, a village and a parish in Gosford district, Suffolk. The village stands on an affluent of the river Stour, 4½ miles WSW of Hadleigh r. station, and 6 ESE of Sudbury; and has a post-office under Colchester, and fairs on Easter Monday and 21 Dec.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Hadleigh. Acres, 1,820. Real property, £4,174. Pop., 686. Houses, 236. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £710.* Patron, the Crown. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel, an endowed grammar-school, and charities £58.

BOXHOLME, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Westhampton district, Sussex. The village stands 2 miles NNE of Drayton r. station, and 3½ NE by E of Chichester.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Crocker-Hill and East Hampton, the tythings of Halmaker and Strellington, and part of the hamlet of Seabeach; and has a post-office under Chichester. Acres, 3,676. Real property, £5,249. Pop., 666. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by Henry I. to Robert de Hay, passed to the Poyneys, the Delawars, and the Morleys; and belongs now to the Duke of Richmond. Halmaker House, built by Sir Thomas West, Lord Delawar, in the time of Henry VIII., is now a mass of ruin. Goodwood, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, is a great feature. See GOODWOOD. A priory was founded at Boxgrove by Robert de Hay; made a cell to the Benedictine abbey of Lessay, in Normandy; and allowed to retain its endowments at the suppression of alien monasteries. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £657.* Patron, the Duke of Richmond. The church consists of the chancel, aisles, transepts, and central tower of the ancient priory; is all rich early English, except the tower, which is Norman; and contains tombs of the Poyneys, the Delawars, and the Morleys,—also three others probably of Henry I.'s queen Adeliza and her two daughters. An endowed school has £56; almshouses, £115; and other charities £13.—The sub-district comprises seven parishes. Acres, 16,752. Pop., 3,632. Houses, 761.

BOX-HILL, a railway station and a hill in Surrey. The station is on the Red Hill and Reading branch of the South-eastern railway, ½ mile SE of Barford-Bridge, and 1½ ENE of Dorking. The hill adjoins the station; rises over the Mole river; has an altitude of 415 feet above the river's level; and commands a noble view from the south downs of Sussex to the N of London. Its N side is usually steep, and all verdurous; its W side, to the extent of about 230 acres, is covered with box; its ascent, from the main road, is provided with seats; and its summit is crowned with a cottage of its proprietor, H. T. Hope, Esq.

BOX-HILL, Wilts. See BOX.

BOX-LANE. See BOX-MOOR.

BOXLEY, a village and a parish in Hollingbourn district, Kent. The village stands at the foot of a barren range of chalk hills, 2 miles NE by N of Maidstone; has a post-office under Maidstone; and was once a market-town. The parish includes part of Penenden Heath; and comprises 5,745 acres. Real property, £11,677. Pop., 1,470. Houses, 249. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given by Richard I. to Boxley abbey; passed, at the dissolution, to Sir Thomas Wyatt; and belongs now to the Earl of Romney. The abbey was founded, in 1149, by William d'Ypres, Earl of Kent; stood 1½ mile WSW of the village; was Cistercian, united, and well endowed; had an image of St. Ruffabill

and an automaton crucifix, which attracted crowds of pilgrims, and were publicly burnt at the Reformation; and is now all effaced except the foundations. Boxley Abbey mansion, adjacent, is the seat of Major M. G. Best; Boxley House is the seat of Mrs. Mercer; and Boxley Park is the seat of E. Lushington, Esq. A deep thick vein of fuller's earth occurs at Grove; and was worked so early as 1630. Pulling-mills stood on the neighbouring rivulets; and have been succeeded by paper-mills. A Roman urn and several other Roman relics have been found in the neighbourhood of Grove. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £831.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is decorated English; and contains the remains of the poet Sandys, and tombs of the Wyatts and others. There is a national school.

BOX-MOOR, a chapelry in Hemel-Hampstead parish, Herts; on the Grand Junction canal and the North Western railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Kings-Langley. It has a station on the railway, from which omnibuses run to Hemel-Hampstead; and a post-office; of the name of Box-Moor, Hertfordshire. It was constituted in 1841. Rated property, with Hemel-Hampstead, £25,772. Pop., 3,813. Houses, 787. The property is much subdivided. The scenery in the neighbourhood of the r. station is very rich and beautiful; and the moor, whence the name is taken, is at some distance. The railway, northward from the station, passes over an embankment, with fine views; crosses the Box-Lane viaduct; and runs parallel with the canal. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Hemel-Hampstead. The church is good.

BOX-QUARRIES. See Box, Wilts.

BOX RIVER, a stream of the NW of Wilts. It rises on the border of Gloucester, N of Marshfield; runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, past West Keynton, and across Akemanstreet, to Castle-Combe; then goes 6 miles southward, past Slaughterford and Ewridge, to Box village; then goes 3 miles south-westward, somewhat parallel with the Western railway, to the river Avon at Bathford.

BOXTED, a parish in Lenden district, Essex; on the river Stour, 2 miles ESE of Neyland, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ N of Colchester r. station. It has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 3,082. Real property, £9,019. Pop., 935. Houses, 219. Boxted Hall is the seat of the Poleys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £110.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church has a curious monument of Sir J. Poley; and is very good. Charities, £10.

BOXTED, a parish in Sudbury district, Suffolk; on the river Stour, 8 miles NNW of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Hartest, under Bury-St. Edmund. Acres, 1,367. Real property, £1,898. Pop., 192. Houses, 35. Boxted Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hartest, in the diocese of Ely. There are charities £11, and a fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

BOX-TREE, a quarter in Tamworth parish, Warwick. Pop., 553.

BOX-TUNNEL. See Box, Wilts.

BOXWELL-WITH-LEIGHTERTON, a parish in Tetbury district, Gloucester; on the Cotswolds, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Wotton-under-Edge, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E of Chalfield r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Leighterton, under Wotton-under-Edge. Acres, 2,266. Real property, £2,693. Pop., 255. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. Boxwell Court is the seat of the Rev. R. W. Huntley. About 45 acres are covered with box-trees. An ancient nunnery stood at Boxwell; and is said to have been destroyed by the Danes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £359.* Patron, the Rev. R. W. Huntley. The church is ancient, and has a very ancient font. There is also a very ancient chapel at Leighterton.

BOXWORTH, a parish in the district of St. Ives and county of Cambridge; 3 miles WSW of Long-Stanton r. station, and 5 SSE of St. Ives. Post-town, Long-Stanton, under Cambridge. Acres, 2,521. Real property, £2,946. Pop., 317. Houses, 64. The property is di-

vided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £459.* Patron, G. Thornhill, Esq. The church has a monument of Sanderson, the blind professor of mathematics; and is good.

BOYATT, a tything in Otterbourne parish, Hants; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Winchester. Pop., 160.

BOYCE COURT, the seat of the Drummond family, once the property of the Earls of Essex, in Gloucester; on the Hereford canal, 2 miles NNW of Newent.

BOYCOTT, a hamlet in Stowe parish, Bucks; 2 miles NW of Buckingham. Acres, 316. Pop., 20. Houses, 5.

BOYCOTT, a township in Pontesbury parish, Salop; 8 miles SW of Shrewsbury. Pop., 33.

BOYDEN. See BAYDEN.

BOYLSTONE, a parish in the district of Utogeter, and county of Derby; on an affluent of the river Dove, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Scropton r. station, and 7 S of Ashborne. Post-town, Cubley, under Derby. Acres, 1,350. Real property, £2,660. Pop., 268. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. Tensley Hall. The church is very good.

BOYNE-HILL, a chapelry, with a railway station, in Bray parish, Berks; on the Great Western railway, in the southern vicinity of Maidenhead. Post-town, Maidenhead. Pop., 1,671. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £120.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church was built in 1857, and is in the Gothic style and ornate. There are national schools.

BOYNTON, a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Bridlington railway, near the Bridlington railway, 3 miles WNW of Bridlington. It has a post-office under Hull. Acres, 2,690. Real property, £3,325. Pop., 123. Houses, 21. The property all belongs to Sir G. Strickland, Bart. Boynton Hall is the baronet's seat; and a pavilion above it commands most beautiful views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £141. Patron, Sir G. Strickland, Bart. The church is modern, but has an old tower.

BOYTHORPE. See FOXHOLES.

BOYTON, a parish chiefly in Launceston district, Cornwall, and partly in Holsworthy district, Devon; on the Bude canal and the river Tamar, 5 miles N by W of Launceston r. station, and 17 NNW of Tavistock. It includes Northcott hamlet; and has a post-office under Launceston, and a fair on the third Monday of Aug. Acres, 4,956. Real property, £2,651. Pop., 476. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. Bradridge, the old seat of the Hoblyns and Beardon, also an old seat, are now farm-houses. Manganese mines were worked, but have been discontinued. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £120.* Patron, the Rev. J. G. Dangar. The church is good. Agnes Rest, a martyr of the time of Mary, resided at Northcott.

BOYTON, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on the river Alde, near Hollesley bay, 4 miles WSW of Orford, and 7 SE of Melton r. station. Post-town, Hollesley, under Woodbridge. Acres, 1,533. Real property, £1,963. Pop., 254. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £365.* Patrons, Mrs. Warner's Trustees. The church is very good; and there are almshouses for eight men and eight women.

BOYTON, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on the river Willy, adjacent to the Great Western railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Colford station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Heytesbury. It includes Corton township; and its post-town is Upton-Lovel, under Bath. Acres, 3,956. Real property, £3,333. Pop., 410. Houses, 91. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry II., to the Giffels; and passed to the Lamberts. The mansion on it was built, in 1618, by Thomas Lambert; was occupied, in the present century, by Bourke Lambert, who collected here upwards of 30,000 species of plants; and is now the seat of the Rev. Arthur Fane. A pit in the neighbourhood of the grounds, called Chapel Hole, is popularly believed to have swallowed up a church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £519.* Patron, Mag-

dale College, Oxford. The church dates from the latter part of the 12th century; was restored in 1860, at a cost of upwards of £2,000; and contains grand monuments of the Giffords, and several new memorial windows.

BOYTON, Norfolk. See BAINBORO.

BOZALP, a hamlet in Stockbury parish, Kent; 7½ miles SE of Rochester.

BOZEAT, a parish in Wellingborough district, Northampton; on the verge of the county, 4 miles SE by E of Castle-Ashby r. station, and 6½ S of Wellingborough. Post-town, Foston-Mandit, under Northampton. Acres, 2,490. Real property, £3,374. Pop., 955. Houses, 211. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Strixton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £275.* Patron, Earl Spencer. The church is good. Charities, £22.

BRABOURNE, two villages, a parish, and a sub-district in East Ashford district, Kent. The villages are East Brabourne and Brabourne-Lees. East Brabourne stands 3 miles NNE of Smethere station, and 6 E of Ashford; has a post-office under Ashford; and was once a market-town. Brabourne-Lees is a mile to the west; and also has a post-office under Ashford.—The parish comprises 3,499 acres. Real property, £4,697. Pop., 743. Houses, 165. The property is much subdivided. The mayor belonged to Aymer de Valence; and passed to the Scots and the Honeywoods. Much of the land is cold wet clay. Large barracks stood near Brabourne-Lees, but have been removed. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Monks-Horton, in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £320. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is early English; contains monuments of the Scots; and is in good condition. A yew stool in the church-yard in Evelyn's time, 50 feet in girth. There are two Baptist chapels, and charities £3.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 11,905. Pop., 4,032. Houses, 794.

BRABOURNE-LEES. See BRABOURNE.

BRACHUM. See BAINBORO.

BRACKENBOUGH, a parish in Stamford district, Lincoln; on the river Glen, and on the Bourne and Epsom line railway, 3 miles NE of Epsendine, and 3½ SW of Bourne. It includes a Shillingthorpe hamlet; and has a station, of the name of Brackeborough Spa, on the railway; and its post-town is Thurlby, under Bourne. Acres, 2,290. Real property, £2,628. Pop., 220. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £169.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good. There is a private lunatic asylum.

BRACKENBRIDGE, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the river Witham, 2 miles S of Lincoln r. station. Post-town, Lincoln. Acres, 1,482. Real property, £3,373. Pop., 836. Houses, 87. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £293.* Patron, Mrs. Bromhead. The county lunatic asylum is here; and a new chapel for it was built in 1829.

BRACKLEY, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; 4½ miles WNW of Folkingham, and 6 SE of Honington r. station. Post-town, Rapsley, under Grantham. Acres, 907. Real property, £1,379. Pop., 168. Houses, 37. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value and patron not reported.

BRACKENFOLDS, a parish in Shrewsbury district, Salop; on the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 1 mile S of Shrewsbury. It is partly within Shrewsbury borough; includes the townships of Newton and Edgell, St. Odell, and part of Pulley; and contains the Shrewsbury workhouse and the Kingsland lunatic asylum. Post-town, Shrewsbury. Pop., 1,215. Houses, 240. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £325.* Patron, J. Bathurst, Esq. The church was burnt in 1663, at a cost of £1,500.

BRACKWELL, a parish in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Liverpool and Leeds canal, 5 miles WNW of E. day r. station, and 9 WSW of Skipton. Post-town, Thorton, under Skipton. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £2,592. Pop., 100. Houses,

20. The property is divided among a few. An old house here was a retreat of Henry VI. Limestone is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £123. Patron, J. T. Hopwood, Esq. The church is very good.

BRACKENBRIDGE, a hamlet in Meon-Stoke parish, Hants.

BRACKEN, a township in Kilnwick parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 6 miles SW by S of Great Driffield. Acres, 460. Real property, £1,068. Pop., 31. Houses, 3.

BRACKENBER, a hamlet in Ship parish, Westmoreland.

BRACKENBOROUGH, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the East Lincoln railway, 2 miles N of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 590. Real property, £931. Pop., 59. Houses, 11. It is a mead for the South Wolf hounds.

BRACKENFIELD, a township-chapelry in Morton parish, Derby; 2 miles SW of Stretton r. station, and 1 NW of Alfreton. Post-town, Alfreton. Real property, £3,493. Pop., 317. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £80.* Patron, G. Tunbitt, Esq. The church was built in 1855. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel and a national school.

BRACKENFOOT, a hamlet in Rington township, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles W. of Weatherly.

BRACKENHILL, a hamlet in Roos parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Patrington.

BRACKENHILL, Cumberland. See BRACKENSHILL.

BRACKENHILL-WITH-WOODHALL, a township in Hemmingbrough parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, adjacent to the Selby and Hull railway, 4 miles NW of Howden. Acres, 1,503. Real property, £1,956. Pop., 102. Houses, 19.

BRACKENTHWAIT, a township in Lorton chapelry, Cumberland; between Grisdale-Pike and Loweswater, 5 miles S of Cockermouth r. station. Acres, 2,478. Real property, £1,172. Pop., 115. Houses, 25.

BRACKENTHWAIT, Yorkshire. See BRACKENFOOT.

BRACKLESHAM-BAY, a small bay on the coast of Sussex; 3 miles NW of Selsey-Bill, and 6½ SSW of Chichester. Very rare fossil shells are found here in masses of clay on the sands.

BRACKLEY, a small town, two parishes, a sub-district, and a district, in Northampton. The town stands on a descent at the confluence of two head-streams of the river Ouse, adjacent to the Lanchury and Blitchley railway, 9½ miles SSE of Banbury. It was a place of note in the times of the Saxons; was nearly destroyed by the Danes; rose again to importance; and was walled and had a castle. Tournaments were held in its vicinity, at Bayard's Green, in 1249 and subsequent years; and the barons met at it, in 1264, to treat with King John. The town consists mainly of a single street, nearly a mile long; and contains some good houses, chiefly built of stone. An ancient cross, 25 feet high, ornate and curious, stood in its centre, and was taken down in 1766. The town-hall, an edifice resting on arches, occupies the site of the cross; and was erected, in 1766, by the Duke of Bridgewater, at a cost of £2,000. St. John's hospital, now a ruin, was founded, in the time of Henry I., by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for a master and six fellows; passed to Magdalen College, Oxford; and was a retreat of the members of that college during the conflicts between King John and his barons. The chapel of it still shows interesting architectural features, and once had tombs of several noblemen; and the hall has been rebuilt, and contains 105 blazoned shields of pedigrees and distinguished laymen. Another hospital, dedicated to St. Leonard, stood in the town, but has disappeared. St. Peter's church is chiefly early English; and has a lofty tower, and a Norman fort. St. James' church gave place, some years ago, to a cemetery-chapel in connexion with its burying-ground. There are three dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, almshouses, and a work-house—the last erected at a cost of £2,000. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with

telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on the Wednesday after 25 Feb., 19 April, the Wednesday after 22 June, the Wednesday after 11 Oct., and 11 Dec. A great wool trade flourished in the reign of Edward III., and for some time before and after; but the chief trade now is in lace and shoes. The town claims to have been incorporated by Henry III.; it sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward VI. till disfranchised by the act of 1832; and it still has nominally a corporation, but is not regulated by the Corporation act. It is a polling-place; has a building of 1851 for police-station and petty sessions; and it gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Ellesmere. Samuel Clarke, the famous orientalist, a contributor to Walton's "Polyglot," was a native. Pop., 2,239. Houses, 497.

The two parishes are St. Peter and St. James; and they jointly include all the town. Acres of St. Peter, 3,717; of St. James, 420. Real property of St. Peter, £4,713; of St. James, £2,531. Pop. of St. Peter, 1,615. Houses, 354. Pop. of St. James, 763. Houses, 151. The property is subdivided. The livings are conjoint—St. Peter a vicarage, St. James a p. curacy—in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £359. Patron, the Earl of Ellesmere.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Kings-Sutton, Newbottle, Aynho, Croughton, Hinton-in-the-Hedges, Steen, Evenly, Whitfield, Mixbury, Fimere, Westbury, and Turveston,—the two last electorally in Bucks, the previous two electorally in Oxford. Acres, 31,630. Pop., 7,656. Houses, 1,687.—The district includes also the sub-district of Sulgrave, containing the parishes of Sulgrave, Helmdon, Morton-Pinkney, Eydon, Cuiworth, Thorpe-Mandeville, Stutbury, Greatworth, Marston-St. Lawrence, Thelford, Farthinghoe, Radstone, Syresham, and Biddlesdon,—the last electorally in Bucks,—and part of Wappenham. Acres of the district, 58,769. Poor-rates in 1866, £9,908. Pop. in 1861, 13,471. Houses, 3,010. Marriages in 1860, 101; births, 435,—of which 29 were illegitimate; deaths, 250,—of which 90 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 989; births, 4,435; deaths, 2,648. The places of worship in 1851 were 27 of the Church of England, with 6,600 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 432 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,116 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 107 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,192 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 100 s.; and 2 of Moravians, with 290 s. The schools were 24 public day schools, with 1,233 scholars; 19 private day schools, with 385 s.; and 32 Sunday schools, with 2,138 s.

BRACKNELL, a village, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in the district of Easthamstead, Berks. The village stands adjacent to the Southwestern railway, 3 miles W of Ascot race-course, and 4 E of Wokingham. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office; of the name of Bracknell, Berkshire; and is a polling-place. Fairs are held at it on 25 April, 22 Aug., and 1 Oct. It consists of one fine, long, open street; and there are several large mansions in its neighbourhood. The chapelry includes the village; is in the parishes of Warfield and Winkfield; and was constituted in 1851. Pop., 1,007. Houses, 202. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £65. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is a graceful structure of 1851, in the early English style. There are an Independent chapel, a literary institute, and national schools.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 20,614. Pop., 6,165. Houses, 1,203.

BRACON-ASH, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; 2½ miles WSW of Swainsthorpe r. station, and 7 SW of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 974. Real property, £1,895. Pop., 271. Houses, 43. The property is divided among ten. Bracon Hall is the seat of the Rev. T. Berney. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £245. Patron, the Rev. T. Berney. The church is very good; and there is a national school.

BRACONDALE, a hamlet in Trowse parish, Norfolk; within the county of the city of Norwich.

BRACON. See BRATTON-CLOVELLY.

BRADBOURNE, a township in Ashborne district, and a parish in Ashborne and Bakewell districts, Derby. The township lies on an affluent of the river Dove, 5 miles NNE of Ashborne r. station. Real property, £2,733. Pop., 141. Houses, 28.—The parish contains also the townships of Brassington, Ballidon, and Aldwark, the hamlet of Lea-Hall, and the chapelry of Atlow; and its post-town is Brassington, under Wirksworth. Acres, 6,253. Real property, £13,692. Pop., 1,187. Houses, 248. The property is subdivided. Bradbourne Hall is a chief residence. Tissington Hall is the seat of Sir William Fitzherbert, Bart. Limestone is abundant. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Ballidon, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £119. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church has a Norman tower, and is good. The chapelries of Brassington and Atlow are separate benefices. Charities, £21.

BRADBOURNE PARK, the seat of the Twisden family in East Malling parish, Kent; 3¼ miles WNW of Maidstone. A younger brother of the learned Sir Roger Twisden settled here in the time of Charles II.; and was himself made a baronet. Paper-mills are on a stream which runs through the grounds.

BRADBURY, a township in Sedgfield parish, Durham; on the Northeastern railway, 10 miles N of Darlington. It has a station on the railway; and commands fine views. Acres, 2,643. Real property, £2,100. Pop., 174. Houses, 32.

BRADBY, or BRETBY, a chapelry in Repton parish, Derby; near the river Trent and the Birmingham and Derby railway, 3 miles E by N of Burton-upon-Trent. Post-town, Repton, under Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £2,712. Pop., 324. Houses, 56. The manor belonged formerly to the Mowbrays and the Berkeleys; and belongs now to the Earl of Chesterfield. Bradby Park is the Earl's seat; and the grounds of it contain the sites of a castle of the Mowbrays, and a strong mansion which was garrisoned for Charles I. and taken down in 1780. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £80. Patron, the Earl of Chesterfield.

BRADDAN. See KIRK-BRADDAN.

BRADDEX, a parish in Tewkesbury district, Northampton; on the river Tove, 3 miles W of Tewkesbury r. station, and 7 SW by W of Eghwirth. Post-town, Tewkesbury. Acres, 1,000. Real property, £1,569. Pop., 140. Houses, 33. The property is divided among a few. Braddden House is the seat of the Rev. C. Ives. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £227. Patron, the Rev. C. Ives. The church was rebuilt in 1859. Bishop Van Mildert was for some time rector. Charities, £55.

BRADDONS, a range of heights sheltering the north side of Torquay, in Devon. It is crested, toward the town, with a series of beautiful villas.

BRADLE. See BRADLE.

BRADEN, an ancient forest around Bradenstoke in Wilts.

BRADENFORD. See BRADFORD, Wilts.

BRADENHAM, a parish in Wycombe district, Bucks; on the Chilterns, 3½ miles NW by N of High Wycombe r. station. Post-town, High Wycombe. Acres, 1,001. Real property, £1,493. Pop., 135. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Bradenham House belonged formerly to Lord Windsor, and was visited by Queen Elizabeth in 1556; was the death-place, in 1848, of Dr. Isaac, the author of "Curiosities of Literature;" and is now the seat of the Rev. John Graves. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £224. Patron, the Rev. John Graves. The church is good.

BRADENHAM (EAST), a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, 2½ miles S of Wensling r. station, and 5 SW of East Dereham. Post-town, West Bradenham, under Thetford. Acres, 2,340. Real property, £3,246. Pop., 399. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Henry S. Adlington, Esq. The living is a rectory in the

diocese of Norwich. Value, £278.* Patron, H. S. Adlington, Esq. The church is of flint. Charities, £11.

BRADENHAM (West), a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; on the river Wissey, 3½ miles S by W of Wendling r. station, and 5½ SW by W of East Dereham. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 1,682. Real property, £3,019. Pop., 887. Houses, 83. The manor of West Bradenham belongs to W. Haggard, Esq.; that of Bokenham Hall to B. Girling, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £290.* Patron, the Bishop of N. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1857. There are a national school, and charities £24.

BRADENSTOKE, a hill in Lynnham parish, Wilts; adjacent to the Wilts and Berks canal and to the Great Western railway, 5½ miles SW by W of Wotton-Basset. An Augustinian abbey was founded here, in 1142, by Walter D'Everec; given, at the dissolution, to Richard Pexel; and sold by his heirs to the Methuens of Corsland. Remains of it still stand, showing features of decorated English, and are used as a farm-house.

BRADSTON, a parish in Blofield district, Norfolk; on the Yarmouth railway and the river Yare, ¼ mile E of Brundall r. station, and 4 WSW of Acle. Post-town, Blofield, under Norwich. Acres, 516. Real property, £1,183. Pop., 133. Houses, 31. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Strumpshaw, in the diocese of Norwich.

BRADFIELD, a village, a parish, and a district in Berks. The village stands on an affluent of the river Thames, 3 miles NW by W of Theale r. station, and 7½ W of Reading; and has a post-office under Reading. The parish comprises 1,384 acres. Real property, £6,558. Pop., 1,167. Houses, 260. The property is divided among a few. Bradfield Hall is a chief residence. The surface contains rich close scenes, and commands fine views. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Trinity, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £788.* Patron, the Rev. T. Stevens. The church was restored and enlarged in 1813. There are two chapels-of-ease and a P. Methodist chapel. St. Andrews college is a handsome edifice of 1850; and was endowed in 1859, and chartered in 1862, as a foundation-school for 16 founder's boys and 153 commoners. An abbey was founded here, before the close of the 7th century, by King Ina. Bishop Lloyd was sometime rector.—The district comprehends the sub-district of Bucklebury, containing the parishes of Bradfield, Bucklebury, Fritsham, Yattendon, Stanford-Dingley, Basildon, Ashampstead, Streatley, and Goring;—the last electorally in Oxford; the sub-district of Mortimer, containing the parishes of Stratfield-Mortimer, Beenhaim-Vallence, Aldermaston, Padworth, Upton, Sulhamstead-Barnister, Sulhamstead-Abbotts, and Burghfield; and the sub-district of Tilehurst, containing the parishes of Tilehurst, Englefield, Tidmarsh, Sulham, Purley, Pangbourne, Whitechurch, and Maple-Darham,—the two last electorally in Oxford. Acres, 62,166. Poor-rates in 1866, £11,302. Pop. in 1861, 15,771. Houses, 3,423. Marriages in 1866, 83; births, 478,—of which 30 were illegitimate; deaths, 266,—of which 72 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 55 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 874; births, 5,015; deaths, 3,655. The places of worship in 1851 were 27 of the Church of England, with 1,651 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 825 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 124 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 314 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 772 s.; and 3 of Lady Huntingdon's Connection, with 59 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,075 scholars; 25 private day schools, with 353 s.; and 13 Sunday schools, with 500 s. The work-house is in Bradfield, and cost £7,450.

BRADFIELD, a parish in Tendring district, Essex; on the estuary of the Stour, and on the Harwich branch of the Eastern Union railway, 3 miles E by S of Manningtree. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Manningtree. Acres, 2,719; of which 600 are water. Real property, £5,027. Pop., 914. Houses, 212. The property is subdivided. Bradfield Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Midley, in the diocese of Ely. The

church is good. Speaker Grimston, of the time of Charles II., was a native.

BRADFIELD, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; here the line of telegraph from Norwich to Cromer, 2½ miles NNW of North Walsham r. station, and 17 N by E of Norwich. Post-town, North Walsham, under Norwich. Acres, 757. Real property, £1,220. Pop., 226. Houses, 46. The property is all in one estate. The living is one part a rectory, and one part a donative, in the diocese of Norwich. Value of the rectory, £165.* Patron, Lord Suffield. The donative is annexed to the rectory of Antingham-St. Mary. The church was repaired in 1859. There is an Independent chapel.

BRADFIELD, a village, two hamlets, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district, in Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Don, 4 miles W by S of Oughty-Bridge r. station, and 7 NW by W of Sheffield; and it has a post-office under Sheffield, and fairs on 17 June and 9 Dec. The hamlets are Nether-Bradfield and Bradfield-Dale. The township includes also the hamlets or divisions of Bolsterstone, Brightmouth, Dungworth, Fairest-Green, Holdsworth, Midhope, Moorwood, Onesacre, Oughty-Bridge-with-Gate, Smallfield, Stannington, Stoves, Ughill, Wigtwizzle, and Worrall. Acres, 33,730. Real property, £16,451. Pop., 9,089. Houses, 1,696. Much of the surface is moor, hill, and mountain; and one summit, called Bradfield-Point, has an altitude of 1,246 feet above the level of the sea. Traces of a Saxon camp exist; and Roman remains have been found.—The chapelry comprises only part of the township; and is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £200.* Patron, the vicar of Ecclesfield. The church is early English. There are two dissenting chapels and an endowed school.—The sub-district is coterminous with the township.

BRADFIELD, a hamlet in Uffculme parish, Devon; 3½ miles NE of Collumpton. The manor has belonged to the family of Walrond since the time of King John. The mansion dates from the reign of Elizabeth, and was recently restored.

BRADFIELD-COMBUST, or **BURST-BRADFIELD**, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 5½ miles SSW of Thurston r. station, and 5½ SSE of Bury-St. Edmunds. Post-town, Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 818. Real property, £1,424. Pop., 173. Houses, 38. The property is subdivided. Bradfield Hall was the seat of Arthur Young, the writer on agriculture. An edifice belonging to Bury abbey, stood in the parish, and was burnt in 1327. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £180.* Patron, the Rev. H. Hasted. The church was restored in 1869.

BRADFIELD-ST. CLARE, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 5 miles S by W of Thurston r. station, and 5½ SE by S of Bury-St. Edmunds. Post-town, Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,428. Real property, £1,785. Pop., 233. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £275. Patrons, W. R. and G. J. Bevan, Esqs. The church is good.

BRADFIELD-ST. GEORGE, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; 3½ miles SSW of Thurston r. station, and 4½ SE of Bury-St. Edmunds. Post-town, Bury-St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,984. Real property, £3,238. Pop., 427. Houses, 110. The property is much divided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Rushbrook, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £550. Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church has a spire, seen over a wide extent of country.

BRADFORD, a parish in Holsworthy district, Devon; on the river Torridge, 5½ miles NE of Holsworthy, and 13 S by W of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Black Torrington, under Highampton, North Devon. Acres, 3,468. Real property, £2,130. Pop., 444. Houses, 91. The property is chiefly divided among four. Dunland has a fine old baronial mansion; belonged, at the Conquest, to Walter de Cadilho; passed to the Arscotts and the Bickfords; and belongs now to the Cohans. Hengiscott has traces of a fortified camp, supposed to

have been formed by the famous Hengist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £308.* Patrons, the Rectors of East Down, Bratton-Penning, and Goodleigh. The church is cruciform, and has a tower and some monuments; but is, or recently was, in very bad condition. Charities, £14.

BRADFORD, a township and a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire. The township lies adjacent to the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 4 miles E of Manchester; and has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 279. Pop., 3,523. Houses, 707. The chapelry extends into Beswick township; bears the name of Bradford-cum-Beswick; and was constituted very recently. The statistics are not reported. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester, with a parsonage, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The church was built in 1862, at a cost of £6,000; and is in the early English style, and cruciform. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels, large schools built in 1864, at a cost of £3,000, and a police station.

BRADFORD, a township in Bolam parish, Northumberland; on the river Blyth, 10 miles WSW of Morpeth. Acres, 1,033. Pop., 18. Houses, 5.

BRADFORD, a township in Bambrongh parish, Northumberland; in the vicinity of the Northeastern railway, 3½ miles ESE of Bedford. Acres, 528. Pop., 49. Houses, 8.

BRADFORD, a village and a parish in Wellington district, Somerset. The village stands on the river Tone, 2½ miles NE of Wellington R. station, and ¾ WSW of Taunton; and has a post-office under Taunton.—The parish comprises 1,782 acres. Real property, £4,488. Pop., 552. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £120.* Patron, A. Adair, Esq. The church was repaired in 1853. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

BRADFORD, a town, a parish, two sub-districts, a district, and a hundred in Wilts. The town stands on the river Avon, on the Kennet and Avon canal, and on the Great Western railway, 3½ miles NW by N of Trowbridge. It was known to the Saxons as Bradenford; and it is now sometimes called Bradford-on-Avon. A battle was fought at it, in 652, between Cenwalp and Cuthred; and St. Dunstan, in 951, was elected here to the see of Worcester. Its site is partly a hollow, partly slopes and acclivities, encompassed by hills. The older portion is on the N side of the river; and rises in a series of terraces, to a crowning point with an extensive view. Many curious old houses are in it; and one called the Duke's House, an edifice full of windows, formerly a residence of the Pierreponts, Dukes of Kingston, is in the near vicinity. Two bridges span the river; the upper one a very ancient structure, with 9 arches; the lower, a more modern structure, with 4. An ancient square edifice with a pyramidal roof, supposed variously to have been a chapel, an almshouse, and an ecclesiastical toll-house, and now used as a lock-up prison, stands on one of the piers of the upper bridge. Structures of the 14th century, arising out of a monastery founded in 703 by St. Adhelm, and given in 1001 by King Ethelred to the great nunery at Shaftesbury, and now used as offices of a farmstead, are at the skirt of Jew's Harp-hill. The parish church is Norman and early English; consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and chapel, with western tower and small spire; contains many curious tombs and a fine altar-piece; and has been partly modernized. Christ Church was built in 1810; is in the perpendicular style; and has a tower and lofty spire. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; a free school, with £53 a-year; another school, in a very handsome edifice of 1850; and two almshouses and other charities, with jointly £168 a-year. The town has a head post-office; of the name of Bradford-on-Avon; a railway station with telegraph; a banking-office; and three chief inns. A weekly market is held on Monday; and a fair on Trinity-Monday. An important woollen manufacture was long carried on, but has greatly declined.

The town never was incorporated; but it sent members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; and it thence is called a borough. Pop., 4,241. Houses, 1,036.

The parish includes also the chapelries of Holt, Atworth, and Limpley-Stoke, and the tythings of Trowle, Winsley, South Wrixall, and Leigh and Woolley; and it is sometimes called Bradford-on-Avon and Great Bradford. Acres, 11,310. Real property, £36,781. Pop., 8,032. Houses, 1,904. The property is subdivided. Much of the surface consists of fine chalk hills. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Westwood, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £602.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Christ Church is a separate benefice, a p. curacy, of the value of £150,* in the patronage of the Vicar. The p. curacies of Holt, Atworth-with-South Wrixall, and Winsley with Limpley-Stoke are also separate benefices.—The two sub-districts are Bradford-Northwestern and Bradford-Southeastern. They divide Bradford parish between them; and the former contains also the parish of Monkton-Farleigh, while the latter contains the extra-parochial tract of Little Chalfield and Cortles, and the parishes of Great Chalfield, Broughton-Gifford, Winkfield-with-Howley, Westwood-with-Hford, and Freshford,—the last electorally in Somerset.—The district consists of these two sub-districts. Acres, 18,800. Poor-rates in 1866, £6,165. Pop. in 1861, 10,475. Houses, 2,411. Marriages in 1866, 78; births, 397,—of which 17 were illegitimate; deaths, 190,—of which 40 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 739; births, 3,218; deaths, 2,383. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 4,852 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,132 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,072 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,064 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 286 s.; and one of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 200 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,178 scholars; 25 private day schools, with 337 s.; 22 Sunday schools, with 2,255 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 54 s. The work-house is in Westwood.—The hundred includes only Bradford and four other parishes. Acres, 17,426. Pop., 5,422. Houses, 2,205.

BRADFORD, a town, a township, a parish, two sub-districts, and a district in W. R. Yorkshire. The town stands at the junction of three fine valleys, amid a diversified, picturesque, hilly country, within the basin of the river Aire, 11 miles W by S of Leeds. It is at similar distance from Keighley, Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and Wakefield, and at shorter distances from a number of populous villages; and it maintains crowded intercourse with them all. A canal goes from its centre to the Leeds and Liverpool canal; a railway to Idle, 3½ miles, was authorised in 1866; and branch railways go northward, eastward, and southward, passing speedily into lines which ramify toward all parts of the kingdom. The town is mentioned in some old records, but does not seem to have made any figure in ancient times. It was described by Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., as a "pretty quick market town," with a parish church and a chapel, and "standing much by clothing." It took part with the parliament against Charles I.; twice repulsed a large body of the king's troops; and was stormed and taken by the Earl of Newcastle. Serious riots took place in it, in 1812, resulting in the execution of 17 men; and a strike of its operatives occurred in 1825, continuing ten months, and producing much misery.

The town is chiefly built of fine freestone; and contains many very handsome edifices, both private and public. It includes narrow, ill-constructed streets, but has recently undergone great improvement. It is extending in all directions; and it possesses such suburbs, or goes so nearly into adjacent villages, as to be practically a town for miles. It looks, from the neighbourhood, to be full of factories; it contains some of the finest warehouses in the kingdom; and it may be pronounced to show an aggregate of architectural character equal to that of any manufacturing town of its size. Very great improvements were made up to 1865; and other great ones were then in progress. St. George's Hall

in the centre of the town, covers an area of 1,600 yards; presents fronts to three several streets; has a western elevation 75 feet high, with rusticated basement, surmounted by Corinthian columns and pilasters; contains a hall, 152 feet long, 76 feet broad, and 51 feet high, lighted by 16 arched windows; and was erected in 1861-3, at a cost of £13,000. The new exchange is in the Venetian Gothic style; has a chief entrance under a tower and spire 150 feet high; contains a great hall, in form of nave and aisle, 89 feet by 50; and was built in 1834-7, at a cost of about £30,000. The court-house, at Hall-Fags, is a neat and convenient structure, with lock-up in the basement; and was built in 1834, at a cost of £2,250. The debtor's prison, a well-contrived and well-managed suite of buildings and yards, was superseded, after the passing of the County Court act, by one in Halifax. The county court-house, in Manor-row, was built in 1861, at a cost of nearly £4,000; and is in the Italian style, with a frontage of 74 feet in length. The Volunteer barracks stand in the midst of a drill-ground of about 1½ acre; were erected in 1861; and comprise a drill-room of 57 feet by 60, and several other spacious apartments. The theatre and opera-house was erected in 1865, and is an ornamental edifice. Peel's monument, in Peel-place, shows a fine statue of Sir Robert Peel, by Behnes. The office of the Old Bank, erected in 1868, is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style. Several ranges of warehouses, of recent erection, are splendid and extensive. One of these, that of Messrs. Milligan, Peckles, and Co., adjoins St. George's hall, and is not much inferior to that pile in magnificence; another, that of Messrs. John Foster and Son, called Foster's Buildings, is equally beautiful and imposing; another, that of Mr. Hastings, in Swan-street, is in a style which has been termed the eclectic Gothic; another, that of Mr. Abercrombie, built in 1862, has a height of four or five stories, with 15 windows in the length; and others, erected in 1863-5, are similarly splendid.

The town and its suburbs, till a recent period, were almost entirely provided with Established places of worship. Only three were here in 1840; but several were soon afterwards erected; and a plan was subsequently formed by the Church Building Society, to erect ten more within five years, and was well advanced, in 1863, toward completion. The parish church, or St. Peter's, is perpendicular English, of the time of Henry VI.; has a square tower, of a later date, buttressed to the top, and crowned with pinnacles; underwent recent, entire, interior renovation, including the construction of a fine oaken roof; and contains a beautiful, canopied, sculptured font, a monument to the mathematician Sharpe, who died in 1712, a rich sculptural monument by Flaxman to a gentleman of the name of Balme, and many other monuments. Christ church was built in 1814; and is a plain Gothic structure, with low pinnacled tower. St. James' church was built in 1839, and is a handsome edifice. St. Luke's church, at Broomfields, the fourth of the ten of the Church Building Society, was erected in 1862; is in the decorated English style; has a south transept and a north eastern tower; and contains 799 sittings. St. Thomas' church, near Cropper-lane, West-gate, the fifth of the ten, was built in the same year; is also in the decorated English style, with 600 sittings; has a western elevation, 70 feet high; and will have likewise a tower and spire 140 feet high. All Saints church, at Horton-cum-Wharfedale, another of the ten, was opened in the early part of 1864; stands on ground which required solid underpinning; and cost upwards of £10,000. St. Michael and All Angels church was built in 1863, and is late first pointed. The Independent chapel, in Horton-cum-Wharfedale, in 1863, is in ornate romantic style, and cost above £12,000; two Baptist chapels, in Manningham-lane and Horton-lane, were built about the same time, at costs of £2,000 and £7,000; six other dissenting chapels were erected in 1866-9; and some others are recent and good. The places of worship, in 1851, were 12 of the Church of England, with 10,026 sittings; 7 of the United Presbyterian church, with 639 s.; 2 of Independents, with 3,568 s.; 3 of Particular Baptists, with 2,825 s.; 2 of

General Baptists, with 600 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 1,000 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 490 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 256 s.; 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 7,970 s.; 1 of New Connexion Methodists, with 773 s.; 5 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,950 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,440 s.; 3 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 510 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 100 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 400 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 380 s.

The free grammar-school dates from the time of Edward VI.; was rebuilt in 1830; is a spacious and elegant structure, containing a good library; has an endowed income of £431; and entitles its scholars to be candidates for the Hastings exhibitions in Queen's college, Oxford. New schools, in connexion with St. James' church, were built in 1860. There were, within the borough, in 1851, 27 public day schools, with 5,945 scholars; 59 private day schools, with 3,653 s.; and 59 Sunday schools, with 16,077 s. There are an Arts' exhibition, a mechanics' institute, a public library, a philosophical society, a temperance-hall; and, in the neighbourhood, theological training-schools, for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. There are also cavalry barracks, an infirmary, a fever hospital of 1869, a dispensary, a workhouse, two large ornate cemeteries, and a grand, recent, public park.

The town has a head post-office; two telegraph stations, two banking-offices, and six chief inns. Markets are held on Monday and Thursday, and fairs on 3 March, 17 June, and 9 Dec. Manufactures of worsted yarn and worsted stuffs have long been carried on; manufactures of damask, moreen, and mixed worsted and silk goods are now extensive; manufactures of cotton fabrics engage attention; alpaca manufacture was introduced, and is carried on, at Salford, 4 miles distant; and extensive iron-works, together with abundant supplies of iron ore and coal, exist at Bowling and Low Moor, in the neighbourhood. The town is a seat of sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes three weekly newspapers. It was incorporated in 1847, under a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors; and it sends two members to parliament. Its municipal and parliamentary limits are co-extensive; and comprise the townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, and Manningham. Direct taxes in 1857, £55,998. Electors in 1868, 3,180. Pop. in 1841, 66,715; in 1861, 106,218. Houses, 22,518. Dr. John Sharpe, the archbishop, and Abraham Sharpe, the mathematician, were natives; and Dr. Scoresby, the Arctic navigator and scientific writer, was for some time vicar.

The townships consist of the central parts of the borough. Acres, 1,680. Real property, £288,518; of which £22,000 are in mines, £1,054 in quarries, £11,067 in railways, and £12,885 in gas-works. Pop. in 1841, 34,560; in 1861, 48,646. Houses, 10,288. The parish is 15 miles long, and 4 in mean breadth; and comprises the townships of Bradford, Bowling, Horton, Manningham, North Bierley, Thornton, Clayton, Allerton, Wilsden, Shipley, Heaton, Eccleshill, and Haworth,—the last in the district of Keighley, the rest in that of Bradford. Acres, 34,146. Real property, £580,897; of which £10,470 are in mines, £5,881 in quarries, and £18,634 in iron-works. Pop. in 1841, 105,257; in 1861, 156,053. Houses, 33,021. The surface is a picturesque diversity of hill and vale. Some of the seats are Bowling Hall, W. Walker, Esq.; Manningham House, S. C. Lister Kay, Esq.; Horton House, Mr. Thorpe; and Undercliffe Hall, W. Garnett, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £600.* Patrons, Simpson's Trustees. The vicarages of Christchurch, St. James, St. John, St. John-Bowling, and St. Paul-Manningham, and the parsonages of St. Thomas, St. Luke, St. Jude, St. Andrew, St. Michael and All Angels, and St. Stephen-Bowling, within the borough, are separate benefices. Value of C. and St. M., each £200; of St. James, £237; of St. John, £320; of St. J. Bowling, £175; of St. Paul, £150; of St. T. and St. Luke, each £360; of St. Jude, £300; of St. Andrew, £400; of St. Stephen, £120. Patron of C., St. J. Bowling, St. Jude, and St. A., the Vicar of B.; of St. James, J. Wood, Esq.; of St. John, Messrs. Berthon and Preston and the Vicar of B.; of St. Paul, J. Hollings, Esq.; of St. T., St. M. and St. Luke,

the Bishop; of St. Stephen, C. Hardy, Esq. The rectory of Haworth, the vicarages of Bierley, Bittershaw, Oxenhope, Shipley, Denholme, and Wilsden, and the parishes of New Leeds, Horton, Bankfoot, Gillington, Whisby, Low Moor, Clayton, Eccleshill, Laister-Dyke, Heston, and Thornton, also are separate benefices.

The two sub-districts are Bradford-East-End and Bradford-West-End; and the former comprises the part of Bradford township eastward of Broad-Stones, Church-Bridge, and Market-street; while the latter consists of the rest of the township.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bowling, conteminate with the township of Bowling; the sub-district of Horton, containing the townships of Horton and Manningham; the sub-district of Thornton, containing the townships of Thornton and Clayton; the sub-district of Wilsden, containing the townships of Wilsden and Allerton; the sub-district of Shipley, containing the townships of Shipley and Heaton; the sub-district of North Bierley, conteminate with the township of North Bierley; the sub-district of Idle, containing the townships of Eccleshill, Idle, and Bolton; the sub-district of Pudsey, conteminate with the township of Pudsey; the sub-district of Calverley, conteminate with the township of Calverley-with-Farsley; the sub-district of Drighlington, containing the townships of Drighlington and Tong; and the sub-district of Cleckheaton, containing the townships of Cleckheaton, Wike, and Hunsworth. Acres, 49,334. Poor-rates in 1863, £37,168. Pop. in 1841, 132,161; in 1861, 196,475. Houses, 41,822. Marriages in 1856, 2,294; births, 8,447,—of which 614 were illegitimate; deaths, 5,951,—of which 2,871 were at ages under 5 years, and 57 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 18,143; births, 74,843; deaths, 48,609. The places of worship in 1851, were 32 of the Church of England, with 23,426 sittings; 1 of the United Presbyterian church, with 639 s.; 17 of Independents, with 10,615 s.; 15 of Baptists, with 7,760 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 1,000 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 490 s.; 3 of Moravians, with 1,131 s.; 43 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 17,301 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,197 s.; 18 of Primitive Methodists, with 4,122 s.; 5 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,827 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,184 s.; 5 undefined, with 698 s.; 3 of Latter day Saints, with 590 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 380 s. The schools were 66 public day schools with 10,793 scholars; 188 private day schools, with 7,427 s.; 161 Sunday schools, with 32,645 s.; and 52 evening schools for adults, with 1,479 s. Workhouses are in Bradford and Idle townships.

BRADFORD, LEEDS, AND HALIFAX RAILWAY. See LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.

BRADFORD, WAKEFIELD, AND LEEDS RAILWAY, a railway connecting the three towns from which it takes its name, by junctions with the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax at Leeds and Ardsley, and with the Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is 10 miles long; and was authorized in 1854, and opened in 1857. It is the shortest line between Leeds, Bradford, and Wakefield; affords the most direct route from Leeds and Bradford, by way of the Great Northern, to London; and accommodates an extensive coal district.

BRADFORD-ABEAS, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Sherborne district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Yeal, adjacent to the Southwestern railway, 2½ miles ESE of Yeovil station, and ¾ SW by W of Sherborne; and has a post-office under Sherborne. The parish comprises 1,139 acres. Real property, £3,055. Pop., 585. Houses, 124. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Clifton-Maybank, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £479. Patron, Winchester college. The church is good. An endowed school has 224; and other charities 228. The sub-district comprises thirteen parishes. Acres, 12,856. Pop., 3,372. Houses, 738.

BRADFORD-CUM-BESWICK. See BRADFORD, Manchester.

BRADFORD-DOWN, a range of hill in Dorset; immediately W of Dorchester. The summit of it, 2 miles from the town, commands an extensive view.

BRADFORD-EAST-END. See BRADFORD, York-shire.

BRADFORD (GREAT). See BRADFORD, Wilts.

BRADFORD (NORTH), a hundred in Salop. It is cut into the three divisions,—Drayton, containing eight parishes and parts of two others; Wem, containing three parishes and part of another; and Whitchurch, also containing three parishes and part of another. Acres, 129,693. Pop., 27,273. Houses, 5,713.

BRADFORD-NORTHWESTERN. See BRADFORD, Wilts.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON. See BRADFORD, Wilts.

BRADFORD-PEVERELL, a village and a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Frome, under Bradford-Down, near the Roman road to Ilchester, and near the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, 3 miles NW by W of Dorchester.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Muckleford; and its post-town is Stratton, under Dorchester. Acres, 2,700. Real property, £2,653. Pop., 361. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. Roman antiquities have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £223. Patron, Winchester College. The church is good. Charities, 25.

BRADFORD-ROAD, a chapelry in Manchester parish, Lancashire; in the eastern suburbs of Manchester. It was constituted in 1837, and reconstituted in 1850. Pop., 10,540. Houses, 2,043. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester; of the value of £800, in the patronage of trustees.

BRADFORD (SOUTH), a hundred in Salop. It is cut into the two divisions of Newport, containing eight parishes and part of another; and Wellington, containing eighteen parishes. Acres, 50,818. Pop., 48,820. Houses, 9,334.

BRADFORD-SOUTHEASTERN. See BRADFORD, Wilts.

BRADFORD (WEST), a township in Mitten parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Ribbles, 2 miles N of Clitheroe. Acres, 1,700. Real property, £2,157. Pop., 239. Houses, 73.

BRADFORD-WEST-END. See BRADFORD, York-shire.

BRADGATE, a hamlet in Kimberworth parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Rotherham.

BRADGATE-PARK. See BRADGATE-PARK.

BRADHOLME, a hamlet in Thorne parish, W. R. Yorkshire.

BRADING, a village in Pilton parish, Devon.

BRADING—anciently BREDRING, or BREDRYNGE—a small town and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The town stands on the I. of W. railway, at the head of Brading haven, ¾ miles S by E of Ryde; and has a r. station, a post-office under Southampton, and an inn. It is a very ancient, but decayed place; and consists chiefly of one long street, dejected and half-ruinous. It was long a market-town. It formerly sent members to parliament; it still is governed by a small corporation; and it possesses a common seal, with the words, "The King's town of Brading." The town-hall and market-house is a half-timbered structure, given up to neglect. A massive iron ring, fastened to the ground, in an open space, is a relic of the barbarous sport of bull-baiting. The parish church was originally built, in 704, by Wilfrid of York; is, to a considerable extent, transition Norman; and contains an effigy of Governor Cherowin who died in 1441, and two ancient monuments of the Ogdens. The churchyard has the grave of Leigh Richmond's "little Jane," and the tomb of Mrs. Barry, with the inscription beginning, "Forgive, blest shade, the tributary tear," set to music by Dr. Calcott. There is an Independent chapel. Some business is done in corn and fishing; small vessels come up at high water to the quay; and fairs are held on 12 May and 2 Oct.—The parish contains also the villages of Bembridge and Sandown, and the hamlet of Alverstoke. Acres, 10,107; of which 513 are water. Real property, £19,819. Pop., 3,709. Houses, 766. The property is much subdivided. Nunwell, NW of the town, amid richly wooded grounds, is

the seat of Sir H. Oglander, Bart., the descendant of Richard Oklandro, who came from Normandy with the Conqueror. Brading-down, S and W of Nunwell, commands a brilliant view. Brading-Down, is only partly in the parish; goes out to the sea by a narrow mouth, at Benbridge-point; covers about 800 acres; looks like a fine lake at high water, and like a muddy swamp at low; yields prodigious quantities of excellent cockles; and was formerly noted for an oyster bed. Several strenuous attempts have been made to reclaim it from the tide, by means of an embankment across its mouth; but without success. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £250.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The parishes of Benbridge and Sandown are separate benefices. Leigh Richmond was for some time curate; and wrote here his "Young Cottager," "Dairyman's Daughter," and "Negro Servant."

BRADLEY, a tything in Church-Knowle parish, Dorset; 1 mile W of Corfe-Castle. Pop., 480. Houses, 40.

BRADLEY, Gloucester. See BROADWELL.

BRADLEY, a tything in Cumnor parish, Berks; 4½ miles NNW of Abingdon. Pop., 8. Houses, 1.

BRADLEY, a hamlet in Frodsham lordship and parish, Cheshire; 1 mile ESE of Frodsham. Pop., 77.

BRADLEY, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 2 miles SE of Malpas. Acres, 837. Real property, £1,037. Pop., 110. Houses, 22.

BRADLEY, a parish in Ashbourne district, Derby; 2½ miles E by S of Ashbourne station. Post-town, Ashbourne. Acres, 2,374. Real property, £3,144. Pop., 253. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £259.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is ancient and decayed. Gisleborne's charities for Bradley and many other places in the county yield £687 a-year.

BRADLEY, a hundred in Gloucester. It lies in the eastern part of the county; and contains Aston-Bank parish, sixteen other parishes, and parts of two others. A. 1-3, 23,799. Pop., 5,943. Houses, 1,225.

BRADLEY, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; 6 miles WNW of Alton r. station, and 6½ S of Basingstoke. Post-town, Preston-Cumdever, under Micheldever station. Acres, 960. Real property, £360. Pop., 166. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £250.* Patron, C. E. Rambold, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £20.

BRADLEY, a hamlet in Holt chapelry, Leicester; 2½ miles NW of Rockingham. A small Augustinian priory was founded here, in the time of King John, by Robert de Binda; and given, at the dissolution, to Thomas Nevell.

BRADLEY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 2½ miles SW of Great Grimsby r. station. Post-town, Grimsby. Acres, 1,523. Real property, £1,200. Pop., 198. Houses, 19. The manor belongs to Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £151.* Patron, Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart.

BRADLEY, a chapelry in Wolverhampton parish, Stafford; constituted in 1835. Pop., about 4,000. Living, a vicarage. Value, £150. The church was completed in 1368, at a cost of £6,000; and is in the early English style.

BRADLEY, a hamlet in Burslem parish, Stafford; in the vicinity of Burslem. It is rich in minerals.

BRADLEY, a parish in the district and county of Stafford; 2 miles SSE of Haughton r. station, and 5 SW of Stafford. It includes the liberties of Billington and Woolston; and its post-town is Church-Eaton, under Stafford. Acres, 3,376. Real property, £8,752. Pop., 567. Houses, 125. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £75. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland. The church is very good. A free school has £102; and other charities £10.

BRADLEY, a chapelry in Fleetham parish, Worcester; 5½ miles ESE of Droitwich. Pop., 310. Houses, 62. The living is a rectory. Value, £270. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was built in 1665.

BRADLEY, a hamlet in Huddersfield township, W.

R. Yorkshire; on the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3 miles NE by E of Huddersfield. It has a station on the railway, a church of 1861, and a large cotton factory.

BRADLEY, Salop. See WYKE AND BRADLEY.

BRADLEY, West Gloucester. See LINWELL and BRADLEY.

BRADLEY AND MOXLEY, a railway station in Staffordshire; on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, 11 mile SE of Bilston.

BRADLEY-FIELD. See UNDERBARROW.

BRADLEY-FOLD, a station on the Bolton and Rochdale railway, Lancashire; 2½ miles E by N of Bolton.

BRADLEY (Great), a parish in Risbridge district, Suffolk; on the verge of the county, 5 miles SE of Dillingham r. station, and 6 N of Haverhill. It has a post-office under Newmarket. Acres, 2,289. Real property, £3,363. Pop., 460. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £407. Patrons, the Trustees of the Rev. W. S. P. Wilder. The church is substantial.

BRADLEY-GREEN, a village in Biddulph parish, Stafford; 5½ miles N of Burslem.

BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, Lincoln. It contains Bradley parish and thirty-two other parishes. Acres, 84,839. Pop., 10,771. Houses, 2,236.

BRADLEY-IN-THE-MOORS, a parish in Cheadle district, Stafford; near the Uttoxeter canal, 1½ mile WSW of Alton r. station, and 4 ESE of Haverhill. Post-town, Alton, under Stafford. Acres, 650. Real property, £1,014. Pop., 43. Houses, 11. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £58. Patron, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The church is good.

BRADLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Risbridge district, Suffolk; on the verge of the county, 5 miles N of Haverhill, and 6 SE by S of Dillingham r. station. Post-town, Great Bradley, under Newmarket. Acres, 957. Real property, £1,201. Pop., 28. Houses, 7. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £250. Patrons, E. B. and C. F. Foster. The church has a brass of Day the printer who died in 1584, and four other brasses.

BRADLEY (Lower and Upper). See BRADLEY-BOTH.

BRADLEY (MAIDEN). See MAIDEN-BRADLEY.

BRADLEY-MANOR, a hamlet in Bilston township, Stafford; 1½ mile from Bilston. It has a post-office, of the name of Bradley, under Bilston.

BRADLEY-MILLS, a hamlet in Dalton township, Kirkheaton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Huddersfield.

BRADLEY (North), a tything, a parish, and a sub-district in Westbury district, Wilts. The tything lies on an affluent of the river Avon, adjacent to the Great Western railway, 2 miles S of Trowbridge; and has a post-office under Trowbridge. Real property, £3,917. Pop., 955. Houses, 231.—The parish includes also the tything of Southwick. Acres, 4,036. Real property, £3,628. Pop., 2,196. Houses, 510. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £398.* Patron, Winchester College. The church was built in the 12th century, and went recently into decay; and a new one, to be in the early transition style, with chapel and tower in the perpendicular style, was founded in 1862. Read-Hill vicarage is a separate charge. There is a Baptist chapel. An asylum for poor, founded by Archdeacon Danby, and a school have £150.—The sub-district includes also part of Streeple-Ashton parish. Acres, 6,070. Pop., 2,510. Houses, 577.

BRADLEYS-BOTH, or BRADLEY (Lower and Upper), a township in Kildwick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the North Midland railway, 2½ miles SSE of Skipton. Acres, 1,594. Real property, £2,571. Pop., 412. Houses, 101.

BRADLEY (West), a parish in Wells district, Somerset; on the Somerset and Dorset railway, near West Farnham station, 4 miles E by S of Glastonbury. It includes the hamlet of Parbrook; and its post-town is

East Pennard, under Shapton-Mallet. Acres, 625. Real property, £1,183. Pop., 136. Houses, 31. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of East Pennard, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

BRADMERE-POOL, a pond in the NE of Dartmoor, Devon; 5 miles NW of Moreton-Hampstead. It occupies about 3 acres; is said to be unfathomable; continues full to the lip in the greatest droughts; and is thought by some to have been artificial and Druidical. An elliptical mound contiguous to it is also thought to have been Druidical; and a croulech, called the Spinners' Rock, with three supporting stones 7 feet high, and an incumbent stone 15 feet long and 10 feet broad, is about 100 yards distant.

BRADMORE, a parish in Basford district, Notts; 5½ miles SE of Beeston r. station, and 7 S of Nottingham. Post-town, Bunny, under Nottingham. Acres, 1,560. Real property, £2,555. Pop., 296. Houses, 71. Many of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Bunny, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was long ago burnt, and has not been rebuilt.

BRADMORE, Middlesex. See HAMMERSMITH.

BRADNEY, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 3½ miles NE of Bridgnorth.

BRADNINCH, a precinct in Exeter city, Devon; contiguous to the parish of St. Paul. Pop., 91. Houses, 10.

BRADNINCH, a small town and a parish in Tiverton district, Devon. The town stands on an eminence, 1 mile N of Hele r. station, and 2 SW of Collumpton. It was anciently called Braines; and it gives the title of Baron, under that name, to the Dukes of Cornwall. It dates from the Saxon times; and is thought by some to be older than Exeter. It was the head-quarters of King Charles and his army, on two occasions in 1644; and the head-quarters of Fairfax's army in October 1645. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1665; and it is now a poor place, consisting chiefly of one street. It sent members to parliament from the time of Edward II. till that of Henry VII.; and was long a market-town. It has a post-office under Collumpton; and fairs are held at it on the first Wednesday of April and the third Wednesday of Sept. The town-hall was built in the time of Henry VI., and repaired in 1853. An old jail, with capacity for two male and two female prisoners, was restored in 1835, and is still in use. The parish church is later perpendicular English; was recently restored; and contains a fine screen of 1523, and an old painting of the crucifixion. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and charities £70.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Hele. Acres, 4,351. Real property, £9,762. Pop., 1,795. Houses, 383. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. Bradninch House is an interesting old mansion, formerly the seat of the Salthill family, now the seat of G. Pearce, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £185.* Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

BRADNOP, a township in Leek parish, Stafford; 2 miles SE by E of Leek. Real property, £4,513. Pop., 451. Houses, 85. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in copper-mines.

BRADNOR. See BARTON, BRADNOR, and RUSHOCK.

BRADOCK. See BROADWAK, Cornwall.

BRADON, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; near the Chard canal, 3 miles N by E of Ilminster, and 5 SW of Langport r. station. It includes the tythings of North and South Bradon; and its post-town is Isle-Abbott, under Taunton. Acres, 390. Real property, returned with Isle-Brewers and Puckington. Pop., 38. Houses, 11. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £153. Patron, the Earl of Egremont. The church is in ruins.

BRADON-Forest, an ancient forest, once occupying the greater part of the N of Wilts. It was known to the Saxons as Bradene or Briadun; overrun by Ethelwold in 965; and held, in the time of Henry IV., by Edmund of York. Bradon-Pond in it, 4 miles E of

Malmesbury, measures $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile by $\frac{1}{2}$; and is the largest sheet of water in the county.

BRADPOLE, a parish in Bridport district, Dorset; on the Bridport railway, 1 mile NE of Bridport. Post-town, Bridport. Acres, 966. Real property, £5,324. Pop., 1,449. Houses, 270. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. Andrews, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £265.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1829; is in the early English style; and consists of nave, chancel, and vestry, with bell-turret. The Bridport workhouse is in Bradpole.

BRADSHAW, a township and a chapelry in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the Bolton and Blackburn railway, adjacent to the Oaks station, 3 miles NE of Bolton; and has a post-office under Bolton. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £3,754. Pop., 792. Houses, 116. Bradshaw Hall was the seat of John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I.; and is now the seat of T. Hardcastle, Esq. There are two cotton mills, a bleaching mill, and quarries.—The ch. is more extensive than the township, and was constituted in 1853. Pop., 1,968. Houses, 378. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Bolton. The church is tolerable.

BRADSHAW, a village and a chapelry in Ovenden township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 1 mile NW of Halifax.—The chapelry was constituted in 1842; and its post-town is Halifax. Pop., 2,171. Houses, 457. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £150. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church was built in 1839.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a township in Chapel-en-le-Frith parish, Derby; 1 mile W of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Real property, £7,250. Pop., 2,518. Houses, 455.

BRADSHAW-LEACH, a station on the Bolton and Wigan railway, Lancashire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Bolton. Bradshaw Hall, in the vicinity, is the seat of T. Bradshaw, Esq.

BRADSOLE, or St. RADIGEND, a ruined Premonstratensian abbey in Felton parish, Kent; on high ground, commanding a good view, 3 miles NW of Dover. It was founded, in 1191, by Jeffrey, Earl of Perth, and given, at the dissolution, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The principal gateway nearly all remains, much covered with ivy; and the chapel and some other parts are now used as a farm-house.

BRADSTONE, a parish in Tavistock district, Devon; on the river Tamar, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Lanneston r. station, and 8 NW by N of Tavistock. Post-town, Lanneston. Acres, 1,257. Real property, £1,535. Pop., 142. Houses, 23. The property is divided between the Bradshaws and the Kellys. The manor-house, an old Tudor edifice, belongs to the former; and is now tenanted by a farmer. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £204.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is perpendicular English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and is in tolerable condition.

BRADWALL, a township in Sandbach parish, Cheshire; on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 2 miles NNW of Sandbach. Acres, 2,663. Real property, £3,784. Pop., 437. Houses, 69. Bradwall Hall is the seat of the Lathams.

BRADWELL, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the Newport-Pagnell railway, 3 miles ESE of Stony-Stratford. It has a post-office under Stony-Stratford, and a railway station. Acres, 892. Real property, £3,452. Pop., 1,633. Houses, 233. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £191.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The parochial church is early English; and New Bradwell church, annexed to Stantonbury, is recent. Churches, £20.

BRADWELL, a township in Hope parish, Derby; under the Peak, 2 miles SE of Castleton. It has a post-office under Sheffield. Real property, £2,622. Pop., 1,304. Houses, 297. Some of the inhabitants are cotton-workers; but more are employed in lead and alumina mines. A stalactitic cavern includes numerous

chambers, and extends upwards of 400 yards. Traces of a Roman camp occur at Brough castle; and Roman tiles, coins, and other relics have been found there. The township has a school-church, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Unitarian chapels, and charities 25.

BRADWELL, a parish in Maford district, Suffolk; on the East Suffolk railway, near Belton station, 3 miles SW by S of Great Yarmouth. Post-town, Yarmouth. Acres, 2,333. Real property, £4,482. Pop., 387. Houses, 80. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £632.* Patron, J. Walker, Esq. The church has a curious ancient font; and is good.

BRADWELL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Maldon, Essex. The village stands near the point of the peninsula between the Blackwater estuary and the sea, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles by water, but 12 by road, E of Maldon r. station; and has a post-office under Maldon, and a fair on 21 June. It is thought by Camden to occupy the site of the Roman Othona and the Saxon Hlancestre. The parish is sometimes called Bradwell-next-the-Sea; and comprises 4,734 acres of land, and 5,331 of water. Real property, £3,151. Pop., 1,094. Houses, 217. The property is divided among a few. Bradwell Lodge is a chief residence. There are decays for wild fowls. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £1,624.* Patron, W. M. Warner, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £169. —The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 25,387. Pop., 2,235. Houses, 579.

BRADWELL, Oxford. See **BROADWELL**.

BRADWELL-ABBAY, an extra-parochial tract in N. part of Pagnell district, Bucks; on the Northwestern railway, contiguous to Bradwell parish, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by E of Stony Stratford. Acres, 650. Real property, £550. Pop., 14. Houses, 3. A small black priory was founded here, in the time of Stephen, by a baron of Wolverton; and given, at the dissolution, to Arthur Longfield; and is now a farm-house.

BRADWELL-NEXT-COGGESHALL, a parish in Braintree district, Essex; on the river Blackwater, 2 miles W of Coggeshall, and 4 E by S of Braintree r. station. Post-town, Coggeshall, under Kelvedon. Acres, 1,161. Real property, £2,058. Pop., 273. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Maxeys. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £258.* Patron, M. P. C. Bennin, Esq. The church contains monuments of the Maxeys; and is good. Charities, £25.

BRADWELL-NEXT-THE-SEA. See **BRADWELL**, Maldon, Essex.

BRADWORTHY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Bideford district, Devon. The village stands near the Bude canal, 7 miles NNW of Holworthy, and 12 SW of Bideford r. station; and it has a post-office under Holworthy, North Devon, and fairs on 10 June, and 9 Sept. The parish includes also the hamlets of Alfordworthy, Denworthy, Kimworthy, and Yousdon. Acres, 9,556. Real property, £5,028. Pop., 981. Houses, 185. A considerable portion of the surface is moor and common. Many traces of Roman settlements have been observed. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Pannas-Wyke, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £213.* Patron, the Crown. The church has an eaden roof and a lofty tower. The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 17,257. Pop., 911. Houses, 185.

BR AFFETON, a township in Great Aycliffe parish, Durham; on the river Skere; and on the North-eastern railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Darlington. Acres, 2,409. Real property, £2,158. Pop., 251. Houses, 44. There is a Methodist chapel.

BRAFFETON, a village and a township in Easingwold district, and a parish in Easingwold and Ripon districts, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Swale, adjacent to the Horningthorpe and Pilsner railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Broughthorpe; and it has a station on the railway, and is contiguous to the parishes of

which has a post-office under York. The township comprises 1,920 acres. Real property, £1,600. Pop., 199. Houses, 42. The parish includes also the townships of Helperry and Thornton-Briggs. Acres, 4,593. Real property, £7,562. Pop., 901. Houses, 214. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £307.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are charities £27.

BRAFFORDS, a village in Swindon township, E. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles W of Hull.

BRAFELD, a parish and a sub-district in Hardingsstone district, Northampton. The parish is called also Brafield-on-the-Green; and lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Billing Road r. station, and 5 E by S of Northampton. Post-town, Little Houghton, under Northampton. Acres, 1,280. Real property, £2,442. Pop., 494. Houses, 108. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Little Houghton, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church was restored in 1858. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £16.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Pop., 3,411.

BRAICH-MELYN, a hamlet in Llanllechid parish, Carnarvon; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Bangor.

BRAICH-Y-DINAS, or **DINAS-PENMAEN**, an ancient British fort on the NE coast of Carnarvon; on the summit of Penmaen-mawr, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Conway. It had capacity for 20,000 men; possessed more strength than any other British post in Snowdonia; and was the station of the reduced Welsh army during the negotiation between Prince Llewelyn and Edward I.

BRAICH-Y-PWLL, a headland at the southwestern extremity of Carnarvon; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Bardsey island. It is the Canaan Promontorium of Ptolemy, and commands a very great view.

BRAIDLEY, a hamlet in Carlton-Highdale township, N. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles SW of Middleham.

BRAILES, two hamlets, a parish, and a division in Warwick. The hamlets are Upper and Lower Brailes; they lie 3 and 4 miles ESE of Shipston-on-Stour, and about 6 NE by E of Moreton r. station; they have a post-office, of the name of Brailes, under Shipston-on-Stour; and one of them was formerly a market-town, and has still a fair on Easter Thursday. The parish includes also the hamlets of Chelmscott and Winderton; and is in the district of Shipston-on-Stour. Acres, 5,220. Real property, £10,548. Pop., 1,347. Houses, 395. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to Edwin Earl of Mercia; was given, by the Conqueror, to Henry de Newburgh; and passed to the Beauchamps. Brailes House is now the seat of the Sheldons. Brailes Cover is a meet of the Warwick hounds. Some parts of the surface are hilly and have fine views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £344.* Patron, J. Jordan, Esq. The church is partly early English, partly perpendicular, and is in good condition. There are a Quakers' chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel and school, an endowed school with 261 a-year, a national school, a library and reading-room, and charities £68.—The division contains fifteen parishes; and is in King's hundred. Acres, 35,242. Pop., 7,599. Houses, 1,575.

BRAILSFORD, a parish and a sub-district in Ashborne district, Derby. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Dove, 6 miles W of Buxfield r. station, and 6 SE of Ashbourne; and it includes the hamlet of Ebbaston, and has a post-office under Derby. Acres, 4,296. Real property, £7,334. Pop., 773. Houses, 156. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £673.* Patron, Earl Ferrers. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels and a national school.—The sub-district contains three parishes, and parts of three others. Pop., 3,163.

BRAINES. See **BRADNICH**, Devon.

BRAINTFIELD, **BRANTFIELD**, or **BRANFIELD**, a parish in the district and county of Hertford, near the river Beane, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Hatfield r. station. Post-town, Hatfield. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £1,807. Pop., 191. Houses, 45. The property is divided among

a few. Braintfield Place is the seat of the Brasseys. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £267.* Patron, Abel Smith, Esq. The church is good. Thomas à Becket was rector.

BRAINTREE, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Essex. The town stands on the river Blackwater, on the Roman road to Colchester, and on the Blackwater-Valley and Bishops-Cotford railway, 6½ miles north-north-westward from the Witham Junction of the Eastern Counties railway, and 12 miles NNE of Chelmsford. It arose, in the Roman Catholic times, from thoroughfare of pilgrims into Suffolk and Norfolk; fell fast into decay after the Reformation; and revived under the influence of trade. The manor was known, at the Conquest, as Great Rayne or Branchetran; and belonged, till the time of Edward VI., to the Bishops of London. The town is straggling; occupies a rising-ground; and connects on the N with Bocking. The streets, for the most part, are narrow; and many of the houses are old and timbered. A corn exchange was built in 1839. The parish church stands on a high mound, thought to have been the site of an ancient camp; is later English and spacious, with a tall spire; was enlarged, prior to the Reformation, with the proceeds of three plays acted in it; and contains the tomb of Dr. Collins, physician to Peter the Great. The site of the former church, and some vestiges of a palace of the Bishops of London, are ¼ a mile distant. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, two chief inns, four dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, a free school, and some charities; and it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place, and publishes a weekly newspaper. The Independent chapel is a large and handsome edifice, built in 1832; and the free school has £18 a-year from endowment, and educated Ray the naturalist. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on 8 May and 2 Oct. A considerable woollen trade sprang up in the time of Elizabeth, but went into decay; and a trade in silk and crape is now carried on. Dawes, the archbishop, and Tusser, the agricultural poet, were born in the neighbourhood. Pop., 4,305. Houses, 980.

The parish comprises 2,242 acres, of which 58 lie detached within Stisted. Real property, £16,324. Pop., 4,620. Houses, 1,051. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patron, Rev. C. J. Cartwright. The sub-district contains the parish of Braintree, Rayne, Black Notley, White Notley, and Cressing. Acres, 10,423. Pop., 6,600. Houses, 1,500. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Bocking, containing the parishes of Bocking, Panfield, Stisted, Pattiswick, and Bradwell-next-Coggeshall; and the sub-district of Finchingfield, containing the parishes of Finchingfield, Wethersfield, Shalford, and Great Salting. Acres, 38,652. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,187. Pop. in 1861, 17,170. Houses, 3,839. Marriages in 1866, 138; births, 578,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 339,—of which 105 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,233; births, 5,591; deaths, 3,603. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 3,921 sittings; 8 of Independents, with 4,745 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 840 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 210 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 250 s. The schools were 19 public day schools, with 1,500 scholars; 50 private day schools, with 1,174 s.; 22 Sunday schools, with 2,455 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 45 s. The workhouse is in Bocking.

BRAISEWORTH, or BRISWORTH, a parish in Hartismere-district, Suffolk; 2 miles SSW of Epsom station, and 3½ SE of Melton. Post-town, Eye. Acres, 720. Real property, £1,317. Pop., 164. Houses, 30. Braiseworth Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £149. Patron, Sir E. Kerison, Bart. The church was built in 1857.

BRAISHFULD, or BRASFIELD, a chapelry in the parishes of Mitchelmarsh, Romsey, and Hunsley, Hants; on the Anton river, and the Andover railway, 3½ miles N of Romsey r. station. It was constituted in 1855; and

it has a post-office under Romsey. Pop., 452. Houses, 190. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £50.* Patron, the Rector of Mitchelmarsh.

BRAISTY-WOOD, a hamlet in Hartwith-with-Winsley township, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles W of Ripley.

BRAITHWAITE, a township in Crosthwaite parish, Cumberland; on the Cockermouth and Penrith railway, 3 miles W of Keswick. It has a railway station, a post-office under Windermere, and an inn. Pop., 326. Houses, 65. The surface commands splendid prospects. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in lead mines and woollen manufactures.

BRAITHWAITE, a hamlet in Keighley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the vicinity of Keighley.

BRAITHWAITE, a hamlet in Kirk-Bramwith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles W of Thorne.

BRAITHWAITE, Mid Cumberland. See MIDDLE-SCUGH-WITH-BRAITHWAITE.

BRAITHWELL, a village and a township in Doncaster district; and a parish in Doncaster and Rotherham districts, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2½ miles SSE of Conisbrough r. station, and 4½ W by N of Tick hill; and has a post-office under Rotherham. The township includes also the hamlet of Micklebring. Acres, 1,920. Real property, £2,734. Pop., 422. Houses, 99. The parish contains also the township of Bramley. Acres, 2,904. Real property, £4,531. Pop., 757. Houses, 177. The property is much subdivided. Roman coins and urns have been found. The living is a rectory in the dioc. of York. Value, £330.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English. There are two Wesleyan chapels, and charities £24.

BRACKES, a township in Leintwardine parish, Hereford; 4½ miles W of Ludlow. Pop., 179. Houses, 23.

BRAMALL. See BRAMHALL.

BRAMBER, a village, a parish, and a rape in Sussex. The village stands on the river Adur, and on the Roman road from Dover to Winchester, adjacent to the Horsham and Shoreham railway, ¼ a mile SE of Steyning; and has a station on the railway. It consists now of only a few cottages; but it was long a place of importance, and a market-town. It was known to the Saxons as Brynamburgh, signifying "a fortified hill;" and it was a borough by prescription, and sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the act of 1832. One of its representatives, for a time, was the famous Wilberforce.—The parish includes the village; and is in the district of Steyning; and its post-town is Steyning, under Hurstpoint. Acres, 854. Real property, £1,129. Pop., 119. Houses, 25. The manor belonged, before the Conquest, to the Saxon kings; was given, by the Conqueror, to William de Braose; passed to the Howards; and belongs now to the Duke of Norfolk. A Roman castellum seems to have been here; and remains of a Roman bridge have been observed. A Saxon royal fort succeeded the castellum; a Norman keep was added to the fort, and a great baronial castle arose out of these, a moated, irregular parallelogram, 560 feet by 280; and was held by the parliamentary troops during the civil war, and went soon afterwards into decay. Little of it now remains except a fragment of a lofty barbaican tower, and a mound representing the keep. The tower has a Norman window; and the mound commands an extensive and very striking view. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Botolph, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £169. Patron, Magdalen College, Oxford. The church stands close to the castle; shows some Norman features; and seems once to have been cruciform, with a central tower.—The rape extends quite across the county, from Surrey to the channel; is bisected, in the southern part, by the Adur; measures 21 miles by 9; and contains the hundreds of Brighton, Purbach, East Emswirth, Fishergate, Patelding, Singlecross, Steyning, Tarring, Tipnook, West Grinstead, and Windham and Ewhurst. Acres, 117,443. Pop. in 1851, 35,998; in 1861, 35,697. Houses, 6,586.

BRAMBLE CHINE, a small ravine on the NW coast of the Isle of Wight; at Colwell bay, 2 miles SW of Yar-

1870. A thick bed of oyster shells, in a fossil state, is here; the shells in the same position as in life, but entirely decomposed.

BRAMBLETYE HOUSE, a ruin $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of East Grinstead, in Sussex. It possesses little intrinsic interest, but has some notoriety through Horace Smith's romance. The house was built, in the time of James I., by Sir Henry Compton; and belonged, in 1683, to Sir James Richards, who fled from it under a charge of treason.

BRAMCOTE, a village and a parish in the district of Shrewsbury, and county of Nottingham. The village stands near the verge of the county and near the Nottingham canal and the Drewash river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Southcote and Stapleford r. station, and 5 WSW of Nottingham; at this a post-office under that town.—The parish comprises 1,676 acres. Real property, £3,760. Pop., 601. Houses, 147. The property is divided among a few. Bramcote House is the seat of the Sherwins. The Hall is a stone, a Druidical monument 50 feet high, stands on a bare knoll. Much of the surface is hill and moor. Coal is found. A number of the inhabitants work in the lace and hosiery trades. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Attenborough, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church was built in 1852; is in the decorated English style; and consists of nave, aisle, chancel, and vestry, with a tower and spire 130 feet high. The previous church contained monuments of the Handlrys. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £40.

BRAMCOTE, a hamlet in Bulkington and Welvey parishes, Warwick; in the vicinity of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 4 miles SE of Nuneaton. Pop., 73.

BRAMDEAN, a parish in Alresford district, Hants; 4 miles SSE of New Alresford r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Winchester. It has a post-office under Alresford. Acres, 1,204. Real property, £1,825. Pop., 282. Houses, 55. The property is subdivided. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. A Roman pavement was found here, and is covered. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £261. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is Norman, with an early English chancel; and has been restored.

BRAMERTON, a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; near the river Yare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Brundall r. station, and 5 SE of Norwich. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 728. Real property, £1,816. Pop., 360. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. Bramerton Hall is the seat of R. Fellows, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, R. Fellows, Esq. The church is very good. There are an endowed school, and other charities £6.

BRAMFIELD, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the East Suffolk railway, near the river Blythe, 2 miles S of Hal-swoth. It has a post-office under Saxmundham. Acres, 2,516. Real property, £5,160. Pop., 619. Houses, 151. The property is much subdivided. Bramfield Hall is the seat of Col. Robinson. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £172. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early decorated English, without aisle; and has a rich screen, with roof-loft. A round tower stands detached. There are Independent and P. Methodist chapels, and an endowed school with £29 a-year. An ancient oak here, which fell in 1843, is mentioned in the ballad relating to Hugh Ridd's flight in 1174:—

"When the Bailly had ridden to Bramfield oak,
Sir Hugh was at Hales low-er;
When the Bailly had ridden to Halesworth cross,
He was slain at Basing tower."

BRAMFIELD, Hants. See BRAINTFIELD.

BRAMFORD, a parish in Bosmere district, Suffolk; on the river Gipping, and on the Eastern Union railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Ipswich. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 3,224. Real property, £6,735. Pop., 1,019. Houses, 216. There are a paper mill, chalk pits, and extensive manure

and cement works. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Burstall, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £79. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church was restored in 1866. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £25. **BRAMFORD-SPEKE**. See BRAMFORD-SPEKE.

BRAMHALL, or **BRAMALL**, a township in Stockport parish, Cheshire; on the Manchester and Macclesfield railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stockport. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 3,250. Real property, £7,819. Pop., 1,615. Houses, 331. Bramhall House, now the seat of the Davenports, belonged formerly to the Bramhalls; is a fine timbered edifice of the 16th century, partly modernized; and contains portraits of Sir A. Leigh, and many ancient interesting objects. There are a cotton mill, a silk mill, a police-station, and Independent and Wesleyan chapels.

BRAMHAM, a township, a parish, and a sub-district, in Tadcaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township bears the name of Bramham-cum-Oglethorpe; lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Nerton-Kyme r. station, and 4 W of Tadcaster; and has a post-office, of the name of Bramham, under Tadcaster. Acres, 3,971. Real property, £6,007. Pop., 1,331. Houses, 265.—The parish contains also the township of Clifford-cum-Boston. Acres, 5,162. Real property, £15,152. Pop., 3,481. Houses, 721. The property is much subdivided. Bramham Park, now the property of G. Lane Fox, Esq., belonged formerly to the Lords Bingley; was built in the time of Queen Anne; consists of centre and wings, in the Greco-Italian style; contained till recently a portrait of Queen Anne, given by her in acknowledgment of her being entertained; and was visited by George IV. The proprietor of it has abandoned it as a residence, but maintains the grounds around it in good order, and resides in a handsome neighbouring mansion. Bramham moor has large remains of Watling-street; and is a resort of sportsmen. Excellent limestone is quarried; and coal is found. Sir Thomas Rokeby, in 1408, on the part of Henry IV., fought and defeated the Earl of Northumberland at Bramham. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £390. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church consists of nave, aisle, and chancel, with tower and short spire; and has a fine pointed doorway. The vicarages of Boston Spa and Clifford are separate benefices. Bramham college, a fine building amid ornate grounds, is an educational institution for young gentlemen. There are two Methodist chapels, an endowed school, and charities £28.—The sub-district contains three parishes, parts of three others, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 17,659. Pop., 4,950. Houses, 1,038.

BRAMHOPE, a township-chapelry in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Thirsk railway, 2 miles S of Arthington station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SE by E of Otley. Post-town, Otley. Acres, 1,290. Real property, £2,655. Pop., 312. Houses, 83. The manor belongs to J. Dymley, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £18. Patrons, Trusts. The church is plain. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a Church school. **BRAMINGHAM** (GREAT and LITTLE), two hamlets in Luton parish, Beds; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Luton.

BRAMLEY, a parish and a sub-district in Basingstoke district, Hants. The parish lies on the Reading and Basingstoke railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Basingstoke; and has a post-office under Basingstoke. Acres, 2,255. Real property, £2,425. Pop., 467. Houses, 96. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £385. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is ancient; has a brass of 1508, and a monument to Dr. Shaw, the oriental traveller; and is in good condition.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 21,591. Pop., 5,000. Houses, 1,021.

BRAMLEY, a parish in Hambledon district, Surrey; on the Guildford and Horsham railway, 3 miles S by E of Guildford. It has a post office under Guildford, and a r. station. Acres, 4,008. Real property, £5,903. Pop., 1,129. Houses, 219. The property is much subdivided. The manor-house is an old edifice, with pie-

turesque gables, now occupied by a farmer. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £160. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Norman; and has a good early English chancel.

BRAMLEY, a village and a township-chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax railway, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 4 miles NW by W of Leeds; and it has a station on the railway, and a post-office, under Leeds.—The chapelry comprises 2,331 acres. Real property, £27,824. Pop., 8,690. Houses, 1,957. The property is much subdivided. Cloth manufacture is carried on; and excellent stone is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £239.* Patron, the Vicar of Leeds. The church was rebuilt in 1863, at a cost of £6,000. There are four dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, an endowed school with £28 a-year, and charities £73.

BRAMLEY, a township in Braithwell parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles S by W of Coulsbrough r. station, and 5½ W by S of Tickhill. Real property, £1,847. Pop., 635. Houses, 78. Bramley Grange belonged to Roche Abbey; and passed to the family of Spenser.

BRAMLEY-HEAD, a hamlet in Thruscross township, Fewston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles W of Ripley.

BRAMPFORD-SPEKE, a village and a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon. The village stands on the river Exe, near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 4 miles N of Exeter; and has a post-office under Exeter. The parish includes also the hamlet of Cowley-Briggs. Acres, 1,612. Real property, £3,200. Pop., 494. Houses, 87. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Espek or Speke; and belongs now to Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Cowley, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £216.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very ancient; consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, and south chapel, with western square tower; and has been completely restored. Charities, £15.

BRAMPTON, a small town, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Cumberland. The town stands in a deep narrow vale, near the confluence of the rivers Irthing and Gelt, 1½ mile N of Milton r. station, 2 S of the Roman wall, and 9 ENE of Carlisle. It is thought by Camden to occupy the site of the Roman station *Bremuntiacum*; it rose early to some importance, as a seat of population, and a centre of strength; it sustained much damage during the wars in the time of Edward II.; it was occupied, in 1715, by the troops of the Pretender, and in 1745 by those of Prince Charles Edward. It is long, and irregularly built; and has few modern houses. The town hall is an octagonal structure, resting on piazzas; and was erected in 1817. The parish church is a spacious edifice, of 1738, built in lieu of an ancient one about a mile distant. The grammar school, near the church, occupies the site of an hospital, founded in 1688. The workhouse was erected at a cost of £1,250. There are chapels for Presbyterians, Independents, and Methodists. The town has a post-office, under Carlisle, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and fairs on 20 April, Trinity Wednesday, the second Wednesday of Sept., and 23 Oct. Some cotton manufacture and extensive brewing are carried on. A mineral railway goes to Tindal fell; and a railway to Longtown was authorised in 1866. Pop., 2,378. Houses, 514.

The township extends into the country. Real property, £10,742. Pop., 2,932. Houses, 619. The parish contains also the townships of Easby and Naworth. Acres, 16,970. Real property, £16,871. Pop., 3,535. Houses, 733. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Carlisle. Naworth Castle is the Earl of Carlisle's seat; and was formerly that of the Dacre family. Freestone is quarried. A famous Roman inscription, noticed by Camden, is still visible on a rock overhanging the Gelt. An ancient camp occurs on Castle-hill, with very extensive views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £460.* Patron, the Earl of Carlisle.—The sub-district contains

the parishes of Brampton, Farlam, Nether Denton, and Upper Denton, the extra-parochial tract of Midgeholm, and part of the parish of Lanercost. Pop., 5,501. Houses, 1,097. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Walton, containing the parishes of Walton and Irthington, and part of the parish of Lanercost; and the sub-district of Hayton, containing the parishes of Hayton, Cumwre, Cumwhitton, and Castle-Carrock, the extra-parochial tract of Carleton, and part of the parish of Wetherel. Acres, 95,473. Poor-rates in 1866, £4,188. Pop. in 1861, 10,866. Houses, 2,170. Marriages in 1866, 55; births, 307,—of which 53 were illegitimate; deaths, 195,—of which 42 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 443; births, 3,211; deaths, 1,538. The places of worship in 1851, were 12 of the Church of England, with 200 s.; 1 of Independents, with 250 s.; and 12 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,250 s. The schools were 11 public day schools, with 532 scholars; 7 private day schools, with 392 s.; and 15 Sunday schools, with 1,102 s.

BRAMPTON, a parish in Chesterfield district, Derby; 3½ miles W by N of Chesterfield r. station. It includes the village of Culthorpe; and has two post-offices, of the names of Old Brampton and New Brampton, under Chesterfield. Acres, 8,820. Real property, £10,141. Pop., 4,927. Houses, 1,051. The property is much subdivided. Brampton Hall is the seat of the Dickinsons. Coal and iron ore are found; and pottery-ware, lace, and stockings are manufactured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The parish church is tolerable. St. Thomas's church is a Gothic structure with a tower; was erected in 1832, at a cost of £2,930; and is served by a rector, with income of £900,* appointed by the bishop. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, an endowed school, two national schools, and charities £71.

BRAMPTON, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; on the river Ouse, near the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile WSW of Huntingdon. It has a post-office under Huntingdon. Acres, 2,411. Real property, £7,417. Pop., 1,270. Houses, 277. The property is divided among a few. Brampton Park belonged to Sir John Barnard, who sat in the parliament which restored Charles II.; was the birthplace of Samuel Pepys, secretary to the admiralty under Charles II. and James II.; and became the seat of Lady O. B. Sparrow. The mansion was mostly rebuilt in 1820; and contains some fine family paintings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is later English, in very good condition, and has a monument to Sir John Barnard. Charities, £16.

BRAMPTON, a township in Torkey parish, Lincoln; on the river Trent, 7 miles S by E of Gainsborough. Acres, 790. Real property, £1,576. Pop., 92. Houses, 18.

BRAMPTON, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, and on the line of the projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, 2 miles SE of Aylsham, and 11 N of Norwich. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 521. Real property, £1,260. Pop., 195. Houses, 46. The property is divided among a few. Some Roman coins, urns, and other antiquities have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £160. Patron, the Rev. H. F. Marsham. The church has a round tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern; and is very good.

BRAMPTON, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the East Suffolk railway, 4½ miles NE by N of Halesworth. It has a station on the railway; and its post town is Great Redisham, under Halesworth. Acres, 2,002. Real property, £3,316. Pop., 310. Houses, 66. Brampton Hall is the seat of the Rev. G. O. Leman. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £334.* Patron, the Rev. G. O. Leman. The church is good, and there are two town lands £42.

BRAMPTON, a township in Long Marston parish, Westmoreland; 2 miles N of Appleby. Real property,

£3,672. Pop., 304. The manor belonged to the Veterinians, the Graystocks, the Lancasters, and the Burtons.

BRAMPTON, a station on the Northampton and Market-Harborough railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Northampton.

BRAMPTON, or **BRAMPTON-ASH**, a parish in the district of Market-Harborough and county of Northampton; near the Market-Harborough and Bedford railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Wilbarston, under Rugby. Acres, 2,259. Real property, £3,299. Pop., 107. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £400.* Patron, Earl Spencer. The church has two brasses, and is good. Charities, 26. Bishop Cumberland was some time rector.

BRAMPTON-ABBOTS, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on the river Wye, and on the Hereford and Gloucester railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Ross. Post-town, Ross. Acres, 1,452. Real property, £2,961. Pop., 257. Houses, 49. The property is divided among a few. Brampton-Abbots House is the seat of the Garrolls. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £245.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is very good.

BRAMPTON-ASIL. See **BRAMPON**, Northampton.

BRAMPTON-BIERLOW, a village, a township, and a chapelry in Wath-upon-Deane parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the South Yorkshire railway and to the Dove and Deane canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Wath r. station, and 5 N of Rotherham. The township includes also the hamlets of Coley-Lane, Cartwood, Hooper, New-Mill, and West Melton, and part of the hamlet of Elseker, which has a post-office under Rotherham. Acres, 3,074. Real property, £8,221; of which £2,700 are in mines. Pop., 1,938. Houses, 374. The property is divided among a few. There are iron foundries.—The chapelry was constituted in 1856, and is less extensive than the township. Pop., 1,733. Houses, 341. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £159. Patron, the Vicar of Wath. The church is very good. There are an independent chapel, a well-endowed national school, and charities £58.

BRAMPTON-BRYAN, a village and a township in the district of Knighton and county of Hereford; and a parish partly also in the county of Radnor. The village stands on the river Teme, 3 miles ESE of Bucknell r. station, and 10 W by S of Ludlow; and has a post-office, of the name of Brampton-Bryan, Herefordshire, and a fair on 21 and 22 June. It dates from remote times; and had a castle built by the Norman Bryan de Brampton, held long by the Harleys, and besieged and destroyed by the royalists in the civil war.—The township includes the village. Pop., 158. Houses, 29.—The parish contains also the townships of Boreston and Pedwardine, and the lordship of Stannage. Acres, 5,314. Real property, with Buckton and Coxall, £6,148. Pop., 430. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. Brampton Park is the seat of the Earl of Oxford. Coxwell Knoll has vestiges of a camp which was occupied by Cæsar prior to his defeat by O. Sengula. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £300.* Patron, Lady Langdale. The church was injured in the civil war, and had long a ruined tower, but was beautified in 1859 by the erection of a neat spire; and it contains the monuments of Lord Treasurer Harley, the founder of the Harley Library. Charities, 419.

BRAMPTON-CHAPEL, a parish in Brighthelm district, Northamptonshire; on an affluent of the river Nene, and on the Northampton and Market-Harborough railway, adjacent to Brampton station, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Northampton. It has a post-office under Northampton. Acres, 1,330. Real property, £2,115. Pop., 170. Houses, 33. The church was long ago demolished.

BRAMPTON-CHITCHEL, or **BRAMPTON-MAGNA**, a parish in Brighthelm district, Northamptonshire, on an affluent of the river Nene, at a short distance W by S of Brampton r. station, and 1 mile NNW of Northampton. Post-town, Brampton-Chapel, under Northampton. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £1,727. Pop., 158. Houses, 4, 35. The property is not now divided. Brampton

Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £346.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The church is decorated English, and in good condition. Charities, 225.

BRAMPTON-CROFT'S-END, a village in Long Marston township and parish, Westmoreland; 3 miles N of Appleby.

BRAMPTON-EN-LE-MORTIEN, a township in Treton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the North Midland railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Rotherham. Acres, 1,600. Real property, £1,511. Pop., 116. Houses, 29.

BRAMPTON (LITTLE), a township in Hopesay parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bishop's Castle. It has a post-office of the name of Little Brampton, Shropshire. Pop., 44.

BRAMPTON (LITTLE), Hereford. See **RODD, NASU**, and **LITTLE BRAMPTON**.

BRAMPTON-MAGNA. See **BRAMPTON-CHURCH**. **BRAMPTON (NEW and OLD)**. See **BRAMPON**, Derby.

BRAMSHALL, a parish in Uttoxeter district, Stafford; on the North Stafford railway, 2 miles W of Uttoxeter. It has a station on the railway, and includes the hamlet of Dugdale; and its post-town is Uttoxeter, under Derby. Acres, 1,276. Real property, £1,553. Pop., 199. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200.* Patron, the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke. The church is good; and there are church lands yielding £16 a year.

BRAMSHALL (LITTLE), a hamlet in Uttoxeter parish, Stafford; contiguous to Bramshall parish.

BRAMSHAW, a parish in the district of New Forest, and counties of Hants and Wilts; 5 miles SSW of Dumbidge r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Lyndhurst. It includes the hamlets of Fritham and Fozzley; and has a post-office under Lyndhurst. Acres, 3,569. Real property, with West Wellow, £3,194. Pop., 746. Houses, 167. The property is subdivided. Bramshaw House is a chief residence. The Hants portion, amounting to 1,960 acres, is all in the New Forest. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £161.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is a neat, ancient, modernized structure, said to have been built by the Conqueror; and has a square, brick, ivy-clad tower.

BRAMSHILL (GREAT and LITTLE), two tythings in Everday parish, Hants; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Winchester. Real property, £1,428. Pop., 151. Houses, 32. Bramshill House was built by the eleventh Lord Zouch, as a residence for Prince Henry, son of James I.; it was the seat of Sir William Cope; and exhibits interesting features, both external and internal, of the age in which it was erected. The grounds around it are extensive and picturesque. Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, accidentally killed a man while shooting in the park; and the Duke of Wellington often came hither on visits from Stratfieldsaye.

BRAMSHOTT, a village and a parish in the district of Farnborough, and county of Hants. The village stands near the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Liphook r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ W of Haslemere; and has a post-office under Liphook. The parish is intersected by the Guildford and New Portsmouth railway; and includes the hamlet of Liphook, which has a head post-office. Acres, 6,676. Real property, £5,543. Pop., 1,367. Houses, 280. The property is divided among a few. Foley House is the seat of J. Foley, Esq. Many hundreds of Roman coins were found, in 1741, in the bed of Woolmer pond, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Liphook. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £785.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is cruciform and early English; has a central tower, partly Norman; and contains two interesting brasses.

BRAMWORTH (KIRK), a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Spaldforth and Keadby canal, and on the Doncaster and Keadby railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by N of Doncaster. It has a station, of the name of Bramworth, on the railway; it includes the hamlets of

Braithwaite and Hawkhouse-Green, and part of the hamlet of Kirkhouse-Green; and its post-town is Stainforth, under Rotherham. Acres, 1,260. Real property, £2,561. Pop., 226. Houses, 54. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £517.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is good.

BRAMWITH (SAND), a hamlet in Stainforth township, Hatfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; contiguous to Kirk-Bratwith parish.

BRAN (THE), a stream of Carmarthen. It rises on the mountains at the boundary with Brecon; and runs about 11 miles south-south-eastward, past Talgarth, to the Towy, below Llandovery.

BRANAR. See MARCHALAD and BRANAR.

BRANCASTER, or BRANCHESTER, a village and a parish in Docking district, Norfolk. The village stands on a small bay of its own name, 4 miles NNW of Stanhoe r. station, and 6 E by N of Hunstanton; and has a post-office, of the name of Brancaster, under Lynn. It occupies the site of the Roman station *Brancadunum*, held by Dalmatian horse for repelling Saxon invaders; and it has furnished coins, urns, knives, and other Roman relics. It possesses a quay for vessels, and is a coast-guard station; and there is a malt-house adjacent to it, 312 feet long. The parish comprises 3,672 acres of land, and 2,105 of water. Real property, £4,893. Pop., 1,002. Houses, 243. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £821.* Patron, the Rev. C. Birch. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £94.

BRANCEPETTI, a township in Durham district, and a parish in Durham and Auckland districts, Durham. The township lies on the river Wear and on the Durham and Bishop-Auckland railway, 4 miles SW of Durham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Durham. Acres, 4,515. Real property, £7,180; of which £3,597 are in mines. Pop., 1,436. Houses, 566. The parish contains also the townships of Stockley, Willington, Brandon and Byshottles, Tudhoe, Hedley-Hops, Hemlington-Row, and Crook and Billy Row. Acres, 22,525. Real property, with Corsay township, £75,151; of which £42,784 are in mines. Pop., 15,712. Houses, 2,893. The property is not much divided. Brancepeth Castle was erected, in the reign of Stephen, by the family of Bulmer; passed to the Nevills and the Russells; and belongs now, in right of his wife, to Viscount Boyne. It was rebuilt in 1821; but retains much of its prior appearance; and is a massive and splendid edifice. A suite of rich armour, said to have been taken from David Bruce of Scotland at Nevill's Cross, is in the entrance hall; and a fine collection of antiquities and paintings is in the rooms. The grounds and the adjacent country are picturesque. Coal beds and sulphur springs occur; and coal and stone are worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £811.* Patron, R. E. D. Shafto, Esq. The church is ancient and cruciform; has an early English tower and later English chancel and clerestory; and contains ancient stall-work and chancel-screen, an ancient carved chest, and a fine canopied font. The rectories of Willington and Crook, and the vicarage of Tudhoe, are separate benefices. There are three dissenting chapels, a R. Catholic Gothic one, and charities £12.

BRANCH and DOLE, a hundred in the S of Wilts. It contains Perwice parish, fourteen other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 36,765. Pop., 7,748. Houses, 1,661.

BRANCHESTER. See BRANCASTER.

BRANCHETREN. See BRANITREE.

BRANDENBURG HOUSE, a grand mansion in Middlesex; on the Thames, adjacent to Hammersmith. It was built, in the time of Charles I., by Sir Nicholas Crispe, at a cost of £23,000; sold by Crispe's heir to Prince Rupert; passed to Mrs. Margaret Hughes, Babb-Dorington, and the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach; became the residence and death-place of the queen of George IV.; and was, not long after, razed to the ground.

BRANDESBURTON, or BRANDSBURTON, a village, a

township, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Skirlough, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 6 miles E of Lockington r. station, and 8 NE of Bevelley; and has a post-office under Bevelley. It is a seat of petty sessions; and has a fair on 11 May.—The township comprises 4,562 acres. Real property, £6,798. Pop., 784. Houses, 155. The parish includes also the township of Moor-Town. Acres, 5,060. Real property, £7,275. Pop., 811. Houses, 159. The property is divided among a few. The manor was bequeathed in 1601, by Lady Daeres, to Emmanuel hospital, Westminster. Brandesburton moor is a meet for the Holderness hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £895.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, and has two brasses of 1361. There are an independent chapel and an endowed school; and the latter has £25, other charities £16.—The sub-district contains three parishes and parts of four others. Acres, 12,886. Pop., 1,616. Houses, 306.

BRANDESTON, a parish in Plumegate district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, 3½ miles SW of Framlingham r. station, and 5 NW by N of Wickham-Market. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,224. Real property, £2,690. Pop., 469. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. Brandeston Hall is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Norwich. Value, £100.* Patron, C. Austin, Esq. The church is good. There is an independent chapel.

BRANDESTONE, or BRANDSBOROUGH, a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk; 3 miles SE of Reepham, 6 W of the projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, and 11 NW by N of Norwich. Post-town, Booton, under Norwich. Acres, 764. Real property, £1,466. Pop., 181. Houses, 35. The property is divided among five. Brandeston Hall belonged formerly to the Atthills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is good; and there are a national school, and charities £23.

BRANDESTONE, Northampton. See BRANSTON.

BRANDLING RAILWAY, a railway in the N of Durham. It connects the towns of Gateshead, South Shields, and Sunderland, and makes a junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle railway; was opened in September 1839; took its name from the projector, Robert W. Brandling, Esq. of Low Gosforth; and is now incorporated with the Northeastern railway.

BRANDON, a hamlet in Hough-on-the-Hill parish, Lincoln; 7½ miles N of Grantham. Pop., 115.

BRANDON, a township in Eglingham parish, Northumberland; on the river Erammer, 8 miles SSE of Wooler. Pop., 134. Houses, 22.

BRANDON, a small town and a parish in the district of Thetford, and partly in the county of Norfolk, but chiefly in the county of Suffolk. The town stands on the Little Ouse river, adjacent to the Norfolk railway, 6 miles by road, and 7½ by railway, NW by W of Thetford. It has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, three chief inns, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, a free grammar-school, and nine almshouses. The church stands about 4 of a mile distant; is an ancient quadrangular edifice, of flint and stone; and has a Norman porch, a fine tower, and two cupolas. A weekly market is held on Thursdays; and fairs on 14 Feb., 11 June, and 24 Nov. A good grain trade is carried on; and a manufactory of gun flints formed the sole source for the supply of these to government prior to the use of percussion-caps. The town gave name to the Dukes of Suffolk, and the title of Baron to the Earls of Maclesfield; and it gives the title of Duke to the Dukes of Hamilton. Lord Mayor Eyre of London, who built Leadenhall market, was a native. Pop., 2,203. Houses, 512. The parish comprises 6,759 acres. Real property, £7,681. Pop., 2,218. Houses, 519. The property is subdivided. Brandon Park is the seat of H. Bliss, Esq. About 2,400 acres are fen; and there are extensive and productive rabbit warrens. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Wangford, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £599.* Patron, T. E. Cartwright, Esq.

BRANDON AND BRETFORD, a township in Wolston parish, Warwick; on the river Avon, and on the Birmingham and Rugby railway, 5 miles ESE of Coventry. It has a station, of the name of Brandon, on the railway. Real property, £4,041. Pop., 814. Houses, 161. Here were anciently a castle, built soon after the Conquest; a small convent of Black nuns, founded by J. de Grey de Clinton, and given to Kenilworth priory; and a chapel or hospital of St. Edmund, founded by the Turvilles, lords of Wolston. Some traces of the castle still exist. Brandon House is the seat of the Bech family.

BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES, a township in Bracegirdle parish, Durham; near the Durham and Bishop-Auckland railway, 3 miles SW by W of Durham. It has a side station, of the name of Brandon. Acres, 6,796. Real property, £11,290; of which £5,812 are in mines. Pop., 1,486. Houses, 270. Brandon hill here has an altitude of 675 feet; is crowned with a tumulus, 120 paces in circuit and 24 feet high; and commands an extensive view.

BRANDON HILL. See BRISTOL.

BRANDON (LITTLE), or BRANDON-PARVA, a parish in Forcham district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 2 miles NNE of Harlingham r. station, and 5 NW by N of Wymondham. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 979. Real property, £1,886. Pop., 208. Houses, 41. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £281. Patron, Isaac Preston, Esq. The church was restored in 1861. An endowed school has £12; and other charities, £13.

BRANDBURTON. See BRANDESBURTON.

BRANDBY-WITH-STEARSBY, or BRANSEY-WITH-STEARSBY, a parish in Easingwold district, N. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles S of Aylebrough r. station, and 4 ENE of Easingwold. It has a post-office, of the name of Brandby, under York. Acres, 3,018. Real property, £5,071. Pop., 284. Houses, 51. The property is divided among four. Brandby Hall is the seat of F. Chetwode, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £628.* Patron, F. Cholmeley, Esq. The church is good; and there are a Roman Catholic chapel, and charities £7.

BRANDSFEE, a liberty in the parishes of Hitchen, Great Missenden, and Little Missenden, Bucks; 3¼ miles NNE of Wycombe.

BRANDWOOD-HIGHER-END AND BRANDWOOD-LOWER-END, two hamlets in Spottland township, Lancashire; 4½ miles N of Rochdale.

BRANDY-STREET, a hamlet in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 3½ miles W of Minehead. Pop., 29.

BRANFIELD. See BRANFIELD.

BRANFSEA. See BROWNSIA.

BRANESTON. See BRANXTON.

BRANOKSTOWN. See BRANXTON.

BRANODUNUM. See BRANCASTER.

BRANSBURY, a tything in Barton-Stacy parish, Hants; 4½ miles SE of Andover. Pop., 81.

BRANSBY, a hamlet in Stow parish, Lincolnshire; 8 miles NW of Lincoln. Acres, 290. Real property, £672. Pop., with Storton, 638. Houses, 132.

BRANSBY-WITH-STEARSBY. See BRANDBY-WITH-STEARSBY.

BRANSCOMBE, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands on the coast, 4½ miles E of Sidmouth, and 8 S by E of Honiton r. station; and has a post-office under Sidmouth. It is a straggling, but very pleasant place; and carries on a manufacture of pillow-beds. The parish comprises 5,422 acres of land and 65 of water. Real property, £4,218. Pop., 566. Houses, 109. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to, before the Conquest, to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Idals or Egges, in a valley N of the village, was the residence, in the time of Edward III., of the Beaufort family; and thence till 1609, of the Walsbys, the last of whom found a Walsham College in Oxford. Three valleys, each traversed by a stream, diverge from the vicinity of the village, and are flanked by picturesque hills. A small bay below the village bears the name of Branscombe mouth, and is famous for

calcedonies. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £130.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is cruciform, and partly Norman, partly English; has a central tower in disrepair; and contains an ancient monument with two kneeling effigies.

BRANSDALE, a mountain vale in N. R. Yorkshire. It commences at the S side of Linton-Heal mountain, 7 miles SE by S of Stokesley; and extends 12 miles south-south-eastward to the southern vicinity of Kirkby-Moorside.

BRANSDALE-EAST-SIDE, a hamlet in Kirkby-Moorside parish, N. R. Yorkshire; in Bransdale, 9 miles N by E of Helmsley. Acres, 2,780. Pop., 134.

BRANSDALE-WEST-SIDE, a township in Kirkdale parish, N. R. Yorkshire; in Bransdale, 8 miles N of Helmsley. Acres, 4,965. Pop., 73. Houses, 14.

BRANSFORD, a chapelry in Leigh parish, Worcestershire; on the river Teme, adjacent to the Malvern railway, 4½ miles SW by W of Worcester. It has a station, of the name of Bransford-Road, on the railway; and its post-town is Powick, under Worcester. Acres, 1,130. Real property, £2,118. Pop., 279. Houses, 59. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester; inappropriate in Earl Somers. The church is good.

BRANSCORE, a chapelry in Christchurch parish, Hants; near the river Avon, and the Christchurch branch railway, 3½ miles NNE of Christchurch. Post-town, Christchurch. Statistics returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £73.* Patron, T. Jesson, Esq.

BRANSL-CASTLE, a ruin on the eastern verge of Herefordshire; under the Malvern hills, in the vicinity of Ledbury. The castle was doubly trenched, and had a tower at each angle; and the ruin commands a fine view.

BRANSON. See BRANSTON, LINCOLN, and BRANSTONE.

BRANSTON, BRANSTONE, or BRANSTON, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicestershire; 7 miles N of Frisby r. station, and 8 NNE of Melton-Mowbray. It has a post-office under Grantham. Acres, 969. Real property, £2,662. Pop., 297. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £350.* Patron, the Duke of Rutland. The church is very good.

BRANSTON, or BRANSON, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; 4 miles SE of Lincoln r. station. It includes a few allotment, and has a post-office under Lincoln. Acres, 5,829. Real property, £2,269. Pop., 1,469. Houses, 283. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £677.* Patron, the Rev. B. Curtis. The church is pretty good; and there are two Methodist chapels, a Church school, and charities £25.

BRANSTONE, or BRANSON, a township in Burton-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; on Icknield-street, the Grand Trunk canal, and the Midland railway, 2 miles SW of Burton-upon-Trent. It has a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent. Acres, 1,490. Real property, £4,391. Pop., 542. Houses, 111.

BRANSTREE FELL, a mountain 2½ miles S of the head of Hawes water, in Westmorland.

BRANSWELL. See BRANNEWELL.

BRANT (THE), a stream of Lincolnshire. It rises a little SW of Norwinton; and runs about 10 miles northward to the river Witham, 5 miles SSW of Lincoln.

BRANT-BROUGHTON. See BRANTGROVE (BRANT).

BRANT FELL, an eminence ½ mile E of Bowdass, in Westmorland. It commands one of the noblest and most comprehensive views of Windermere.

BRANTFIELD. See BRANFIELD.

BRANTHAM, a parish in Sandel district, Suffolk; on the river Stour, and on the Eastern Counties railway, 2 miles NNE of Manningtree station, and 7½ SSW of Ipswich. It has a post-office under Manningtree. Acres, 2,482; of which 569 are water. Real property, £3,651. Pop., 443. Houses, 188. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church is good.

BRANTHWAITE, a township, with a r. station, in Dean parish, Cumberland; on the Cleator railway, 5 miles SE of Workington. Real property, £2,529. Pop., 231. Houses, 58. Stone is quarried; and there are paper and woollen mills, and a Methodist chapel.

BRANTINGHAM, a township and a parish in Beverley district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 2½ miles N by E of Brough r. station, and 11 W by N of Hull. Real property, £2,720. Pop., 231. Houses, 55.—The parish contains also the townships of Ellerker and Thorpe-Brantingham; the latter of which has a post-office under Brough. Acres, 3,632; of which 592 are water. Rated property, £6,749. Pop., 572. Houses, 124. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Ellerker, in the diocese of York. Value, £255.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is fair.

BRANTINGTHORPE. See **BRANTINGTHORPE**.

BRANTON, a township in Eghingham parish, Northumberland; 9½ miles SSE of Wooler. Acres, 1,147. Pop., 106. Houses, 19. Here is a dissenting chapel.

BRANTON, a hamlet in Cantley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SE of Doncaster.

BRANTON-GREEN. See **DUNSFORTH (UPPER)**.

BRANTWOOD, a villa, with charming grounds, on the E side of Coniston water, in Lancashire. A seat in the ground was the poet Wordsworth's favourite point for viewing the lake; and bears the name of Wordsworth's seat.

BRANXTON, a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland; on the skirts of the Teviots and the river Till, 3 miles ESE of Coruhill r. station, and 9 NW by N of Wooler. Post-town, Etal, under Coldstream. Acres, 1,487. Real property, £2,392. Pop., 255. Houses, 44. The property is divided between two. Here is the field of the battle of Flodden, fatal to James IV. of Scotland, fought in 1513. See **FLODDEN**. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £234.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is good. Stockdale, the poet, was a native.

BRASCOTE, a hamlet in Newbold-Verdon parish, Leicestershire; 2 miles ESE of Market-Bosworth. Pop., 40. Houses, 10.

BRASHFIELD. See **BRAISHFIELD**.

BRASIL BANK, a sea-bank off the mouth of the Mersey, in Lancashire; on the N side of the Rock channel, 1 mile W of the lighthouse.

BRASSACOTT, a hamlet in North Peterwin parish, Devon; 5½ miles NW of Launceston.

BRASSINGTON, a township-chapelry and a sub-district, in the district of Ashborne, Derby. The chapelry is in Bradbourne parish; lies 4 miles W by N of Wirksworth, and 7 WSW of Cromford r. station; and has a post-office under Wirksworth. Real property, £6,552. Pop., 718. Houses, 163. The property is subdivided. Brassington Hall is a chief residence. Slate tiles, from a peculiar kind of grey clay, are manufactured. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £508.* Patron, the Rev. J. B. Littler. The church is partly Norman; and was repaired in 1858. There are three dissenting chapels, and a free school.—The sub-district contains three parishes, parts of three others, and an extra-parochial tract. Pop., 4,470.

BRASS-KNOCKER, a locality 2½ miles from Bath; with a post-office under Bath.

BRASTED, a village and a parish in Sevenoaks district, Kent. The village stands on the river Tarent, 4 miles WNW of Sevenoaks, and 5½ N of Edenbridge r. station; and it has a post-office under Sevenoaks, and fairs on Ascension-day and 25 Sept.—The parish comprises 4,456 acres. Real property, £5,877. Pop., 1,152. Houses, 212. Braisted Park is the seat of William Tipping, Esq.; and was once the retreat of Louis Napoleon. The land lies on the edge of the Weald; and has fine views. Paper mills are on the Tarent. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £673.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury. The church, interiorly, is chiefly early English,—exteriorly, of vari-

ous characters. There are a Calvinist chapel, a national school, and charities £31.

BRATHAY (THE), a stream of Westmoreland and Lancashire. It rises on the Stake mountain; and runs 9 miles east-south-eastward to the head of Windermere. It traverses Great Langdale; expands into Elter-water; makes a fall of about 20 feet, a little below that lake; and is joined by the Rothay, a few yards from Windermere. Char and trout enter its mouth from Windermere; and all the char go up the Brathay, while all the trout go up the Rothay.

BRATHAY, a chapelry in Hawkshead parish, Lancashire; on Brathay river and Windermere lake, 2 miles SW of Ambleside, and 7½ by road from Windermere r. station. Post-town, Ambleside, under Windermere. It was constituted in 1853. Pop., 212. Houses, 40. Brathay Hall is the seat of G. Redmayne, Esq. The scenery around Brathay-Bridge, taken in connexion with its perspectives, is surpassingly rich. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £142. Patron, G. Redmayne, Esq. The church is a recent erection, on a wooded knoll, in the neighbourhood of Brathay-Bridge.

BRATOFT, or **BRAYTOFT**, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; on the East Lincoln railway, 1 mile SW of Burgh station, and 4½ E by S of Spilsby. Post-town, Burgh, under Boston. Acres, 1,814. Real property, £3,073. Pop., 280. Houses, 55. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £255.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church comprises nave and aisles, with clerestory; contains an ancient font; and has, over the chancel arch, a contemporary painting of the defeat of the Armada.

BRATTLEBY, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the Wolds, 4½ miles NE of Saxilby r. station, and 7 NW of Lincoln. Post-town, Hockthorn, under Lincoln. Acres, 1,220. Real property, £1,926. Pop., 153. Houses, 28. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £260. Patron, Balliol College, Oxford. The church is good.

BRATTON, a chapelry in Westbury parish, Wilts; 1 miles ENE of Westbury r. station. It has a post-office under Westbury. Rated property, £4,199. Pop., 744. Houses, 170. The property is much subdivided. Bratton Castle, on the crown of a hill, is an ancient camp of 23 acres, partly defended by a double rampart, in some parts 36 feet high, and said to have been constructed by the Danes. The White Horse, on the S slope below the camp, is a colossal figure similar to the White Horse of Berks, probably ancient, and originally of rude design, but remodelled in 1778. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Westbury. Charities, £30.

BRATTON, a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop; 2 miles W of Wellington.

BRATTON, North Salop. See **BOREATON**.

BRATTON-CLOVELLY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Okehampton, Devon. The village stands 8 miles WSW of Okehampton r. station, and 12 N by W of Tavistock; is large and scattered; and has a post-office under Lew-Down, North Devon. The parish comprises 8,316 acres. Real property, £2,681. Pop., 706. Houses, 147. The property is much subdivided. The manor bore anciently the name of Bracton; and was the birthplace of Henry de Bracton, an eminent lawyer of the time of Edward I. An ancient earthwork, called Broadbury Castle, defended by vallum and fosse, is an eminence about 3 miles N of the village. About 2,000 acres of the land are moor. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £412.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is a fine edifice of the 15th century, with a lofty tower; and has a handsome font.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 23,663. Pop., 2,330. Houses, 467.

BRATTON-FLEMING, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on an affluent of the river Taw, 6 miles NE of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Sherwell, under Barn-

staple. Acres, 5,845. Real property, £5,542. Pop., 688. Houses, 131. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Fleming family; passed to the Dillons; and belongs now to Sir Arthur Chichester. Part of the surface is hilly. Six standing-stones occur at Nightscott, and are supposed to have been part of a Druidical circle. The parish is a met for the North Devon bounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £551.* Patron, Caius College, Cambridge. The church is perpendicular English; consists of nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a tower; and was restored in 1861. There is a small Baptist chapel.

BRATTON-SEYMOUR, or **BRATTON-ST. MAUR**, a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; 2½ miles NW of Wincanton r. station, and 3½ SE of Castle Cary. Post-town, Wincanton, under Bath. Acres, 1,093. Pop., 80. Houses, 21. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £161. Patrons, Sir M. Lopes and J. Hodges, Esq., alternately. The church stands on a green eminence overhanging a dell.

BRAUGHIN, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Herts. The village stands on the river Quin, adjacent to Ermine-street, and to the Buntingford railway, 3½ miles SE by S of Buntingford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ware. It was a domain of the Saxon kings; was known to the Saxons as Brooking, and to the Normans as Brackinges; and was long a place of considerable importance, and a market-town. It has now a fair on Whit-Monday. Vestiges of the Roman Ad-Fines are at Campwood in its neighbourhood. The parish includes also part of the hamlet of Puckeridge. Acres, 4,300. Real property, £7,609. Pop., 1,180. Houses, 249. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £260.* Patrons, the heirs of the late Rev. W. Tower. The church contains monuments of the Brogges; and is good. There are an independent chapel, an alms-house, and charities £28.—The sub-district is in Bishop-Stortford district, and contains five parishes. Acres, 12,246. Pop., 2,912. Houses, 916. The hundred contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 20,660. Pop., 20,431. Houses, 4,121.

BRAUNCEWELL-WITH-DUNSEY, or **BRANSWELL-WITH-DUNSEY**, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 4½ miles NNW of Sleaford r. station. Post-town, Sleaford. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £4,528. Pop., 112. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Anwick, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £715.* Patrons, alternately the Marquis of Bristol and Mrs. H. Robinson. The church is good.

BRAUNSTON, Leicester. See **BRANSTON**.

BRAUNSTON, or **BRANSTON**, two villages and a parish in Daventry district, Northampton. Braunston village stands at the junction of the Oxford and the Grand Junction canals, 2½ miles NW of Daventry, and 4 SSW of Crick r. station; and has a post-office under Rugby. Little Braunston village stands ¼ mile to the E. Braunston parish comprises 3,930 acres. Real property, £8,339. Pop., 1,228. Houses, 283. The property is much subdivided. The Grand Junction canal here passes through a tunnel 1½ mile long. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £337.* Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1819. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed national school, and charities £296. Bishop Reynolds was sometime rector.

BRAUNSTON, or **BRANSTON**, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; on the river Gwash, 2½ miles SW of Oakham r. station. It has a post-office under Oakham. Acres, 2,950. Real property, £2,716. Pop., 368. Houses, 104. Braunston Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Hambleton, in the diocese of Peterborough. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £36.

BRAUNSTONE, a chapel in Glenfield parish, Leicester; on the river Wreak and the Union canal, adjacent to the Midland and Swannington railways, 2½

miles SW of Leicester. Post-town, Leicester. Acres, 1,610. Real property, £4,018. Pop., 197. Houses, 37. Braunstone Frith extra-parochial liberty adjoins on the NE; is included in the returns; and contains Braunstone Hall, formerly belonging to the Hastings family, and now the seat of C. Winstanley, Esq. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Glenfield, in the diocese of Peterborough.

BRAUNSTON (LITTLE). See **BRAUNSTON**, Northampton.

BRAUNTON, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Devon. The village stands near the mouth of the river Taw, 5 miles WNW of Barnstaple r. station; is a considerable place, with several streets and many shops; and has a post-office under Barnstaple. It was originally called Brancotstow; and took that name from St. Brancek, a prince of Calabria, who came hither in the year 360 as a missionary.—The parish comprises 10,473 acres of land, and 1,716 of water. Real property, £11,236. Pop., 2,168. Houses, 472. The property is much subdivided. There are several manors; and one of them belonged, in Edward the Confessor's time, to the Crown, and was afterwards given to St. Peter's, Exeter. St. Brancek's House, at the upper end of the village, Franklin's Cottage, at a short distance thence, and a number of other places command magnificent views. An extensive tract between the village and the sea, called Braunton Field, is noted for fertility. A tract of drift sand on the coast, called Brauton Burrows, has witnessed many shipwrecks; and possesses two lighthouses 933 feet apart, erected in 1523, with fixed lights 85 and 60 feet high, for directing vessels over fixed bars. An ancient chapel, called St. Ann's, is embedded in the burrows; and remains of another, ascribed to St. Brancek, crown a neighbouring hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £450.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is early English, in a jambed condition; and was proposed to be restored in 1869. There are chapels for Independents and Methodists. A school has 475 town endowment; and other charities £23. Richard Knill, the missionary, was a native.—The sub-district is in the district of Barnstaple, and contains seven parishes. Acres, 31,469. Pop., 6,937. Houses, 1,476.—The hundred contains twenty parishes. Acres, 71,452. Pop., 14,756. Houses, 3,108.

BRAWDY, a township in Silton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Rye, 6 miles NNW of New Malton. A fair is held on the Monday after 11 July. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £1,773. Pop., 215. Houses, 42.

BRAWDY, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembrokeshire; on the coast, 6 miles E of St. David's, and 9 NW by W of Haverfordwest r. station. Post-town, Penycuwn, under Haverfordwest. Acres, 5,401; of which 60 are water. Real property, £3,493. Pop., 611. Houses, 133. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Hays-Castle, in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £115. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

BRAWTHILL. See **KNAYTON-WITH-BRAWTHILL**.

BRAUNTON (GREAT), a parish in Wiltshire district, Essex; on the river Blackwater, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 2 miles ENE of Witham. Post-town, Witham. Acres, 2,631. Real property, £1,637. Pop., 334. Houses, 86. The property is all in one estate.

Braunton Park, a large old mansion, and extensive grounds, is the seat of C. De Cae, Esq. A black plover stood at Tiptree; and was found about the time of Edward I. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £544.* Patron, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The church has some Norman portions, and is good. Charities, £19.

BRAUNTON (LITTLE), a parish in Wiltshire district, Essex; on the river Blackwater, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 1 mile E by N of Witham. Post-town, Witham. Acres, 563. Real property, £1,173. Pop., 111. Houses, 23. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £118. Patrons, Trustees of Sir W. B. Rush. The church is good. Charities, 27.

BRAY, a village, a parish, a sub-district and a hundred in Cookham district, Berks. The village stands on the Thames, near the Great Western railway, 1½ mile S by E of Maidenhead; and has a post-office under Maidenhead. It occupies the site of the Roman station *Pibacte*; and is now within the liberty of Windsor forest. —The parish consists of the four divisions of Bray, Maidenhead, Touchen, and Water-Oakley; and contains part of the borough of Maidenhead. Acres, 9,102. Real property, £26,694. Pop., 4,801. Houses, 958. The property is much subdivided. Bray-Wick-Lodge and Bray Grove are chief residences; Ockwells is an old seat; and Cresswells, formerly Filberts, was the place of Nell Gwynne's residence. Jesus' Hospital, founded in 1627 by William Goddard, for 44 persons, is a picturesque brick quadrangle, with an old chapel. Monkey Island, about a mile SE of the village, contains a decayed fishing-house, built by the third Duke of Marlborough, the drawing-room of which was grotesquely decorated with paintings of monkeys. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Touchen-End, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £500.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is early English and decorated; has a much later square tower; and was repaired and altered in 1862. Boyne-Hill vicarage is a separate benefice. There are a chapel-of-ease built in 1861, a Wesleyan chapel, two national schools, an endowed hospital, forming a square of 40 houses with a chapel, and other charities £43. Archbishop Laud had a farm in the parish; and Simon Aleyne, notable for having repeatedly changed his creed from popery to protestantism, and from protestantism to popery, was vicar in four reigns, and died in 1558. An old ballad represents him as saying, —

“And this is law, I will maintain
Until my dying day, sir,
That, what-soever king shall reign,
I'll be the vicar of Bray, sir.”

The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 16,462. Pop., 6,714. Houses, 1,320. —The hundred is of less extent than Bray parish. Pop., 2,933. Houses, 586.

BRAYBROOKE, a village and a parish in the district of Market-Harborough, and county of Northampton. The village stands near the Leicester and Bedford railway, 3 miles SSE of Market-Harborough; and has a post-office under Market-Harborough. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Neville-Griffin. —The parish comprises 3,060 acres. Real property, £4,923. Pop., 458. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Griffins, ancestors of Lord Braybrooke, and had a castle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £900.* Patron, the Rev. J. W. Field. The church contains effigies of Sir T. Latimer and Sir N. Griffin; and is good. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £21. Robert de Braybrooke, Lord Chancellor at the beginning of the 15th century, was a native.

BRAYDON, a hamlet in Purton parish, Wilts; 4½ miles S by W of Cricklade. Acres, 1,478. Pop., 49. Houses, 11.

BRAYE. See ALDENNEY and EATON-BRAY.

BRAYFIELD (COLD), a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the river Ouse, 3½ miles E of Olney, and 7 W by S of Oakley r. station. Post-town, Turvey, under Bedford. Acres, 530. Real property, £1,250. Pop., 99. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Lavendon, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is good.

BRAYFORD, a hamlet in Charles parish, Devon; 9 miles WNW of Barnstaple. It has a Baptist chapel.

BRAY (HIGH). See HIGHBRAY.

BRAYSTONES, a hamlet in Lowside-Quarter township, St. Bees parish, Cumberland; on the Whitelaven and Furness railway, 3 miles S of Egremont. It has a station on the railway.

BRAYTHORNE, a hamlet in Stainburn township, Kirby-Overblow parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles NE of Overy.

BRAYTOFT. See BRATOT.

BRAYTON, a village in Aspatia parish, Cumberland; adjacent to the Carlisle and Maryport railway, 2 miles E by N of Aspatia. It has a station on the railway. Brayton Hall, in the vicinity, is the seat of Sir W. Lawson, Bart.

BRAYTON, a township and a parish in Selby district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Selby canal, between the rivers Ouse and Aire, and on the Leeds and Selby railway, 1½ mile WSW of Selby. Acres, 1,790. Real property, £2,976. Pop., 367. Houses, 80. The parish contains also the townships of Gateforth, Hambleton, Thorpe-Willoughby, Barn, and Barlow; and its post-town is Selby. Acres, 10,820. Real property, £15,983. Pop., 1,794. Houses, 376. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £355.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is of various dates and character, from Norman downward; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with lofty west steeple; shows much beautiful Norman work; is in very good condition; and contains a fine sculptured font of 1861. The chapelries of Gateforth and Barlow are separate benefices. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £41.

BREADSALL, a parish in Shallowford district, Derbyshire; on the Little Eaton canal and the Midland railway, 2½ miles NNE of Derby. It has a post-office under Derby. Acres, 2,416. Real property, £4,111. Pop., 592. Houses, 135. The property is divided among a few. A fine building-stone is quarried. A small priory was founded by the Dethicks, in the time of Henry III.; was given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Suffolk; passed to Sir John Bentley, to Erasmus Darwin, and to Sir Francis Darwin; was purchased, in the present century, by Francis Morley, Esq.; underwent, in 1861, extensive restoration; and is now a beautiful specimen of pointed architecture, with a tower 70 feet high, commanding a view to Lichfield cathedral. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £500.* Patron, Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart. The church is decorated English, in good condition. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed national school, and charities £70. Hieron, the abridger of Poole's "Synopsis," was rector; and Dr. Darwin, the naturalist, was a resident.

BREADSTONE, a tithing in Berkeley parish, Gloucester; 2 miles NE of Berkeley. Pop., 129. Houses, 26.

BREAGE, or **SR. BREAG**, —pronounced Brague—a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Helston, Cornwall. The village stands on the coast, 3 miles W of Helston, and ½ S by E of Gwinear Road r. station; and has a post-office under Helston, and a fair on 19 June. It is said to have been founded by the Irish St. Brenea. The parish comprises 7,056 acres of land and 105 of water. Real property, £12,212; of which £4,883 are in mines. Pop., 5,173. Houses, 1,037. Much of the property belonged formerly to the Godolphin family; and belongs now to the Duke of Leeds. Godolphin mansion is now used as a farm-house. Godolphin hill and Trenguning hill rise to altitudes of 495 and 596 feet; consist of granite; and are rich in minerals. China clay is worked out of part of Godolphin hill, and sent to neighbouring ports for shipment. Huel-Vor or Wheel-Vor tin mine is in the same hill; has been worked in lodes 30 feet wide; extends upwards of 1½ mile under ground; and has yielded, at times, a clear profit of £10,000 in three months. The living is a vicarage with Germoe in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £769. Patron, the Crown. The church contains the remains of Mrs. Godolphin. The vicarage of Godolphin and that of Cury and Gunwalle are separate benefices. Charities, £8. Lord Treasurer Godolphin was a native. —The sub-district includes also the parish of Germoe. Acres, 8,148. Pop., 6,188. Houses, 1,273.

BREARSEA POINT. See ARHAN (St.).

BREAM, or **BRUM**, a tithing in Newland parish, and a chapelry in Newland and West Dean parishes, Gloucester. The tithing lies in Dean forest, 3 miles NW of Lydney r. station, and 3½ SSE of Colford. Pop., 824. Houses, 154. The chapelry was constituted in

1854; and its post-town is Lydney. Pop., 2,082. Houses, 401. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £250.* Patron, the Bishop. The church was partly rebuilt in 1861. There are two Methodist chapels. National schools were built in 1862.

BREAMORE, or **BROMORE**, a parish and a liberty in Fort-ynbridge district, Hants; on the river Avon, and on the Salisbury and Dorset railway, 7 miles S of Salisbury. It includes Outwick; and has a post-office under Salisbury, and a r. station. Acres, 2,651. Real property, £4,081. Pop., 565. Houses, 118. The manor belongs to Sir Charles Hulse, Bart. Breamore House, the baronet's seat, was burnt down in 1856. A priory of black canons was founded, in the time of Henry I., by Baldwin, Earl of Devon; and given, at the dissolution, to the Mauguis of Exeter. The living is a donative in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £540. Patron, the Rev. J. N. Fabner. The church is ancient and good. Charities, £11.—The liberty is in Ringwood division, and contemnate with the parish.

BREANE, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; on the river Axe and on the coast, 4 miles SW by S of Weston-super-Mare Junction r. station, and 8 W of Axbridge. Post-town, Uphill, under Weston-super-Mare. Acres, 3,167; of which 2,000 are water. Real property, £2,380. Pop., 145. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. Breane-Down is 300 feet high; and projects into a promontory $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, westward from the mouth of the river Axe. Cliffs, with abundance of samphire, are on the coast; and a great extent of sandy beach lies below. An act was passed in 1862 for the construction of harbours, piers or jetties, at Breane-Down, and for the formation of a railway thence to the Bristol and Exeter railway. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £216.* Patron, W. Willes, Esq. The church is good.

BREARLEY, a hamlet in Adille parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Otley.

BREARLEY. See **BREARLEY**.

BREARTON, a chapel in Knaresborough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles NW of Knaresborough. It became a separate church in 1866. Pop., 275. Living, a vicarage. Value, £260. The church was built in 1836.

BREARTON, Durham. See **BARTON**.

BREASTON, a chapel in Wible parish, Dorsetshire; on the Dorset canal and the Midland railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Sawley station, and 8 ESE of Derby. Post-town, Sawley, under Derby. Real property, £3,593. Pop., 709. Houses, 160. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Risley, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £350. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels, and charities, £16.

BREATHILL, a hamlet in Barrowly parish, Lincoln; 2 miles W of Grantham.

BRECHEA, a parish in the district and county of Carmarthen; on the river Cotley, 8 miles NW by W of Llandovery r. station, and 11 NE of Carmarthen. Post-town, Llanilly, under Carmarthen. Acres, 530. Real property, £340. Pop., 122. Houses, 26. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £72. Patrons, the 6 miles of Trogh and Abernethy alternately. The church is good. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after 13 May, and on 3 and 12 Oct.

BRECKENBROUGH. See **NEWSHAM**.

BRECKLES, a parish in Weymouth district, Norfolk; 4 miles N by W of Hurling Road r. station, and 5 SE of Watton. Post-town, Hockham, under Tactford. Acres, 1,860. Real property, 41,630. Pop., 129. Houses, 30. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £17. Patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church was restored in 1862. There is a national school.

BRECKLES (LITTLE), a hamlet in Stropi parish, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Watton. It was anciently a separate parish.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECK**, a town, two parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Brecknockshire. The town stands at the confluence of the Honddu and the Usk, 18 miles E by S of Llandovery, and 19 WNW of Abergavenny. A canal connects it with Abergavenny and the sea; a railway, connecting it with Merthyr-Tydvil, was opened in 1863; another railway, to connect it with Hereford, and with junction lines N and S, was opened in 1863; and another, to connect it with Neath and with the Central Wales, was opened to Oavymock in 1869. It was anciently called Brycheiniog; and is now sometimes called Aberhonddu. The ancient Britons had a post or town on its site; the Romans built a station at Caer-Bannan, on the Via Julia Montana, in its western neighbourhood; and the native princes long continued to make it a centre of strength, and were called from it Princes of Brycheiniog. Bernard de Newmarch, a Norman baron, obtained from the English crown, in 1092, a grant of a large tract around it; took possession of this by force of arms; and built at the town, in 1094, a strong castle to maintain his power. The castle passed to the Braoses and the Beloms, and was eventually restored by the Crown; and, together with strong walls and other fortifications which were erected around the town, it was used for ages to repress the turbulence of the native tribes; and both it and the town walls were dismantled by the towns-people, in the civil war of the 17th century, to avert the horror of the siege. The keep of the castle was made the prison of Morton, Bishop of Ely, under charge of the crafty Duke of Buckingham, and became the scene of the intrigue of these two dignitaries for detroning Richard III. and enthroning Henry VII.; and hence is called the Ely tower. Buckingham's main motive for joining in the intrigue is alleged to have been resentment of what he thought too small reward from Richard; and therefore is he represented as saying,—

"And is it thus? Repays he my deep service
With such contempt? Made I him king for this?
O let me think on Hastings and begone
To Brecknock while my fearful heart is on."

The town lies in the heart of the grandest part of South Wales. The tract around it is an assemblage of vales and mountains, picturesque by nature and embellished by art, with the twin alpine peaks, called the Brecknock heacons, culminating 6 miles to the SSW. The town consists chiefly of three streets on the left bank of the Usk, and the flat suburb of Llanfacs on the right bank; and is altogether about a mile long. The remains of the ancient castle, consisting of two square towers in the garden of the castle hotel, not older than the time of Edward III., and of a lofty mound on which the keep stood, are on an eminence in an angle between the Honddu and the Usk. The original structure is believed to have been built of materials from the Roman station of Caer-Bannan; and the completed castle formed an oblong of about 300 feet by 240. Remains of an ancient Benedictine priory, comprising an embattled gateway, the refectory, and part of the cloisters, are on a height a little N of the castle. The priory was founded in 1096, by Bernard de Newmarch, in compensation for his deeds of violence; and was made subject to Battle abbey. A mansion, now called Brecknock priory, a seat of the Marquis of Carmarthen, stands adjacent to the ruins, and was built out of the demolished parts by Sir Charles C. Price, whose son Richard was Shakespeare's "Sir Hugh Evans." Charles I. was sheltered here by Sir H. Price after the battle of Naseby; and George IV. spent a night here in 1821, after his return from Ireland. The priory walks, connected with the mansion, are extensive, wooded, and picturesque, and are open to the public; and another fine walk lies along the banks of the Usk, under the old town walls. Three bridges span the Honddu; and one, the Usk. The upper Honddu bridge leads to the priory, and is very old, narrow, and inconvenient; the middle one formerly led to the castle and supported a drawbridge, and has two arches with a vastly thick pier in the centre; the lower one was widened in 1794. The Usk bridge connects the main body of the town with the

Llanfies suburb; has seven arches, and commands a fine view. The county hall was built in 1843, at a cost of £12,000; has a colonnade Doric portico, and contains an Ionic crown coat, 60 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 35 feet high. The county jail was enlarged in 1858; and a new one was projected in 1869, to cost £6,300. There are a borough hall, a market-house, extensive barracks, a theatre, an infirmary, and a workhouse. A statue of the Duke of Wellington, 8 feet high, on a pedestal of 16 feet, was placed, in 1851, on the Bulwark. St. John's church was originally the church of the Benedictine priory, extensively rebuilt in the 13th century, and much altered afterwards; is cruciform, with a massive tower; shows the characters of early English in the chancel and transepts, of decorated English in the nave, and of decorated and perpendicular in the tower; measures 62 feet by 29 along the chancel, and 136½ by 28½ along the nave; has a wooden screen, dividing the chancel from the transept, and a fine circular Norman font, with intersecting arches; and contains numerous monuments, some of them remarkable. St. Mary's church was originally Norman; has a tower in good perpendicular English; and was enlarged in 1858. St. David's church fell down in 1852; was rebuilt in 1869; is in the early decorated style; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and spire. Christ's college was originally the chapel of a Dominican friary; was changed, in 1531, into a seat of learning, under a dean and nineteen prebendaries; is now attached to the diocesan college of Lampeter; has an antique stone cross, and monuments of several bishops; and includes buildings in the monastic style, of imposing aspect, erected in 1861, at a cost of £10,000. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Roman Catholics; a grammar school, at which Jones, the county historian, was educated; a theological academy for Independents; and an endowed day school, alms-house, and an hospital, possessing jointly, with other charities, an income of £517.

The town has a head post-office, four banking-offices, and three chief inns; is the seat of assizes and of quarter sessions for the county; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; and fairs on the first Wednesday of March, 4 May, 5 July, 9 Sept., and 17 Nov. Races are run in September. The chief trade has connexion with agriculture, and with the manufacture of iron, and the smelting of copper and tin. The town has sent a member to parliament since the time of Henry VIII.; was chartered, in 1556, by Mary; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The municipal and the parliamentary boroughs differ in extent; and the one measures 3½ miles by two, exclusive of a portion, about 10 miles distant, in the parish of Llywell. Direct taxes in 1857, £3,621. Real property in 1860, £26,413. Electors in 1868, 293. Pop. of the m. borough, 5,235. Houses, 1,133. Pop. of the p. borough, 5,639. Houses, 1,227. The notorious Dr. Dodd was at one time prebendary of St. Mary's; and Mrs. Siddons and Charles Kemble were natives. The town gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Camden. Two extra-parochial tracts, called Christ's-College and Castle-Inn, are included in the town.

St. John's parish consists of the lower division, or chapelry of St. Mary, and the upper division, which includes the hamlet of Venny-Yach. St. David's also consists of a lower division, or Llanfies, and an upper division. Acres of St. John, 3,687; of St. David, 2,789. Both are vicarages in the diocese of St. David's; and the former has united to it the p. curacy of St. Mary. Value of St. John, £160; of St. David, £111. Patrons of St. John, not reported; of St. David, the Bishop and Dean and Chapter of St. David's.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Llanspyddyd, Aberyscir, Battle, Llanthwyl, and Cantref, and part of the parish of Llandeilo-fach. Acres, 43,018. Pop., 7,051. Houses, 1,561.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Merthyr-Cynog, containing the parishes of Merthyr-Cynog, Garthllanug, and Llanfangel-nant-Iwan, and the chapelry of Llanfangel-fach; the sub-district of

Devynock, containing the parishes of Devynock, Llandilovane, Llywell, and Trallwng; the sub-district of Penkelly, containing the parishes of Llanvigran, Llanvynach, and Llanthetty; and the sub-district of Llangors, containing the parishes of Llangors, Llangast-Tal-y-llyn, Cathedn, Llan-antraid, Llanhamlach, Llanyern, Talachddn, Llandafelly, Llanvillo, Llandefellog-Tre-Craig, and Llanfangel-Tal-y-llyn, and part of the parish of Gwyneddwr. Acres, 196,793. Poor-rates in 1866, £10,682. Pop. in 1861, 17,279. Houses, 3,605. Marriages in 1894, 151; births, 526,—of which 41 were illegitimate; deaths, 355,—of which 61 were at ages under 5 years, and 18 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,324; births, 5,132; deaths, 3,760. The places of worship in 1851 were 41 of the Church of England, with 6,290 sittings; 14 of Independents, with 3,112 s.; 12 of Baptists, with 2,329 s.; 18 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 2,619 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 815 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 150 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,198 scholars; 21 private day schools, with 511 s.; 62 Sunday schools, with 3,545 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 12 s.

BRECKNOCK BEACONS. See ARTHUR'S CHAIR.

BRECKNOCK CANAL AND RAILWAYS. See BRECON CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, BRECONSHIRE, or BRECON, an inland county of South Wales. It is bounded on the NW by Cardigan; on the N and NE by Radnor; on the E by Hereford and Monmouth; on the S by Monmouth and Glamorgan; and on the W by Carmarthen. Its outline is not far from being roughly triangular, with the sides toward the NE, the S, and the W. Its length, from N to S, is 38 mils.; its greatest breadth, from E to W, 32 miles; its circumference, about 108 miles; and its area, 466,158 acres. The greater part of the surface is mountainous and wild. A region of hills, coming in from Cardigan, occupies most of the NW and the N, to the vicinity of the Irvon river; culminating in Drygan, 2,071 feet high, and many of them well clothed with wood and heather. A barren chain, called Mynydd-Epynt, commences at the western boundary, 3 miles above Treacast, and extends north-eastward, across the county, to Builth; presenting abrupt acclivities to the NW, and gradual ones to the SE. A series of mountain masses and ridges, intersected by narrow valleys, occupies all the southern half of the county; culminating successively, from W to E, in the Talsarn mountain, the Capellant mountain, the Brecknock beacons, and Pen-y-ender-fawr, respectively 2,506, 2,394, 2,862, and 2,545 feet high; and exhibiting a great variety of form and character. The valleys are larger and more level than in some other parts of Wales; and, together with the slopes of the hills and the skirts of the mountains, give a great aggregate of ground to decoration and the plough.

The chief rivers are the Usk, the Wye, and the Irvon; and the minor ones, the Tawe, the Taf, the Cileri, the Bren, the Yskir, the Hepste, the Honddu, the Cray, the Senni, the Tarrell, the two Gwynneys, the Prydain, the Llech, the Dulais, the Conaick, and the Wrecery. Picturesque falls occur on the Hepste, the Prydain, and the Llech. The chief lake is the Llyn-Savaldan, the largest in South Wales; and the chief others Llyn-y-Fan-fawr and Llyn-y-Carw. Mineral springs are at Builth and Llanwrtyd. A large tract in all the NW, to within 5 miles of Builth, consists of lower silurian rocks. A tract in the N. around Builth, together with two narrow belts thence to the SSW, are upper silurian. A very great tract across all the centre of the county, and filling more than half of its area, is old red sandstone. A narrow belt along all the southern border of this tract, is carboniferous limestone and shale; and some parts intermixed with that belt, and S of it to the boundary, belong to the coal measures, which extend thence into the great coal-field of Monmouth and Glamorgan. Limestone is singularly scarce in the silurian regions. Excellent freestone is worked at Penderyn. Chert is quarried for hearths and millstones; and pennant-stone for roofing,

Limestone, coal, and iron are worked in the S. Some lead, copper, and triphos are found.

The soils are exceedingly various; and range in fertility from the poorest to the richest. That in the best parts of the N. is stiff clay loam; that of the vale of Usk, a sandy loam; that of the vale of Wye, a good, brown, gravelly loam. About 210,000 acres are in cultivation; and about 150,000 are waste. Great improvements have been effected through the exertions of the Brecon Agricultural Society. Field crops are raised in sufficient quantity for home consumption; butter, cheese, timber, wool, and leather are exported; and some hops and orchard produce are grown. The leases are various; and the farm-houses are better than in most other parts of Wales. The Hereford cattle have generally superseded the old Welsh black breed in the lowlands; and a hardy race of small mountain sheep depasture the uplands. Leather and coarse woollens are manufactured, to a small extent, for the English market; and the iron-works, in the SE, do a large business. The Brecon canal assists traffic eastward from the centre of the county. One railway goes from Brecon to Merthyr-Tydvil; another goes from Brecon towards Hereford; another goes from the latter at Talgarth, past Builth, toward Llanidloes; another goes from Brecon toward Neath; and two others are in course of formation in 1859 from the last at Devynock toward Llanidloes and toward Garth.

The county contains sixty-five parishes, part of another parish, and three chapelries; and is divided into the six hundreds of Builth, Crickhowell, Devynock, Merthyr, Penkelly, and Talgarth. The registration county includes part of Hereford and Radnor, but gives off larger parts to Brecon, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan; amounts to 443,124 acres; and is divided into the districts of Builth, Brecknock, Crickhowell, and Hay. The market-towns are Builth, Brecknock, Crickhowell, and Hay; and the chief seats are Brecknock Priory, Dinas, Buckland, Llanvynhaf, Llangoed Castle, Gwernyd, Castell-Madryn, Ynys-y-bont, Pen-y-bont, Pen-y-bont, and Abercarn. Real property in 1815, £146,539; in 1843, £193,472; in 1860, £251,359. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, and about forty-five magistrates. It is in the Honee military district, and the South Wales judicial circuit; and it forms an archdeaconry in the diocese of St. David's. The assizes are held at Brecknock in Lent and summer; and quarter sessions on 1 Jan., 9 April, 2 July, and 15 Oct. The police force consists of 24 men for the county at large, and four for Brecknock burgh. The number of crimes committed in 1861 was 65; and of persons apprehended, 64; of known depredators or suspected persons at large, 140; of houses of bad character, 53. The only prison is the county jail at Brecknock. One member is sent to parliament for Brecon borough, and one for the rest of the county; and the number of county electors in 1868 was 2,900. Pop. in 1801, 32,325; in 1821, 43,326; in 1841, 55,603; in 1861, 61,627. Inhabited houses, 12,913; uninhabited, 534; building, 55.

The Romans gained possession of Brecknockshire after the defeat of Caractacus; and made it part of the province of Britannia Secunda. It was once called Garth-Madryn; and it took its present name from a Welsh prince called Brychan, who lived in the 5th century. Most part of it came under the power of the Normans after the overthrow of Bleddyn, prince of Brycheiniog, in a great battle in 1055; but parts of it among the mountains maintained resistance, two centuries longer, till the fall of Gwynedd. Most of it was long swayed by the fortunes of Brecknock Castle; and all of it, more or less, was harassed by the predatory attacks of Owen Glendower. The antiquities in it include a cromlech at Ty-fydd; British camps at Cefny Gae, Pen-y-Craig, Pen-marth, Aylfyll, Llanhaudlow, and Beint-wood; Roman camps at Cefny Rannan, and Cefny near Cefny Du; traces of the Via Julia Montana and of two vicinal roads from Car Bannan; remains of castles at Brecknock, Cefny Gae, Crickhowell, Penkelly, Builth, Brynnylls, Brynnylls, and Tre-twr; and several old churches, or parts of churches, and some old seats.

BRECON. See BRECKNOCK and BRECKNOCKSHIRE. BRECON and HEREFORD RAILWAY. See HEREFORD, HAY, and BRECON RAILWAY.

BRECON and MERTHYR-TYDVIL RAILWAY, a system of railway between Brecon and Merthyr-Tydvil, in South Wales. It was authorized in 1859; and opened in 1863. It includes a line of 12½ miles from the Brecon canal in Llanthetty parish to Merthyr-Tydvil; and a line of 1½ miles, continuous with the former, from Merthyr-Tydvil, into junction with Dowlais railway, which communicates with the Taf Vale; and it includes also an extension from Tal-y-bont to Brecknock.

BRECON CANAL, a canal south-eastward from the centre of Brecknockshire and Brecknock to the Monmouth canal near Pont-y-Pool in Monmouth. It was formed in 1811, at a cost of £170,000; is 33 miles long; has capacity for barges of 25 tons; fills 65 feet, with eight locks, in the first 18½ miles to Clydach; and goes thence, on a level, past Abergavenny, to the Monmouth canal.

BRECONHILL, a hamlet in Coverham parish, N. E. York Wre; 2 miles SW of Middleham.

BRECONHILL, or BRACKENHILL, a township in Arthur parish, Cumberland; on the river Line, 4½ miles E by N of Longtown. Acres, 4,525. Real property, £2,701. Pop., 310. Houses, 54.

BREDEBURY, a township-chapelry in Stockport parish, Cheshire; adjacent to the Peak Forest canal, 2 miles ENE of Stockport r. station. Post-town, Stockport. Acres, 2,521. Real property, £15,075; of which £1,308 are in mines. Pop., 3,408. Houses, 676. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Chester. Value, £169.* Patron, alt. the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £16.

BREDE (THE), a stream of Sussex. It rises 2 miles E of Penhurst; and runs 12 miles eastward to the Rye.

BREDE, a parish in Rye district, Sussex; on the river Brede, 4 miles W by N of Winchelsea r. station, and 5 ENE of Battle. It has a post-office, of the name of Brede Hill, under Staplehurst; and a fair is held in it on Easter Tuesday. Acres, 4,840. Real property, £6,783. Pop., 1,082. Houses, 214. The property is sub-divided. The manor belonged anciently to the Atterfords, and passed, in the time of Henry IV., to the Oxenbridges. The manor-house, called Brede-Place, shows interesting ancient features, commands a fine view, and is now occupied by a farmer. There is an iron foundry. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £1,023.* Patron, T. Frewen, Esq. The church was enlarged in the early part of the 16th century, by Sir Goddard Oxenbridge; contains a monumental effigy of him, and flamboyant traceries introduced by him; and is in good condition. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BREDEHILL. See BREDE.

BREDENBURY, or BRIDENBURY, a parish in Bromyard district, Hereford; 3 miles WNW of Bromyard, and 7 E by N of Dinmore r. station. Post-town, Bromyard, under Worcester. Acres, 545. Real property, £720. Pop., 52. Houses, 11. Bredenbury House is the chief residence; and there is an ancient camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £115.* Patron, E. Higginson, Esq.

BREDFIELD, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; near the East Suffolk railway, 3 miles N of Woodbridge. It has a post-office under Woodbridge. Acres, 1,067. Real property, £2,380. Pop., 451. Houses, 99. The property is sub-divided. Bredfield Hall is the chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £275.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £8.

BREDGAR, a parish in Milton district, Kent; among the chalk hills, 3 miles SSW of Sittingbourne r. station. It has a post-office under Sittingbourne. Acres, 1,727. Real property, £3,876. Pop., 347. Houses, 117. The property is much sub-divided. Bredgar House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £180.* Patron, Sir E. Dering, Bart. The church is perpendicular English, with a curia-

ous Norman doorway under the tower; has Roman bricks in its walls; contains a brass of 1508; and is in good condition. A chantry or small college was founded in it, in the time of Richard II., by Robert de Bredgar. There are a Wesleyan chapel, built in 1869, and charities £28.

BREDHURST, a parish in Hollinghoun district, Kent; 3 miles SSW of Rainham r. station, and 4½ SE of Chatham. Post-town, Rainham, under Sittingbourne. Acres, 600. Real property, £709. Pop., 117. Houses, 22. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £101. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is old but good.

BREDICOT, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester-shire; on the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 3½ miles E of Worcester. Post-town, Spetchley, under Worcester. Acres, 297. Real property, with Churchill, £1,570. Pop., 53. Houses, 13. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Tibborton, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £260.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is good.

BREDON, a village in the district of Tewkesbury, and a parish in the districts of Tewkesbury and Winchcombe, and county of Worcester. The village stands on the river Avon, adjacent to the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, 3½ miles NE of Tewkesbury; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tewkesbury. Eanulf, grandfather of King Offa, got a grant of it from Ethelbald, King of Mercia; and founded at it a monastery, which was transferred, before the Conquest, to the see of Worcester. The parish includes also the hamlets of Norton-by-Bredon, Hardwick-with-Milton, Kinsham, and Westnancote, and the chapelry of Cutsdean. Acres, 5,818. Real property, £11,608. Pop., 1,555. Houses, 396. Bredon hill separates the vales of Cotswold and Evesham; has an altitude of 900 feet; commands an extensive prospect; has traces of a Roman camp with a double trench; and is a meet for the Worcester hounds. Wollastall Hall is the ancient seat of the Hanfords. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Norton and Cutsdean, in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £2,300.* Patron, the Duke of Portland. The church occupies the site of the ancient monastery; is an old and interesting edifice of different periods, chiefly early English; has a central tower, surmounted by a graceful spire; and was restored in 1845. The remains of Dr. Prideaux, bishop of Worcester in the time of Charles I., lie in the chancel; a rich monument of Giles Reed, of date 1611, is in a south chapel; and several ancient monastic tombs are in the churchyard. There are a Baptist chapel, a free school with £130 a-year, and charities £350.

BREDON-ON-THE-HILL. See **BREDON-ON-THE-HILL**.

BREDWARDINE, a village and a parish in the district of Hay, and county of Hereford. The village stands on the river Wye, adjacent to the line of the Hereford and Brecon railway, 7½ miles E by N of Hay; and has a post-office under Hereford. The parish comprises 2,245 acres. Real property, £3,147. Pop., 420. Houses, 93. The property is divided among a few. Bredwardine Castle, now a ruin, was the seat of the Bredwardine family; one of whom was Archbishop of Canterbury in 1349. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Ibrobury, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £370.* Patron, the Rev. N. D. H. Newton. The church is an old structure, of nave and chancel, with a tower; and is in good condition. A charity to the poor, bequeathed by George Jarvis, Esq., who died in 1793, yields £1,253 a-year.

BREDY (TUN), a stream of Dorset. It rises on the downs in Little Bredy parish; and runs 8 miles westward to the sea at Bridport.

BREDY (LITTLE), a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the downs, at the source of the Bredy stream, 5 miles SSW of Grimstone and Frampton r. station, and 6½ W by S of Dorchester. It has a post-office under Dorchester. Acres, 1,636. Real property, with King-

ston-Russell, £2,198. Pop., 169. Houses, 41. The property is all in one estate. Stone is quarried. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Long Bredy, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good.

BREDY (LONG), a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the downs, near the source of the Bredy stream, 4½ miles SW of Grimstone and Frampton r. station, and 8 W of Dorchester. It includes the hamlet of Upper Kingston; and its post-town is Little Bredy under Dorchester. Acres, 2,117. Real property, £3,067. Pop., 250. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Little Bredy, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £625.* Patron, R. Williams, Esq. The church is good. Charities, £8.

BREDON-ON-THE-HILL, a village and a township in the district of Shardlow, and county of Leicester, and a parish in the districts of Shardlow and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and counties of Leicester and Derby. The village stands at the base of a high limestone rock, near the verge of the county, 4 miles N of Swannington r. station, and 5 NE by N of Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and has a post-office, of the name of Brecon, under Ashby-de-la-Zouch. A small monastery of black canons, subject to the priory of St. Oswald in Yorkshire, was founded here in 1144 by Ferris, Earl of Nottingham; and given, at the dissolution, to the Shireleys. —The township includes also the hamlets of Wilson and Tonge. Acres, 3,010. Real property, £3,199. Pop., 893. Houses, 222.—The parish contains also the townships of Staunton-Harold and Worthington, and the liberty of Newbold. Acres, 6,410. Real property, £11,797. Pop., 2,417. Houses, 542. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Stamford. Limestone is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £205. Patron, the Earl of Stamford. The church surmounts the limestone rock at the village; contains tombs of the Shireleys; and is good. The p. curacy of Worthington is a separate benefice. There are two Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school with £41 a-year, and a vicarage augmentation charity £241.

BREEM. See **BREAM**.

BREHAR, or **BRYHER**, one of the Scilly islands; in the NW of the group, 2½ miles NW of Hugh-Town. It is 2 miles long, rugged, wild, and high; and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It contains some Druidical remains. Pop., 119.

BRELION, an islet, ½ of a mile long, separated by a narrow strait from the W side of Sark, in the Channel Islands.

BREIDDON-HILL, or **CRAIG-Y-GWREIDON**, a triple-crowned eminence on the E border of Montgomery; overhanging the river Severn, 6½ miles NNE of Welshpool. It is crowned with an ancient camp, and with a pillar to Rodney; and has been thought by some to be the place where O. Scapula finally overthrew Caractacus.

BREIGHTMET, a township in Bolton-le-Moors parish, Lancashire; 2½ miles E of Bolton. Acres, 970. Real property, £6,627; of which £1,504 are in mines. Pop., 1,562. Houses, 295. Cotton manufacture is carried on; and there are a church of 1855, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school with 226 a-year.

BREIGHTON-CUM-GUMLEY, a township in Babwith parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, near the Selby and Hull railway, 4½ miles NW of Howden. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £1,823. Pop., 207. Houses, 45. Part of the land is common.

BREINTON, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; on the river Wye, and on the Hereford and Brecon railway, 2½ miles W by S of Hereford. It includes the hamlet of Wareham and a pendle of Hereford city; and its post-town is Hereford. Acres, 1,629. Real property, £3,221. Pop., 393. Houses, 83. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £250. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is tolerable; and there are charities £17.

BREISWORTH. See **BRAISWORTH**.

BRELADE (St.), a parish in the SW of Jersey. It contains the town of St. Aubin, which has a post-office under Jersey; and includes also the village of Connerie. Pop., 2,354. Houses, 388. The scenery is beautiful; and there are several handsome villas. St. Brelade bay, 1½ mile SW of St. Aubin, has a horse-shoe outline, 2 miles of a mile wide; and shows charming features. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Governor of Jersey. The church stands on the W side of the bay; and is a small plain edifice of the 12th century. A little chapel in the churchyard possesses some rude remains of frescoes; but has been exteriorly modernized, and is used as an artillery store. St. Aubin's chapel is a separate charge.

BREMBLE. See BREMILL.

BREMENTUM. See BRIMINGHAM.

BREMENTHACUM. See BRAMPTON, Cumberland.

BREMHILL, or **BREMELLE**, a village and a parish in Glos. district, Wilts. The village stands on the Roman road to Bath, near the Wilts and Berks canal, 2½ miles SE of the Great Western railway, and 4½ by N of Chippenham; and has a post-office, of the name of Bremhill, under Chippenham.—The parish includes also the tithings of East Tytherton, Studley, Spithill, Charlcoot, and Foxham. Acres, 5,920. Real property, £7,784. Pop., 1,357. Houses, 282. The property is divided among a few. Studley House belonged formerly to the Hungerfords, and is now occupied by a farmer. A monumental pillar, surmounted by a female figure, in the centre of the time of Edward IV., is at Wickhill. The ground at the village, and some other points, command fine views. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £500.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is an ivy-clad edifice, in very good condition; has a finely carved rood-loft; and contains monuments of the Bayntons and the Hungerfords. Two ancient crosses are adjacent; and several epitaphs in the churchyard are from the pen of the poet Bowles, who held the vicarage, and died here in 1850. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels; a Moravian settlement is near Tytherton Grange; and a charity by Bech has £167.

BREMILHAM, or **COWACR**, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; on the river Avon, near Akeman-street, 2 miles SW by W of Malmesbury, and 9 WSW of Malmesby r. station. Post-town, Malmesbury, under Chippenham. Acres, 453. Real property, with Westbury and Foxley, £4,335. Pop., 29. Houses, 5. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £121. Patron, the Hon. and Rev. R. Bowles. The church is 1662.

BRENCHELLEY, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Kent. The village stands 2½ miles S by E of Fiddlers-Wood r. station, and 7 ENE of Tunbridge Wells; and has a post-office under Staplehurst. Some good old timbered houses are in it; and a clump of trees, on a high ground near it, figures conspicuously over many miles.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Matfield Green, Colts-Hill, Mascalls-Pound, Henlys, Persons-Croft, and Tottridge. Acres, 7,780. Real property, £11,518. Pop., 2,514. Houses, 560. The property is much subdivided. There are mineral waters similar to those of Tunbridge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £719.* Patron, G. C. Selous Esq. The church is old, cruciform, and good; and has a lofty tower. Fiddlers-Wood vicarage is a separate rectory. There are a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £17.—The sub-district contains two other parishes, and is in the district of Tonbridge. Acres, 15,778. Pop., 5,486. Houses, 1,600.—The hundred bears the name of Brenchley and Bencroft; and consists of these two parishes and part of Staplehurst; and is in the title of Aylesford. Acres, 15,777. Pop., 4,470. Houses, 815.

BRENTON, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; at the northern extremity of the county, adjacent to the coast, and to Plymouth, 1½ mile ESE of Lynton, and 17 ENE of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Lynton, under

Barnstaple. Acres, 6,753. Real property, £1,570. Pop., 291. Houses, 57. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Alward Teche-tone; was given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Fournois; passed to the Beaples and the Chichesters; and belongs now to F. W. Knight, Esq. Much of the surface is sheep-walk and deer preserve. The vale of Brenton is narrow, deep, and picturesque. The parish is a meet for the North Devon hounds. Major Wade, a leader in the insurrection under the Duke of Monmouth, was made prisoner at Farley farm. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £200. Patron, F. W. Knight, Esq. The church is a structure partly of 1739, mainly of 1825.

BRENTON-HILLS, a range of hills in Somerset; 7 miles SSW of Watchet. It is several miles long, and 1,210 feet high; consists of loose, shelly limestone; and was recently discovered to contain a valuable vein of carbonate of iron. The Ebbw vale company are working the vein; and have constructed a railway to it from Watchet. A British camp, called Ellworthy Barrows, is on the W point of the range; and British urns have been found.

BRENTLEY, a township in Dinnington parish, Northumberland; 2½ miles W of the Northeastern railway, and 7½ N by W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 853. Pop., 51. Houses, 10.

BRENNICH (THE), the part of the river Till above Wooler, in Northumberland. It gave name to the Saxon kingdom of Bernicia.

BRENNING (THE), a stream of Cardigan, falling into the Teifi near Tregaron.

BRENSON, or **BRENTON**, a hamlet in Newchurch parish, Isle of Wight; 1½ mile S of Newchurch. The Dairyman's Cottage, immortalized by Leigh Richmond, is adjacent.

BRENT. See BRENT (SOUTH), Devon.

BRENT (THE), a stream of Herts and Middlesex. It rises near Barnet; and runs 16 miles south-westward, past Hendon and Hanwell, to the Thames at Brentford.

BRENT, or DRAINT (THE), a stream of Anglesey. It rises near Llandudnel; and runs 6 miles south-south-westward to the Menai strait, below Abermenai valley.

BRENT (EAST), a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands near the Bristol and Exeter railway, 4 miles N by E of Highbridge station, and 6 WSW of Axbridge; and has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare. The parish includes also the hamlets of Rooksbridge and Edingworth. Acres, 3,037. Real property, £10,390. Pop., 797. Houses, 176. The property is much subdivided. Brent-knoll, on the southern border, is a conical hill 883 feet high; commands an extensive view; and is crowned with vestiges of a doubly entrenched Roman camp. Roman coins and other relics have been found here; and King Alfred is said to have fought with the Danes at Battleborough, at the foot of the hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £902.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is an interesting edifice, with a spire 140 feet high; and has several windows of ancient painted glass. There are a Methodist chapel and a national school; and there was anciently a cell to Glastonbury abbey.

BRENT-LE-LEIGH, or BRENT-ELY, a parish in Cotesford district, Suffolk; near the river Great Ouse, 7 miles NE by N of Sudbury r. station. Post-town, Lavenham, under Sudbury. Acres, 1,617. Real property, £2,519. Pop., 228. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. Brent Hall belonged once to the Sheltons, and passed to the Azars. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £369.* Patron, Mrs. Brown. The church shows Norman features, has a later English tower, and is good; and there are charities £90. A market was formerly held in the parish.

BRENTFORD, a town, three churches, a sub-district, and a district in Middlesex. The town stands at the influx of the river Brent to the Thames, 7½ miles W by S of London. The Grand Junction canal unites here

with the Brent, and accompanies it to the Thames. The Southwestern, the Great Western, and the Metropolitan railways communicate with the town in various ways, and have stations for it with telegraph; and the Great Western connects here likewise with large docks for heavy traffic by water to London. The town is ancient; and took its name from a ford, on the line of a great thoroughfare, across the Brent. It was the scene, in 1016, of a destructive overthrow of the Danes, by Edmund Ironside; and, in 1642, of a still more important overthrow of the parliamentarians by the royalists. A chapter of the garter was held at it in 1445; and six martyrs were burnt in it in 1558. The "Two Kings of Brentford" have done great service with all sorts of poets and poetasters, from William Cowper to Tom D'Urfey. John Lowin, the landlord of the "Three Pigeons" here, in the time of Ben Jonson, was a famous actor, and performed in Shakespeare's own company. The town is described by the poet Gay as a "tedious town, for dirty streets and white-legged chickens known;" and by the poet Thomson as "Brentford town—a town of mud." It now comprises one long principal street; and contains some good houses. A bridge connects the lower end of the town, across the Thames, with Kew; and another bridge, erected in 1825 on the site of a very ancient one, crosses the Brent. The town-hall and market house is a handsome brick and stone edifice. St. Lawrence's church is at the end of the town, near the bridge. St. George's church was rebuilt, excepting the tower, in 1764; has been several times renovated; presents a light and pleasing appearance; and contains a splendid altar-piece, a large font, and monuments of the Clitherows, Dr. W. H. Ervin, Sarah Howell, and the father of John Horne Tooke. St. Paul's church was built in 1893; and is in the decorated English style, and highly ornate. There are two Independent chapels, two Baptist chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, literary club and reading-rooms, British schools built at a cost of about £3,000, three national schools, a dispensary, a workhouse built at a cost of £9,000, the Grand Junction waterworks, with a chimney 150 feet high, extensive foundries, nurseries, brickfields, tile and pottery works, saw mills, maltings, a brewery, a soap-manufacture, a weekly market on Tuesday, and fairs of three days in May and three days in Sept. The town has post-offices of Brentford; and Old Brentford, under London W., a banking-office, two chief inns, and a police-station; is a seat of sessions and county courts, and the place of election for Middlesex; and comprises part of Isleworth parish, and all its own three chapelrys. Lion House, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland, Osterley Park, the seat of the Earl of Jersey, Boston House, the seat of Col. Clitherow, and many handsome villas are in the neighbourhood. Pop. of the town in 1861, 9,521. Houses, 1,902.

The chapelrys are St. Lawrence or New Brentford, a township of Hanwell parish, St. George-Old Brentford, in Ealing parish, and St. Paul-Old Brentford, also in Ealing. Pop. of St. L., 11,995; of St. G., 2,591; of St. P., 4,409. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of London. Value of St. L., £233; of St. G., £300; of St. P., £300. Patron of St. L., the Rector of Hanwell; of St. G., the Vicar of Ealing; of St. P., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. John Horne Tooke was incumbent of St. George.—The sub-district includes also the rest of Ealing parish. Acres, 4,034. Pop., 13,258. Houses, 2,725.—The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Twickenham, conterminous with Twickenham parish; the sub-district of Chiswick, conterminous with Chiswick parish, the sub-district of Isleworth, containing the parishes of Isleworth and Heston; and the sub-district of Acton, containing the parishes of Acton, Hanwell, Perivale, and Great Greenford. Acres, 20,405. Poor-rates in 1856, 29,895. Pop. in 1851, 50,516. Houses, 9,402. Marriages in 1866, 453; births, 2,030,—of which 101 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,245,—of which 433 were at ages under 5 years, and 31 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,925; births, 14,307; deaths, 9,202. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the

Church of England, with 11,737 sittings; 10 of Independents, with 2,927 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 619 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 160 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,206 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 178 s.; 1 of Latter-Day Saints, with 80 s.; 1 unbelieved, with 40 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 250 s. The schools were 53 public day schools, with 4,252 scholars; 116 private day schools, with 2,306 s.; 27 Sunday schools, with 3,126 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 8 s.

BRENTFORD END, a hamlet in Isleworth parish, Middlesex; 1 mile WSW of Brentford. A chapel, with friary or fraternity of All Angels, was founded here by Somerset, chaplain of Henry VI.; and given, in the time of Edward VI., to the Duke of Somerset.

BRENTFORD (NEW AND OLD). See BRENTFORD.

BRENTINGBY, a chapelry in Wyfordby parish, Leicester; on the river Wreake, the Oakham canal, and the Midland railway, 2 miles E of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Pop., 54. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Thorpe-Arnold, in the diocese of Peterborough.

BRENT-KNOLE. See BRENT (EAST).

BRENT-MILL, a hamlet in South Brent parish, Devon.

BRENTOR. See BRENT-TOR.

BRENT-PELHAM, a parish in Bishop-Stortford district, Herts; on the verge of the county, 5 miles E of Buntingford r. station. It has a post-office under Buntingford. Acres, 1,601. Real property, £2,120. Pop., 286. Houses, 60. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with Furneux-Pelham, in the dio. of Rochester. Value, £320. Patron, the Treas. of St. Paul's. The church was recently restored.

BRENTSIDE, a hamlet in Middlesex; on the river Brent, 3 miles N by W of Brentford. It has a post-office under Ealing, London W.

BRENT (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Totnes district, Devon. The village stands on the river Avon, adjacent to the South Devon railway, 6 miles W of Totnes; and has a station, of the name of Brent, on the railway, and a post-office, of the same name, under Ivy Bridge. It was formerly a market-town; and it still has large fairs on the last Tuesday of April and Sept.—The parish comprises 9,374 acres. Real property, £8,445. Pop., 1,205. Houses, 219. The property is much divided. The manor once belonged to the abbot of Buckfastleigh; but has been dismembered. The surface is diversified; and includes the striking eminence of South Brent-Tor. Micaceous iron-ore, used for the sanding of manuscript, is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £822. Patron, the Rev. N. Cole. The church is old and large; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles; and has a Norman tower. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists; parish lands, yielding £114 a-year; and other charities £25.

BRENT (SOUTH), a village and a parish in Axbridge parish, Somerset. The village stands under Brent-Knoll, adjacent to the Bristol and Exeter railway, 3 miles N by E of Highbridge station, and 7½ SW of Axbridge; and has a post-office under Weston-super-Mare.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Week. Acres, 3,126. Real property, £10,594. Pop., 905. Houses, 200. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the abbots of Glastonbury. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £518. Patron, the Archdeacon of Wells. The church is partly Norman; and contains a large monument to a Somerset of 1663. There are a Bible Christian chapel, a national school, and charities 48.

BRENT-TOR, or BRENTOR, a parish in Tavistock district, Devon; on the river Lida, 4 miles N by W of Tavistock r. station. Post-town, Tavistock. Acres, 1,212. Real property, £832. Pop., 123. Houses, 28. The manor belonged formerly to the abbey of Tavistock; and belongs now to the Duke of Bedford. A remarkable eminence here, bearing the same name as the parish, starts abruptly from an elevated down; has an altitude of 1,100 feet; is seen at a great distance; and serves as a mark for vessels entering Plymouth harbour. Its

toria is conical; its surface, rocky; and its mineral structure, a subject of much discussion among geologists. A mine of manganese was long worked; but has been abandoned. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £60. Patron, the Duke of Bedford. The church surmounts a precipice on the crown of the Tor; is a curious weather-worn structure, 37 feet by 14½; and is said to have been built by a merchant who, overtaken by a storm at sea, vowed to erect a church on the first point of land he saw.

BRENT-TOWN, a village in Preston parish, Kent; in the vicinity of Faversham.

BRENT-WITH-WRINGTON, a hundred in Somerset. It contains the parishes of East Brent, South Brent, Wrington, and three others. Acres, 22,787. Pop., 4,781. Houses, 1,015.

BRENTWOOD, a small town, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Billericay district, Essex. The town stands adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, near Watling-street, 5½ miles NE by E of Romford. Its name is a corruption of Burnt-Wood; and was derived from the burning, long ago, of a circumjacent forest. Some Roman antiquities have been found in it. The town was, at one time, a seat of as-sizes; and has of late been extended and improved. The town-hall was built in 1864, and is in the Italian style, with Corinthian portico. The county lunatic asylum is an edifice in the Tudor style. The grammar school was founded in 1557, by Sir Anthony Browne; and has an endowed income of £1,592. The old church is early English; was built in 1221; and is now used for a national school. The new church is a Gothic structure, with a handsome square tower; and was built in 1835. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1891; is formed of Kentish rag, with Bath stone facings; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire 110 feet high; and was a gift of Lord Petre, whose seat near Ingreave is about 2 miles to the S. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans. The town has a head post-office, a railway-station with telegraph, a banking-office, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions. The weekly market has ceased; but fairs are held on 18 July and 15 Oct. Pop., 2,811. Houses, 532.—The chapelry includes the town; and is in South Weald parish. Acres, 730. Real property, £9,610. Pop., 3,063. Houses, 533. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £124.* Patron, C. T. Tower, Esq.—The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 14,458. Pop., 8,167. Houses, 1,978.

BRENTZETT, a parish in Romney-Marsh district, Kent; 2 miles SE by E of Appledore r. station, and 4½ WNW of New Romney. Post-town, Appledore, under Staplehurst. Acres, 1,802. Real property, £5,153. Pop., 270. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £94. Patron, the Rev. W. Brockman. The church belonged anciently to Gisors abbey in Artois; has some Norman portions; and is in good condition. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BREOCK (Sr.), a parish in St. Columb district, Cornwall; on the river Camel, including part of the town of Wadebridge, and 10 miles NW of Bodmin-Road r. station. Post-town, Wadebridge, Cornwall. Acres, 8,287; of which 270 are water. Real property, £6,852. Pop., 1,802. Houses, 402. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Morices; and passed to the Moleworts. An eminence called the Beacon is crowned by a crag-like, and commands a fine view. A mineral traffic is carried on, by railway, with Bideford and Camelford. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £529.* Patron, the Rev. G. S. Prior. The church is early in the 14th century; contains some old monuments and two brasses; and is in good condition. There are chapels for Independents, Bible Christians, and Wesleyans. The parish bore the name of Breton at the Domesday survey.

BREIDING. See BRADLEY.

BREIDENEST. See BRIDENEST.

BREITON, a chapelry in Rugeley parish, Stafford;

adjacent to the Trent Valley railway, 1 mile SE of Rugeley. It was constituted in 1848; and it has a post-office under Rugeley. Pop., 1,359. Houses, 231. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £164.* Patron, the Vicar of Rugeley. The church is in the early English style, and has a fine spire. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BREITON-CUM-SMEITHWICK, a parish in Congleton district, Cheshire; on the river Croke, 2 miles SE of Holmes-Chapel r. station, and 3 NE by N of Sandbach. It has a post-office, of the name of Breerton, under Congleton; and is a seat of petty sessions. Acres, 4,501. Real property, £7,801. Pop., 592. Houses, 104. The property is subdivided. Breerton Hall was built by Sir W. Breerton, the parliamentary leader; and is now the seat of the Howards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £681.* Patron, Mrs. E. Royds. The church is later English, and good; and there are three dissenting chapels. A school has £8; and other charities £13.

BRESSINGHAM, or BRISSINGHAM, a parish in Guiltcross district, Norfolk; on the verge of the county, 2½ miles W of Diss, and 4 from Diss r. station. Post-town, Diss. Acres, 3,354. Real property, £5,101. Pop., 596. Houses, 137. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Pilkingtons. There are remains of a large conduit, constructed by Sir Richard de Boyland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £455.* Patron, C. Bidwell, Esq. The church is old but good, and has a lofty tower. A school has £13 and other charities £22.

BRET, or BRERON (THE), a river of Suffolk. It rises near Bradfield-Colnast; and runs 17 miles south-south-eastward, past Lavenham and Hadleigh, to the Stour, 3½ miles E of Nayland.

BRETRY, Derby. See BRADY.

BRETRY, Yorkshire. See BERRY.

BRETFORD. See BRANDON and BRETFORD.

BRETFORTON, a parish in Evesham district, Worcester; on the West Midland railway, 2 miles WNW of Honeybourne station, and 3½ E of Evesham. Post-town, Evesham. Acres, 1,683. Real property, £3,161. Pop., 565. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £182.* Patron, the Rev. G. Morris. The church is good. There is a national school.

BRETHERRDALE, a township in Outon parish, Westmoreland; 4 miles SW of Outon. Pop. 82.

BRETHERTON, a township-chapelry in Croston parish, Lancashire; on the Douglas river, 1 mile E of Croston r. station, and 9 SSW of Preston. It has a post-office under Chorley. Acres, 2,405. Real property, £4,485. Pop., 775. Houses, 149. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £150.* Patron, the Rector of Croston. The church is a recent structure, in the early English style. There are an Independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and an endowed school; the last founded in 1654, and having £112 a year.

BRETON (THE). See BRET.

BRETTEL-LANE, a hamlet in the SW of Stafford; adjacent to the West Midland railway, 1½ mile NNE of Stourbridge. It has a station on the railway, a post-office under Brerley-Hill, several potteries, and some glass-works.

BRETTENHAM, a parish in Thetford district, Norfolk; on the Roman Fildr-dray and the Little Ouse river, 1½ mile S of the Norfolk railway, and 3½ E of Thetford. Post-town, Thetford. Acres, 1,981. Real property, £884. Pop., 72. Houses, 11. The property is all in one estate, belonging to Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The ancient church was burnt in 1693; and is now a ivy covered ruin. The present church is a small quadrangular structure, with square tower.

BRETTENHAM, a parish in Oxford district, Suffolk; on the river Bret or Batten, 2½ miles NNW of Bibles-ton, and 7 SW by W of Stowmarket r. station. Post-

town, Bildestone, under Ipswich. Acres, 1,553. Real property, £3,001. Pop., 426. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. Brettenham Hall belonged formerly to the Wenyoges; and passed to the Beales. Some vestiges in the parish are supposed to mark the site of the Roman station of Combitionium. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £377.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

BRETTON, a township in Hawarden parish, Flint; near Saltney marsh, 3 miles SE by E of Hawarden. Acres, 733. Real property, £1,669. Pop., 253. Houses, 40.

BRETTON, a sub-district in Wakefield district, W. R. Yorkshire. It contains West Bretton township, two other townships, and a chapelry. Acres, 9,820. Pop., 5,057. Houses, 1,064.

BRETTON (MOX), a township and a chapelry in Royston parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The township is also called Burton; lies on the Barnesley canal, 1 mile from Cudworth r. station, and 2 NE of Barnesley; includes the villages of Burton-Grange, Cliff-Bridge, Littleworth, Old Mill, and Smithies; and has a post-office, of the name of Monk-Bretton, under Barnesley. Acres, 2,050. Real property, £6,923. Pop., 1,918. Houses, 407. A Cluniac monastery was founded at Burton-Grange, in the time of Henry II., by Adam Fitz-Swain. The chapelry is more extensive than the township. Pop., 2,439. Houses, 526. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £150.* Patron, the Vicar of Royston. The church was built in 1339. There are a school-church, three Methodist chapels, a national school, six almshouses, and other charities 436.

BRETTON (WEST), a township-chapelry in Sandal-Magna and Silkstone parishes, W. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SW of Crigglestone r. station, and 6 SW by S of Wakefield. Post-town, Bretton, under Wakefield. Acres of the Sandal-Magna portion, 876. Pop., 132. Houses, 32. Acres of the Silkstone portion, 980. Pop., 372. Houses, 74. Real property, £1,783. Bretton Hall is the seat of W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, not reported. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq.

BRETT-SAMPFORD. See SAMPFORD-BRETT.

BREWARD (Str.), or SIMONSWARD, a parish in Camelford district, Cornwall; on the river Lank, under Brown Willey mountain, 7 miles N by E of Bodmin, and 8½ N by W of Bodmin Road r. station. Post-town, St. Tud, under Bodmin. Acres, 9,237. Real property, £2,860. Pop., 705. Houses, 143. The property is subdivided. The surface is prevalently moorish, upland, and rugged; but encloses fine scenes, and commands fine prospects. Brown Willey and Rough Tor mountains figure conspicuously in the landscape. Haunter-Gantick, 1 mile S of the church-town, is a deep romantic valley, sometimes called the Cornish Valley of rocks. Granite is quarried; and slate is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is partly Norman, and in fair condition.

BREWERY-FIELD, a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; in the part of the parish within Hunslet district. It was constituted in 1851. Post-town, Leeds. Rated property, about £10,000. Pop., 6,859. Houses, 1,560. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £390.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

BREWTHAM-LODGE, an extra-parochial tract in Wincanton district, Somerset; on the east border of the county, 4½ miles ENE of Bruton. It was a hunting-seat of King John; and belongs now to the Hoares. Pop., 8.

BREWTHAM (NORTH), a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Wilts and Somerset railway, 3 miles NE of Bruton. Post-town, South Brewham, under Bath. Acres, 2,026. Real property, returned with South Brewham. Pop., 321. Houses, 73. The living is annexed to South Brewham; and the church is used as a barn.

BREWTHAM (SOUTH), a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; on the Wilts and Somerset railway; 2½ miles

NE by N of Bruton. It has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 2,671. Real property, with North Brewham and Eastrip, £6,394. Pop., 519. Houses, 121. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, with North Brewham, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £102. Patron, Sir H. Hoare, Bart. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

BREWHOUSE-YARD, an extra-parochial tract in Radford district, Notts; contiguous to Nottingham. Real property, 2465. Pop., 108. Houses, 22.

BREWWOOD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Penkridge district, Stafford. The town stands near Watling-street, the river Penk, and the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, 2 miles WNW of Four Ashes r. station, and 1½ SW by S of Penkridge; and has a post-office; under Stafford. It formerly had a weekly market; and still has fairs on the third Thursday of March, May, and Nov., and on 19 Sept. Some trade is carried on in malling and lock-making. The parish includes also the liberties of Chillington, Somerford, Engleton, Horsebrook, Coven, Kiddlemore-Green, and Huttons and Gunston. Acres, 11,839. Real property, £21,634. Pop., 3,399. Houses, 723. The property is divided among a few. Chillington Hall, a fine mansion, is the seat of the Cliffords. Two nunneries, Cistercian and Benedictine, were founded in the parish, the former in the reign of Richard I., or of John; and came to be known as the White Ladies and the Black Ladies; and they figure under these names in the narrative of Charles II.'s concealment in the neighbouring locality of Boscombe, after the battle of Worcester. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £670.* Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is later English, with a handsome spire; and was renovated in 1832. The vicarages of Bishopswood and Coven are separate benefices. There are chapels for Independents, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. A grammar school, founded by Dr. Knightley in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and at which Bishop Hurd and Sir E. Littleton were educated, has £412 a-year from endowment; and other charities have £47.—The sub-district contains two parishes and parts of three others. Acres, 20,782. Pop., 5,629. Houses, 1,177.

BREWWOOD FOREST, an ancient forest on the mutual border of Stafford and Salop; around Brewood.

BRIADUN. See BRADON-FOREST.

BRIAN'S-BELL, a hamlet in Delbroughton parish, Worcester; 4½ miles S of Stourbridge.

BRIAN'S-PUDDLE. See AFF-PUDDE.

BRIANSTON. See BRANSTON.

BRIAVELS (Str.), a village, a parish, and a hundred, in Gloucester. The village stands near Offa's Dyke and the river Wye, 4½ miles SSW of Coleford, and 5 NW of Woolaston r. station; and has a post-office; under Coleford. It formerly was a market-town; and it long made a figure as a defence-post against the Welsh. A castle was built at it, in the time of Henry I., by Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford; enlarged and strengthened at several periods; and governed by distinguished peers from the reign of King John till that of George III. The entrance-gateway, two demi-rounders flanking the gateway, a long pile of building behind, and some interesting features in the interior still remain. Tradition says that King John was either a guest or a prisoner in the castle, and that he wrote on it,—

"St. Briavel's water and Whyral's wheat
Are the best bread and water King John ever eat."

The parish includes also the places called the Pence, the Bearse, Mawkins-Hayalls, and part of Hindolls, sometimes deemed extra-parochial; and is in the district of Chepstow. Acres, 5,104. Real property, £6,183. Pop., 1,261. Houses, 276. The manor belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. Roman coins have been found at Clewwell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £189. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church was recently restored. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.—The hundred contains ten other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 49,412. Pop., 28,215. Houses, 5,768.

BRICETT (Grove), a parish in Bournemouth district, Southampton, 2½ miles E by N of Bournemouth, and 15 SW of Needham station. Post-town, Bournemouth, under Ipswich. Acres, 915. Real property, £1,436. Pop., 207. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. An Augustinian priory was founded here, in 1110, by Ralph Fitz-Laur, annexed to the monastery of Nebliae in France; and conveyed, in the time of Henry VI., to King's College, Cambridge. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £170. Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is very good. A fair is held on 5 July.

BRICETT (LITTLE), a hamlet in Oulton parish, Suffolk; 4½ miles ESE of Blandford. Pop., 25. It was formerly a parish and a rectory; but has no church.

BRICKDEN. See BRINGTON.

BRICKENDON, a liberty in All Saints parish, Herts; 2 miles S of H. Ford. Acres, 1,520. Real property, £1,393. Pop., 211. Houses, 164. Brickendon-Bury is named formerly to Waltham abbey; and is now the seat of R. Ellice, Esq.

BRICKET WOOD, a railway station in Herts; on the Watford and St. Albans railway, 2 miles NNE of Watford.

BRICKHILL, a hamlet in Rockbourn parish, Hants; 3½ miles NW of Fordingbridge.

BRICKHILL (Bow), a village and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands near Watling-street, the river Ouzel, the Grand Junction canal, and the Bletchley and Bedford railway, 2 miles E of Fenny-Stratford station. The parish comprises 1,550 acres; and its post-town is Fenny-Stratford, under Bletchley station. Real property, £2,895. Pop., 546. Houses, 127. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes Bow-Brickhill eminence, 683 feet high; and is partly common. Some of the inhabitants are lace and straw-plait makers. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £370.* Patron, Queen's College, Cambridge. The church stands conspicuously on a steep eminence above the village. Charities, £52.

BRICKHILL (Great), a village and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands near Watling-street, the river Ouzel, and the Grand Junction canal, 3 miles SSE of Fenny-Stratford, and 4 SE of Bletchley station; and has a post-office under Bletchley station. The parish comprises 2,370 acres. Real property, £3,920. Pop., 590. Houses, 147. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Great Brickhill House, belongs to Sir P. D. P. Duncombe, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £125.* Patron, Sir P. D. P. Duncombe, Bart. The church contains monuments of the Duncombes, the Pannocks, and others. There are a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and charities £55.

BRICKHILL (Little), a village and a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks. The village stands near Watling-street and the Bletchley and Bedford railway, 2 miles SE of Fenny-Stratford station. It formerly had a weekly market; and was, at one time, a seat of assizes. The parish comprises 1,360 acres; and its post-town is Great Brickhill, under Bletchley station. Real property, £2,455. Pop., 423. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £119. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church was restored in 1865. There are a national school, and charities £77. A popular rhyme says, respecting the three Brickhill villages,—

"Here stand three Brickhills all in a row,
Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, and Brickhill of the Bow."

BRICKLEHAMPTON, a chapelry in St. Andrew-Pershore parish, Worcester; near the River Avon, 3½ miles SSW of Pershore station, and 3½ SE of Pershore. Post-town, Pershore. Acres, 810. Real property, £1,783. Pop., 187. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. r. e. c. t. vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Pershore, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is very good.

BRICKLETON, a tything in Hurrethorn-Tarrant parish, Hants; 7½ miles N of Andover. Pop., 115.

BRICKLETON, Bucks. See BRIGHT-WALTHAM.

BRICKWALL-PARK, the seat of the Frewen family, near Northiam, in Sussex. The mansion has a three-gabled timber front, of the time of Queen Elizabeth; was visited by that monarch, in 1573, on her way to Rye; was the birthplace of Accepted Frewen, the hot opponent of Cromwell, and afterwards Archbishop of York; and contains some interesting pictures and old curiosities.

BRICKWORTH, an old modernized mansion, 6 miles SE of Sudbury in Wilts; long the seat of the Eyres, and now belonging to the Earl of Hereford.

BRIDE, or **BURT (THE)**, a river of Dorset. It rises in the northern vicinity of Beaminster; and runs 8 miles southward to the Channel at Bridport harbour.

BRIDE, Isle of Man. See KIRK-BRIDE.

BRIDEKIRK, a township and a parish in Cocker-mouth district, Cumberland. The township lies near the river Derwent and the Cocker-mouth railway, 2 miles NNW of Cocker-mouth. Acres, 916. Real property, £1,603. Pop., 125. Houses, 26. The parish contains also the townships of Papestile, Little Broughton, Great Broughton, Ribton, Dovenby, and Tallenrue; and its post-town is Cocker-mouth. Acres, 9,270. Real property, £19,983. Pop., 2,876. Houses, 603. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Gisburn abbey; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Tolsens. Bridekirk-Hall is the seat of the Dykes family. Freestone and limestone are quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £240.* Patron, F. L. B. Dykes, Esq. The church is ancient and good; has a Norman doorway; and contains a curious, carved square font, about 2 feet high, supposed to have been Roman. Great Broughton chapelry, now a vicarage, was made a separate charge in 1863. Charities, £123. Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II., and Thomas Tickell, the poet, were natives.

BRIDELL, a parish in the district of Cardigan and county of Pembroke; near the river Teifi and the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway, 3 miles S by E of Cardigan. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 2,179. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 526. Houses, 73. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £110. Patron, the Freeholders of the parish. The church is ancient, in tolerable condition; and a St. Catherine's cross is in the churchyard. There is a dissenting chapel.

BRIDENBURY. See BREDESBURY.

BRIDE (St.). See LONDON.

BRIDES (Str.), a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; on the S side of St. Brides Bay, 7½ miles WNW of Milford, and 9 W of Johnstons station. Post-town, St. Ishmael's, under Milford. Acres, 1,653. Real property, £2,006. Pop., 151. Houses, 30. Gold-Top road or Little Haven, near the church, has anchorage for small craft. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £183.* Patrons, alternately Sir W. P. L. Phillips and Mary B. Allen.

BRIDES (Str.), Glamorgan. See BRIDES-SUPER-ELY (Str.).

BRIDES BAY (Str.), a large bay in Pembroke. It faces the W; is flanked on the N side of the entrance by Ramsey island, on the S side by Skomar island; goes 10½ miles inland; and is 9½ miles wide at the widest part, and 6½ near the head. It is replete with dangers from westerly winds, and has in one part a reef; but is otherwise safe, and gives anchorage for small craft in Solva creek near St. David's, and in Gold-Top road near St. Brides.

BRIDES MAJOR (Str.), a hamlet and a parish in Bridgend district, Glamorgan. The hamlet stands between Ogmore river and the Bristol channel, 3½ miles S by W of Bridgend station; and has a post-office under Bridgend. Real property, £1,523. Pop., 351. Houses, 71. The parish contains also the hamlets of Lampha and Southernborn. Acres, 6,402; of which 609 are water. Real property, £5,135. Pop., 526. Houses, 168. The property is divided among a few. The Winthole cavern and other caves are on the coast. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Wick, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £176.* Patron, R. Turber-

ville, Esq. The church is ancient and good; and contains monuments of the Butlers and the Wulhams. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. See DUNRAVEN CASTLE.

BRIDES-MINOR (Sr.), a township and a parish in Bridgford district, Glamorgan. The township lies on the river Ogmore, and on the South Wales railway, 2½ miles N by W of Bridgford. Acres, 1,829. Real property, £1,035. Pop., 534. Houses, 110. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ynysawdre; and its post-town is Bridgford. Acres, 2,215. Real property, £1,283. Pop., 579. Houses, 176. The property is divided among a few. Remains of Ogmore Castle, which belonged to the duchy of Lancaster, are in Ynysawdre. Coal is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £176.* Patron, the Earl of Dunraven.

BRIDES-NETHERWENT (Sr.), a parish in Chepstow and Newport districts, Monmouth; on the Julian way, 2 miles N by E of Magor r. station, and 6½ E by S of Caerleon. It includes the hamlet of Llandeveyry; and its post-town is Magor, under Chepstow. Acres, 1,632. Real property, £1,399. Pop., 171. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £178. Patron, T. Perry, Esq. The church is good.

BRIDGESTOW, a village and a parish in Okehampton district, Devon. The village lies in a pleasant valley, near Dartmoor, 6 miles SW of Okehampton, and 11 N by E of Tavistock r. station; was formerly called Bridgestow; and has a post-office of the name of Bridgestow, North Devon, and fairs on the first Wednesday of June and 29 July. The parish comprises 5,661 acres. Real property, £3,995. Pop., 332. Houses, 176. The property is divided among a few. Millaton House is the seat of J. G. Newton, Esq., and contains a collection of natural history objects from Dartmoor; and Leawood was long the seat of the Calmady family, and is now the seat of S. C. Hamlyn, Esq. There are extensive lime-works. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Sourton, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £424.* Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church is very old; has a curious Norman gateway; and was restored in 1866. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bible Christians, and a fine school of 1863.

BRIDES-SUPER-FLY (Sr.), a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the river Fly and the South Wales railway, 2 miles WNW of St. Fagans station, and 6 W by N of Cardiff. It has a post-office, of the name of St. Brides, under Cardiff. Acres, 676. Real property, £935. Pop., 122. Houses, 28. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Michaelstone-super-Fly, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £195.* Patron, Mrs. Traherne. The church is good.

BRIDES-WENTLOOGE (Sr.), a parish in Newport district, Monmouth; on the coast and on the South Wales railway, adjacent to the mouth of the river Usk, 1½ mile E by N of Marshfield station, and 4 SSW of Newport. Post-town, Newport, Monmouth. Acres, 3,594; of which 1,690 are water. Real property, £3,073. Pop., 241. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Cowlerknew, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £126.* Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church is good; and there is an Independent chapel.

BRIDFORD, or **BRIDGEFORD**, a parish in St. Thomas district, Devon; on the river Teign, 4 miles E by N of Moreton-Hampstead r. station, and 9 SW of Exeter. Post-town, Moreton-Hampstead, under Exeter. Acres, 4,114. Real property, £2,946. Pop., 576. Houses, 112. Lead mines were not long ago worked, but have been relinquished. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £305.* Patron, Sir L. V. Palk, Bart. The church is a small old structure, with turreted tower; and has a fine screen.

BRIDGE, a village, a parish, a district, and a hundred in Kent. The village stands on Watling-street, and on the Little Stour river, near the Beaksbourne station of the Canterbury and Dover railway, 3 miles SE of Canterbury; and has a post-office under Canterbury. The

parish comprises 1,161 acres. Real property, £3,339. Pop., 893. Houses, 149. The manor belonged to an ancient abbey, on the ground now occupied by the church; and passed to the Dutch family of Bracanaus. Bridge-Hill House was the seat and death-place of the Baron de Montesquieu, grandson of the famous president. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Patricbourne, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church is Norman and early English; and contains a remarkable monumental effigie, supposed to be of a steward of the ancient abbey, and some singular carvings, representing the creation and fall of man. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a literary institute, and a national school. The artist Jansen resided much in Bridge; and painted here his portrait of the lady popularly called the "Star in the East."

The district comprehends the sub-district of Barham, containing the parishes of Barham, Bridge, Patricbourne, Beaksbourne, Bishopsbourne, Kingstone, Womenswold, Adisham, Ickham, Wickhambreux, Stodmarsh, Littlebourne, and Fordwich; and the sub-district of Chartham, containing the parishes of Chartham, Waltham, Petham, Upper Hardres, Lower Hardres, Nackington, Thanington, Milton Chapel, and Harbledown, the extra-parochial tracts of Mint and St. Nicholas Hospital, and part of the parish of Holy-Cross-Westgate. Acres, 41,394. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,219. Pop. in 1861, 11,816. Houses, 2,303. Marriages in 1866, 55; births, 344,—of which 9 were illegitimate; deaths, 200,—of which 54 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 690; births, 3,539; deaths, 2,041. The places of worship in 1851, were 23 of the Church of England, with 5,669 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 160 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 630 s.; and 2 of Primitive Methodists, with 50 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,054 scholars; 17 private day schools, with 277 s.; and 18 Sunday schools, with 330 s. The workhouse is in Bridge, and cost £5,000.—The hundred bears the name of Bridge and Petham; is in the lathe of St. Augustine; and contains eight parishes. Acres, 13,369. Pop., 3,009.

BRIDGE-CASTERTON. See CASTERTON (GREAT).

BRIDGE-END. See BRIDGEND.

BRIDGEFOOT, a station on the Cleator railway, in Cumberland; 4 miles ESE of Workington.

BRIDGEFORD. See BRIDFORD.

BRIDGEFORD (EAST AND WEST). See BRIDFORD.

BRIDGEFORD (GREAT AND LITTLE), two hamlets in Seighford parish, Staffordshire; 3½ and 4 miles NW by N of Stafford. Pop., 154 and 83.

BRIDGEGATE, a village in Abson parish, Gloucester; 9 miles E of Bristol.

BRIDGE (GREAT), a locality on the Walsall and Dudley railway, in Stafford; 2 miles NNE of Dudley. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Tipton.

BRIDGEHAM. See BRIDHAM.

BRIDGEHAMPTON. See BRIDGHAMPTON.

BRIDGE-HEWICK, a township in Ripon parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles E of Ripon. Acres, 867. Pop., 89. Houses, 18.

BRIDGE-HILL, a chapelry, with a village, in Duffield parish, Derby; near the river Derwent and the Midland railway, and included in Belper. It was constituted in 1345. Post-town, Belper. Pop., 2,830. Houses, 563. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

BRIDGEHOUSES, a village, suburban to Sheffield, W. R. Yorkshire.

BRIDGEMERE, a township in Wyburnbury parish, Cheshire; on the verge of the county, near the North-western railway, 6½ miles SSE of Nantwich. It has a post-office under Nantwich. Acres, 1,097. Real property, £1,393. Pop., 187. Houses, 37.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet in Bexley parish, Kent; 3½ miles W of Dartford. Pop., 138.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet in Horbling parish, Lincoln; 4½ miles ENE of Foulkingham. Pop., 46. A Gilbertine priory was founded here, in the time of King

John, by a London citizen of the name of Godwin; and given, at the dissolution, to Edward Lord Clinton.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet in St. Dogmaells parish, Pembrokeshire, in the vicinity of Cardigan.

BRIDGEND, a hamlet on the Yealm estuary, in Devon; adjacent to Newton Ferrers, 6½ miles SE of Plymouth.

BRIDGEND, a small town, a sub-district, and a district in Glamorgan. The town is in the parishes of Coyty and Newcastle; and stands on the river Ogmore, and on the South Wales railway, 20 miles W of Cardiff. It is a struggling place; and consists of three parts,—Bridgend-proper, Oldcastle, and Newcastle. The latter two are on opposite sides of the river; and took their name from ancient fortresses. The Oldcastle fortress has disappeared; but remains of the Newcastle one, consisting of outer walls and a Norman doorway, still exist. The town-hall is a recent handsome structure. A parish church, on a conspicuous site, is in the Newcastle section; and a chapel of ease is in Oldcastle. There are also four dissenting chapels, a dispensary, and a work-house,—the last erected at a cost of £4,400. A railway goes northward up the river; and a branch goes to Porthcawl harbour. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a banking-office, and three clubs; and is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 25 Feb., 1 April, Holy Thursday, 6 June, and 17 Nov. Woollen manufacture and a corn trade are carried on; and iron-works, coal mines, and stone quarries are in the neighbourhood. Dr. Price and his nephew Mr. Morgan, men of science, were natives. The population of the town is not returned; but that of the two parishes in which it lies is.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Coyty, Newcastle, Laleston, Merthyr-Mawr, Tythegston, Newton-Nottage, Pyle, Kenfigg, Ewenny, Wick, St. Brides-Major, and St. Andrew-Minor. Acres, 33,408. Pop., 11,417. Houses, 2,279. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Maesteg, containing the parishes of Bctws, Llanegwern, Llandyfodog, Llanharan, Llandid, Gochurch, St. Brides-Minor, and part of Llangynwyd; and the sub-district of Cowbridge, containing the parishes of Cowbridge, Llangan, St. Mary-Hill, Llanhar, Ystradgwyn, Llanasau, Penllin, St. Hilary, St. Mary-Church, Elmington, Ewenny-Brewis, St. Athan, Gileston, Llanmaes, Lantwit-Major, Llandow, St. Donata, Marcess, Mochnaish, Llanmihangel, Llanfyllon, Llanbithlan, Llys-wern, and Colwyn-ton, &c. The extra-parochial towns of Nash and Stembergh. Acres, 169,511. Poor-rates in 1865, £17,492. Pop. in 1851, 26,465. Houses, 5,562. Marriages in 1866, 227; births, 1,034,—of which 61 were illegitimate; deaths, 694,—of which 219 were at ages under 5 years, and 31 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,153; births, 8,001; deaths, 4,696. The places of worship in 1851 were 40 of the Church of England, with 4,865 sittings; 17 of Independents, with 4,656 s.; 14 of Baptists, with 2,478 s.; 15 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 4,619 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,820 s.; and 1 of Unitarians, with 49 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 2,519 scholars; 25 private day schools, with 779 s.; 70 Sunday schools, with 4,949 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 41 s.

BRIDGENORTH. See BRINGSORTH.

BRIDGEWATER, a parish in Holsworthly district, Devon; on the river Tamar and the Bude canal, 4½ miles E by S of Holsworthly, and 16 SW by S of Bideford station. It has a post-office under Holsworthly. Acres, 3,219. Real property, £2,325. Pop., 419. Houses, 87. A part comprising 1,010 acres, is on the right side of the Tamar, and was formerly in Cornwall. The manor was given, by William the Conqueror, to Reginald Adobed, subsequently Rual or Rube Adobed; and it is named justly from him and from a bridge over the Tamar. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, 4,750. Patron, the Rev. S. N. Kington. The church is mainly early English and debased; and is in a very dilapidated state, but has a good porch. There is a chapel for Bude Christians.

BRIDGE-SOLLAIS, a parish in Weobly district, Herefordshire; on Offa's dyke, the river Wye, and the Hereford and Brecon railway, 1½ mile WNW of Credenhill station, and 6 WNW of Hereford. Post-town, Bishopstone, under Hereford. Acres, 768. Real property, £1,329. Pop., 62. Houses, 10. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £100. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early decorated English, and good.

BRIDGET (St.). See CHESTER.

BRIDGET-BECKERMET (St.). See BECKERMET (St. BRIDGET).

BRIDGETOWN. See BERRY-POMEROY.

BRIDGE-TRAFFORD, a township, in Plemonstall parish, Cheshire; 4½ miles NE of Chester. Acres, 401. Real property, £719. Pop., 59. Houses, 10.

BRIDGEWATER, or **BUDGWATER**, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Somerset. The town stands in a level, well-wooded country, on the river Parret, contiguous to the Bristol and Exeter railway, 6 miles SSE of Bridgewater bay, and 32½ SSW of Bristol. It dates from remote times; and was anciently called Burgh-Walter. It took that name from Walter de Douy, a Norman baron, to whom the Conqueror gave the manor; and it may have obtained its present name either by corruption of the ancient one, or from a bridge across the Parret. William de Briwere or Buer became owner of it in the time of Henry II.; and founded at it a stone bridge, instituted an hospital, and built a strong, large, moated castle. The last gave the place military consequence, and drew on it the scourge of the civil wars. The barons seized it in the revolt against Henry III.; the royalists garrisoned it in support of Charles I.; and the parliamentarians, under Fairfax, besieged it, captured it, and laid it desolate. The castle mounted 40 guns against Fairfax; and, soon after being taken by him, was demolished. The Duke of Monmouth took special post in the town; was received and proclaimed as king; mustered his forces on the Castle field; and marched thence to his fate at Sedgemoor. Many of his partisans, who fell into the hands of the victors, were afterwards treated cruelly or put to death here by Judge Jeffries and his minion Kirke.

The town stands chiefly on the right bank of the Parret; was almost entirely rebuilt after the damage done to it by Fairfax; is now a neat place, principally of red brick houses; and contains some good streets. The part of it on the right bank is suburban and inferior; and bears the name of Eastover. An iron bridge of one arch, on the site of the ancient stone one, connects the main body with the suburb; and a bridge, with an arch of 100 feet in span, takes across the railway. The castle stood in King-square; and a fragment of it exists in the Water-gate. The ancient hospital stood on the ground now occupied by St. John's church; and was upheld for a community of Augustinian monks, and for the entertainment of pilgrims. An ancient monastery of Grey friars, probably originating with the same founder as the hospital, stood in Silver-street; and an arched doorway of it still exists. A house in Mill-street, of Tudor architecture, was the birthplace of Admiral Blake. The town-hall has a great cistern over it for supplying the town with water; and contains three pieces of tapestry, which were formerly at Ennmore Castle. The market-house is a handsome modern structure, with an Ionic portico; and is surmounted by a dome. St. Mary's church is a large edifice of red stone, partly of the 14th century, but principally of the 15th; has a slender spire, rising 120 feet from the tower, and 174 from the ground; and contains an altar-piece after Guibo, and a monument, of 1620, to Sir Francis Kington. Trinity church is a modern Gothic structure, built at a cost of £3,254. St. John's church, in Eastover, is a handsome edifice of Bath stone, built in 1849, at a cost of £10,000. The tomb of Oldmixon, the historian, who was a native of the town, is in the churchyard of St. Mary; and a memorial stone over victims of the cholera, is in that of St. John. A new Independent chapel was built in 1863, at a cost of

£5,000. There are also chapels for Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, Wesleyans, P. Methodists, Free Methodists, Brethren, and R. Catholics; two endowed schools, six other public schools, a school of art, a literary and scientific institution; a workhouse, built at a cost of £3,000; an infirmary, almshouses, and other charities.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and three chief inns; is a seat of assizes and sessions, a polling-place, a bonding port, and a coast-guard station; and publishes three weekly newspapers. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and fairs on the second Thursday in Lent, 24 June, 2, 3, and 4 Oct., and 28 Dec. The chief manufactures are Bath-bricks, red bricks, coarse pottery, and iron-ware. The Bath-brickworks are the only ones in the world, and produce bricks to the value of about £13,000 a-year. The Parret is navigable up to the town for vessels of 200 tons; rises, at the month, in spring tides, to 35 feet; and, like other rivers in the Bristol channel and the Solway frith, flows in a sudden upright wave of great velocity. This is usually 5 or 6 feet high, but sometimes, after a westerly gale, 9 feet high; and is liable to do great damage to shipping. A canal 12½ miles long, cut in 1811, goes from the town to Taunton, and is continued thence to Chard; and a project has long been entertained of forming a railway from it down to Stordford on Bridgewater bay. The vessels registered at Bridgewater port, at the beginning of 1863, were 72 small sailing vessels, of aggregate 2,803 tons; 57 larger sailing-vessels of 10,046 tons; and 5 steam-vessels of 264 tons. The vessels that entered in 1867, counting repeated voyages, were 14 British vessels from foreign ports, of 2,336 tons; 33 foreign vessels from foreign ports, of 4,021 tons; 10 British vessels, and 2 foreign, from British colonies, of 3,993 tons; 3,823 sailing-vessels, coastwise, of 172,896 tons; and 447 steam-vessels, coastwise, of 48,324 tons. The amount of customs, in the same year, was £6,273. Chief exports are Bath-bricks; and chief imports, timber, tallow, hemp, wine, and coal. The town was constituted a borough by King John; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and sends two members to parliament. The borough is of the same extent parliamtarily as municipally; and consists chiefly of part of Bridgewater parish, but includes small portions, with two houses, in Durleigh and Weimdon parishes. Direct taxes in 1857, £5,868. Real property in 1860, £34,551; of which £2,378 were in the canal. Electors in 1868, 679. Pop. in 1861, 11,320. Houses, 2,123. The town gave the titles of Earl, Marquis, and Duke to the Egertons.

The parish includes also the hamlets of East Bower, West Bower, Dunwear, Horsey, Hamp, and Haygrove. Acres, 4,315; of which 190 are water. Real property, exclusive of the borough, £15,963. Pop. in 1811, 10,450; in 1861, 13,120. Houses, 2,274. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Chilton, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £325.* Patron the Lord Chancellor. Trinity and St. John are separate benefices, vicarages, of the value of £200 and £300,* the former in the patronage of the Vicar; the latter in that of the Bishop.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Durleigh, Weimdon, Chelbozy, Chilton-Trinity, and the greater part of Bridgewater. Pop., 13,691. Houses, 2,589.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Middlezozy, containing the parishes of Middlezozy, Ockery, Lyng, Weston-Zoyland, and parts of Bridgewater and North Petherton; the sub-district of Huntspill, containing the parishes of Huntspill, Pawlett, Puriton, Dawdrip, Woolavington, Cossington, and part of Shapwick; the sub-district of Polden-Hill, containing the parishes of Moorlinch, Greinton, Ashcott, and the greater part of Shapwick; the sub-district of North Petherton, containing the parishes of Lamore, Ganthurst, Broomfield, Tharlockton, St. Michael-Church, and part of North Petherton; and the sub-district of Stowey, containing the parishes of Over-Stowey, Nether-Stowey, Asholt, Yuddington, Stockland-Bristol, Otterhampton, Camington, Charlinch, and Spaxton. Acres, 92,273. Poor-rates in 1866,

£21,633. Pop. in 1861, 31,420. Houses, 7,019. Marriages in 1866, 253; births, 1,073,—of which 56 were illegitimate; deaths, 652,—of which 212 were at ages under 5 years, and 27 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,570; births, 11,413; deaths, 6,181. The places of worship in 1851 were 45 of the Church of England, with 13,591 sittings; 14 of Independents, with 3,020 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 853 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 330 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 250 s.; 11 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,963 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 234 s.; 1 of Bible Christians, with 138 s.; 1 of Brethren, with 96 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 33 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 370 s. The schools were 26 public day schools, with 2,686 scholars; 65 private day schools, with 1,362 s.; and 58 Sunday schools, with 4,407 s.

BRIDGEWATER BAY, an expansion of the SE side of Bristol channel. It is the Vexia Estuarium of the Romans. It commences between Horse-down point and Breaun down, which are 2½ miles apart; and goes inward 9 miles to the mouth of the Parret river. Most of it has a depth of from 10 to 3 fathoms at high water; and great part of it is dry at low water. The Gore and the Culver sands are part of its bottom; Stert island lies at its head, in the mouth of the Parret estuary; and lights at Burnham, NE of that island, guide the fair-way into the estuary.

BRIDGEWATER CANAL, a canal in Lancashire and Cheshire. It was cut by Brindley, for the first Duke of Bridgewater, in 1758–65. It goes from Manchester west-south-westward, past Stretford, Altrincham, and Preston-Brook, to Runcorn-Gap, on the Mersey; sends off a branch from Stretford, west-north-westward to Barton, Worsley, and Leigh; and makes a junction, at Preston-Brook, with the Grand Trunk canal. It measures 27 miles from Manchester to Runcorn-Gap; and goes all the way on a level, but falls to the Mersey 82½ feet by ten locks. The branch to Leigh is 11 miles; goes on a higher level; and crosses the Irwell on a lofty viaduct. An embankment, 2,700 feet long, 17 feet high, and 112 feet wide at the base, is on the main line near Bollin.

BRIDGFORD (EAST), a village and a parish in Bingham district, Notts. The village stands on the Fosse-way and on the river Trent, 2½ miles N of Bingham station, and 9 ENE of Nottingham; and has a post-office under Nottingham. It occupies the site of the Roman *Margidunum*; and is sometimes called *Bridgford-on-the-Hill*. The parish comprises 1,910 acres. Real property, £6,430. Pop., 1,078. Houses, 238. The property is subdivided. A ferry is on the Trent at the village. Gypsum is found. Roman coins and other Roman relics have been got on Castle-hill. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £752.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxford. The church is of various date and character, from early English onward; and was restored in 1832. There are three dissenting chapels, a fine national school of 1864, and charities £13.

BRIDGFORD (WEST), a township and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The township lies on the Grantham canal, near the Midland railway, 2 miles SE of Nottingham. Pop., 280. Houses, 55. The parish contains also the township of Gamston; and includes part of the village of Bassingham, which has a post-office under Nottingham. Acres, 1,720. Real property, £3,590. Pop., 390. Houses, 76. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £555. Patron, J. Musters, Esq. The church is good; and there is an endowed school, with £27 a-year.

BRIDGHAM, a parish in Guttercross district, Norfolk; on the Little Ouse river, near the Norfolk railway, 2½ miles SW of Thetford road station, and 6 E by N of Thetford. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 2,692. Real property, £1,990. Pop., 328. Houses, 72. The property is divided among three. The manor belongs to Sir J. G. Selbrite, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £38.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church has a Norman porch, and is good. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BRIDGHAMPTON, a village in Yeovilton parish, Somerset; 2 miles E by N of Buxton. Real property, £1,497. Pop., 112. Houses, 25.

BRIDGING, a locality near Bexley in Kent; with a post-office under Bexley-Heath, London, S. E.

BRIDGNORTH, a town, two parishes, a sub-district, a district, and a division in Salop. The town stands on the river Severn, adjacent to the Severn Valley railway, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by W of Wolverhampton; and a railway from it to Wolverhampton and other places in Staffordshire was authorised in 1866. The town was founded by the Princess Ethelfleda, and was anciently called *Brigge* or *Brige*. A castle is thought to have been built at it by the Saxons; and either this was renovated or a new one erected, of great strength, in 1102, by Robert de Melesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. Henry I. speedily took the castle, and made it a royal fortress. Henry II. was at it, and narrowly escaped death beneath its walls. Thomas a Becket lodged in it. John made it a visit. Edward I. came to it, fresh from his fields of victory. Edward II. took refuge in it from the alarms of jailbreak. Henry IV. rendezvoused his forces at it. Charles I. came to it at the commencement of the great disasters of his reign; and pronounced the promenade connected with it the finest walk in his kingdom. The parliamentarians, in 1645, laid siege to it; obtained possession of it, at the end of three weeks, by capitulation; and then dismantled it, and blew up its fortifications. A large portion of the town was burned to the ground during the siege. Henry IV. is represented as saying, in reference to his rendezvous, —

"On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward;
On Thursday, we ourselves will march;
Our meeting is in Bridgnorth; and Harry, you
Shall march through Gloucestershire; by which account,
Our business valual, some twelve days hence;
Our general forces at Bridgnorth shall meet."

The town is divided by the Severn into two portions, called the Upper and the Lower. The Upper portion is on the right bank, on the sides and summit of a red sandstone rock, rising 150 feet above the level of the river; and presents a remarkably picturesque appearance. The houses rest on the live rock, and, in some instances, have cellars hewn out of it; a hollow way, 20 feet deep, goes down the slope of the rock to the river; and a railed terrace, cut along the forehead of the bluff, weeds above gardens and around the castle's site, and commands a splendid view. The high-street is spacious; and once had "rows," as at Chester. Extensive street-improvements have been made since 1851. A large fragment of the castle still exists, including seventeen towers from the perpendicular, in consequence of undermining at the siege preceding its demolition. A handsome bridge, with seven arches, crosses the Severn. The town-hall, in the middle of High-street, was built in 1646. The agricultural hall is in the Gothic style, and was built in 1867. The market-hall is a neat edifice of coloured brick, erected in 1855. A decayed timber house in Cartway was the birth-place of Bishop Percy. St. Mary's church was originally founded at Quatford, in the time of William Rufus, by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury; but was soon removed to the castle at Bridgnorth, made collegiate for a dean and six prebendaries, excepted by King John from episcopally jurisdiction, and constituted parochial in the time of Edward III. The present edifice is in the Ionic style, has a tower and cupola, and was erected in 1792. St. Leonard's church is early decorated English; was restored in 1832; consists of nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, with a southern tower; has a handsome new carved screen of Bridlington stone, and a carved oak pulpit; and commands interest for being the place where Richard Baxter began his ministry. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Methodists; a free grammar school, with three exhibitions at Oxford; a blue coat school; an hospital and almshouse, with jointly 2257 acres; a literary institute; subscription reading-room; a theological library, founded by Dean Stackhouse; and a public library, with nearly 5,000 volumes.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of sessions and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. A market is held on Saturday; and fairs on the third Monday of Jan., Feb., March, Aug., and Sep.; on the second Monday of June, July, and Dec., and on 1 May and 29 Oct. Much business is done in agricultural produce; and manufactures are carried on in carpets, rugs, and worsteds. The town was chartered by Henry II.; sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867; was reduced, in that year, to the right of sending only one; and is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The municipal borough includes the two town parishes, part of Quatt, and most of Quatford. The parliamentary borough includes also the parishes of Asley-Abbots, Tasley, and Oldbury, the rest of Quatford parish, and Romsley liberty in Alveley parish. Direct taxes in 1857, £1,666. Electors in 1858, 658. Pop., in 1861, of the m. borough, 6,240. Houses, 1,270. Pop., of the p. borough, 7,659. Houses, 1,570. Francis Moore, the physician, and Stedman, the divine, were natives.

The two parishes are St. Mary or Low parish and St. Leonard or High parish. Acres of St. Mary, 531. Real property, £8,189. Pop., 2,683. Houses, 567. Acres of St. Leonard, 500. Real property, £7,957. Pop., 3,044. Houses, 621. St. M. is a rectory, St. L. a vicarage, in the dio. of Hereford. Patron of both, T. Whitmore, Esq. Value of St. Mary, £250; of St. Leonard, £308. The sub-district includes also the parishes of Tasley and Oldbury, and the greater part of Quatford. Acres, 3,382. Pop., 6,240. Houses, 1,294. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Worfield, containing the parishes of Worfield, Quatt, Alveley, and Claverley; and the sub-district of Chetton, containing the parishes of Chelmarsh, Glazeley, Duxhill, Billingsley, Sidbury, Middleton-Scriven, Neenton, North Cleobury, Burwarston, Long Stanton, Ditton-Priors, Monkshampton, Acton-Round, Upton-Cressett, Morvill, and Asley-Abbots, part of Quatford, and the greater part of Chetton. Acres, 69,866. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,792. Pop. in 1861, 15,920. Houses, 3,239. Marriages in 1866, 85; births, 454,—of which 50 were illegitimate; deaths, 243,—of which 63 were at ages under 5 years, and 13 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 915; births, 4,517; deaths, 2,941. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 8,112 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 496 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 530 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 349 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 23 s.; 1 Catholic and Apostolic, with 200 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 278 s. The schools were 18 public day schools, with 1,146 scholars; 16 private day schools, with 317 s.; 19 Sunday schools, with 1,202 s.; and 1 evening school for a hults, with 12 s. The workhouse is in St. Leonard.—The division is in Brimstree Hundred; and contains Worfield and Claverley parishes, and part of Robbington. Acres, 18,978. Pop., 3,323. Houses, 743.

BRIDGWATER. See BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDLINGTON — pronounced BRIDLINGTON — two small towns, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in E. B. Yorkshire. The towns are Bridlington and Bridlington-Quay. Bridlington stands on a gentle declivity, at the Grey-Race river, adjacent to the Hull and Scarborough railway, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the sea, 6 miles WSW of Flamborough head, and $50\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Hull. A Roman station probably occupied its site; and a Roman wall can be traced in a line from it, across the Wolds, toward York. An Augustinian priory was founded at it, in the time of Henry I., by Walter de Ghent; and fortified, in the time of Richard I., to resist invasion by sea. The surrounding manor belonged to it; and, at the dissolution, was purchased by the inhabitants. The town received Elizabeth Maria, queen of Charles I., with stores brought by her to the neighbouring bay from Holland; and it then was beleaguered by the parliamentarian fleet under Admiral Batten. It now consists chiefly of one long narrow street; but possesses interest for the beauty of its cliffs, and for its priory church, now the parish church. This was originally 360 feet long, with an

early English choir of seven bays, an early English transept, a magnificent reredos, and five chapels in one range; but now consists chiefly of the nave, 185 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 89 feet high, in the best geometrical decorated English; contains a hexagonal stone pulpit, and a turretted mahogany font; and has an east window, constructed in 1861. A gatehouse of the priory is used as the town-hall; and some cells have been used as a prison and a school. A market-house, with a corn-exchange, was built in 1856. There are here or at B. Quay chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and U. Free Methodists; a grammar-school, founded in 1637; an endowed school for girls; charities, including the two schools, to the amount of £402 a-year; a workhouse, two subscription libraries, a small museum, and five chief inns. The town has a post-office, under Hull, a railway station with telegraph, and two banking-offices; and is a seat of county courts, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Saturday, a fortnightly cattle-market on Tuesday; and fairs on the Monday before Whitsun-day and 21 Oct. Bridlington is the scene of three of Montgomery's sonnets.

Bridlington-Quay stands on the shore, on a fine bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Bridlington; is a seaport, a sea-bathing resort, and a coast-guard station; and has a post-office under Hull. It comprises a spacious principal street, descending to the harbour, and some other streets; and is well built, and lively. The Victoria public rooms are a Tudor edifice, with embattled tower, built at a cost of £8,000; and include promenade, exhibition, billiard, and news rooms. The church is a structure in the early English style, built in 1840. There are hot and cold sea-water baths; and races are run in October. The bathing accommodation on the beach is very good; the sands firm; and the views and walks delightful. A spring within high water-mark gives a copious supply of the purest water; intermittent springs are in the neighbourhood; and a chalybeate spring, of similar quality to the springs of Scarborough, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant. The harbour has two piers, extending far into the sea, and is defended by a cross battery; and the bay is a commodious anchoring-place, sheltered by Flamborough-Head and the Smithie sand. The port is under Hull, and has a considerable trade in corn, malt, and manures. The seats of Boynton, Thorpe-Hall, Bessingby, Sewerby, and Sledmerey Park, and some beautiful villas are in the neighbourhood. An improvement at Bridlington-Quay was projected in 1864, to comprise the erection of a sea-wall from the North pier to the esplanade, and the making of a promenade, with terraced-walks, and a flight of stone steps to the beach, and estimated to cost £35,000. A sea-fight between three American vessels under Paul Jones and two British ones took place in the vicinity in 1779.

The township includes the two towns; and comprises 3,060 acres of land and 67 of water. Real property, £21,738. Pop., 5,775. Houses, 1,363. The parish includes also the townships of Buckton, Hilderthorpe-with-Wilthorpe, Sewerby-with-Marton, Speeton, and Grindall, and the hamlet of Easton. Acres, 13,236. Real property, £35,636. Pop., 6,833. Houses, 1,551. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £238.* Patrons, Simeon's Trustees. Bridlington Quay, Speeton, and Sewerby-with-Marton and Grindall are separate benefices; the first a vicarage of value £150,* in the patronage of the vicar of Bridlington. William de Newburgh, the monkish historian, Thomas Newnan, commemorated by a tablet in the churchyard, and Kent, the landscape gardener, were natives; and several men of note were connected with the priory. The sub-district contains the parishes of Bessingby, Carnaby, Boynton, Flamborough, Bampton, the greater part of Bridlington, and part of Friththorpe. Pop., 8,518. Houses, 1,941. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Skipsaie, containing the parishes of Burton-Agnes, Barnston, and parts of Skipsaie, Friththorpe, and Beaford; and the sub-district of Hunmanby, containing the parishes of Hunmanby, Argam, Rudston, Tlaving, Wold-Newton, Burton-Flensing, Reighton, and part of Bridlington. Acres,

67,984. Poor-rates in 1866, £4,623. Population in 1861, 14,371. Houses, 3,079. Marriages in 1866, 93; births, 456,—of which 45 were illegitimate; deaths, 292,—of which 121 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1853-60, 1,053; births, 4,718; deaths, 2,915. The places of worship in 1851 were 24 of the Church of England, with 4,790 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 610 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 360 s.; 23 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,472 s.; and 14 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,500 s. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 1,259 scholars; 42 private day schools, with 881 s.; 28 Sunday schools, with 1,702 s.; and 1 evening-school for adults, with 7 s.

BRIDPORT, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a division in Dorset. The town stands on a gentle eminence, between the rivers Bride and Asker, a little above their confluence, and at the terminus of a branch railway, surrounded by hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Bride's mouth, 94 by railway WSW by Maiden-Newton, and 15 by road W of Dorchester. It had a mint and 120 houses at the time of the Conquest; was occupied by both the royalists and the parliamentarians, but not contested by either, during the civil war; made a riotous outburst at the time of the Duke of Monmouth's landing at Lyme; and had an ancient priory, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It consists of three spacious, airy streets; contains many handsome houses; and commands, from its summit-ground, many fine vista-views. The town-hall occupies the site of an ancient chapel; was built in 1786; and is a handsome edifice of brick and Portland stone. The parish church is cruciform, chiefly later English; has a central square, pinnacled tower; was restored in 1860, at a cost of upwards of £3,000; and contained a monument to a kinsman of Queen Philippa, and some other interesting monuments. St. Andrew's church, near the northern entrance to the town, is a new, small, beautiful edifice. There are chapels for Independents, (a new one,) Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, Methodists, and Roman Catholics; a free school, with £80 a-year; alms-houses, with £73; other charities, with £97; and a mechanics' institute. Bridport Harbour is at the mouth of the Bride, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant; has a post-office of its own under Bridport, some cottages, and an inn; and takes its name from a basin enclosed by a double wooden pier, flanked by picturesque cliffs, and capable of admitting vessels of 250 tons.

Bridport has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and two chief inns; is a seat of sessions, a coast-guard station, and a bonding port; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on 6 April, Holy Thursday, and 11 October. Manufactures are carried on in shoe-thread, twine, cordage, sailcloth, and fishing-nets. The cordage was at one time a great staple; supplied nearly all the royal navy in the time of Henry VIII.; and became so identified with the work of the handman as to be popularly called "the Bridport dagger." The vessels registered at the port at the beginning of 1863 were 9 of 1,430 tons; and those which entered in 1867, counting repeated voyages, were 3 of 155 tons from British colonies, 15 British of 2,747 tons and 5 foreign of 640 tons from foreign countries, and 60 sailing-vessels of 10,427 tons coastwise. The exports in 1867 were £2,803. The chief exports are cheese, butter, and the local manufactures; and the chief imports hemp, flax, tallow, timber, wines, spirits, coal, and slate. The town was chartered by Henry III.; sent two members to parliament from the time of Edward I. till 1867; was reduced, in 1867, to the right of sending only one; and is governed, under the new act, by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. The borough includes all Bridport parish, and parts of Burton-Bradstock, Bordenhampton, Wadlitch, Allington, Bradpole, and Symondsbury parishes. Acres, 656. Taxes in 1857, £3,530. Electors in 1863, 503. Pop. in 1851, 7,719. Houses, 1,551. The town gave the title of Baron and Viscount to the family of Hood.

The parish comprises 62 acres. Real property, £14,102. Pop., 4,615. Houses, 992. The property is

much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £250.* Patron, the Earl of Rochester. The sub-district includes also the parishes of Allington and Bradpole. Acres, 1,622. Pop., 5,609. Houses, 1,488. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Whitechurch-Canoniscon, containing the parishes of Whitechurch-Canoniscon, Chilcock, Symonsbury, Wootton-Fitzpaine and Catherston-Lewston; and the parochial chapelry of Stanton-St. Gabriel; and the sub-district of Burton-Bradstock, containing the parishes Burton-Bradstock, Loders, Askerswell, Chilcombe, Little-Cheney, Puncknowle, Swyre, Bothenhampton, and Wadlitch, and the parochial chapelry of Slipton-George. Acres, 23,187. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,658. Pop. in 1861, 14,828. Houses, 3,520. Marriages in 1866, 123; births, 571,—of which 31 were illegitimate; deaths, 357,—of which 123 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1361; births, 5,694; deaths, 3,529. The places of worship in 1851 were 29 of the Church of England, with 6,992 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 2,159 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 350 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 250 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 474 s.; 8 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,439 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 140 attendants. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,594 scholars; 34 private day schools, with 606 s.; 32 Sunday schools, with 2,839 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 22 s. The workhouse is in Bradpole. The division contains the hundreds or liberties of Beaminster, Beaminster-Forum and Redhorne, Broadwinson, Goddethorne, Halstock, Lothers and Bothenhampton, Poorstock, and Whitechurch-Canoniscon, and parts of the hundreds or liberties of Egberton, Frampton, Uggcombe, and Cerne, Tebournie, and Modbury. Acres, 57,194. Pop. in 1851, 24,674; in 1861, 23,848. Houses, 5,051.

BRIDPORT HARBOUR. See BRIDPORT.

BRIDPORT RAILWAY, a railway in Dorset; from the Great Western system at Maiden-Newton, west-south-westward, to Bridport. It was opened in November 1857; is 24 miles long; and has a station at Powerstock.

BRIDSTOW, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on the River Wye, adjacent to the Monmouth and Hereford railway, 1 mile W by N of Ross. Post-town, Ross. Acres, 2,769. Real property, £5,506. Pop., 717. Houses, 143. Wilton Castle here is an old seat of the Leeds Grey de Wilton, burnt in the civil wars, and now an ivy-clad ruin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £276.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

BRIDY. See BREDY.

BRIERLIFFE, a township and a chapelry in Whalley parish, Lancashire. The township bears the name of Brierciffe-with-Extwistle; and lies near the East Lancashire railway, 3 miles NE by E of Burnley. Post-town, Burnley. Acres, 4,180. Real property, £5,222. Pop., 1,332. Houses, 263. There are quarries and cotton mills. The chapelry was constituted in 1842. Pop., 2,624. Houses, 393. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £250.* Patrons, Hulme's Trustees. The church was built in 1840. There are two Baptist chapels and a national school.

BRIERDEAN, or BRERADON, a township in Earsdon parish, Northumberland; on the Blyth railway, 5 miles NNW of North Shields. Acres, 635. Pop., 507. Houses, 90. Coal and stone are worked. A fearful colliery disaster occurred here in March, 1860.

BRIERFIELD, a station on the East Lancashire railway; 21 miles NE of Burnley.

BRIERLEY, a township in Felkirk parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Barnsley canal and the North Midland railway, 5½ miles NE of Barnsley. It includes the hamlet of Grimethorpe; and has a post-office under Barnsley. Acres, 2,610. Real property, £3,635. Pop., 431. Houses, 106. Most of the inhabitants are cloth weavers.

BRIERLEY, a village in Sedgley parish, Stafford; 3½ miles NE of Dudley.

BRIERLEY, Hereford. See BROADWARD and BRIERLEY.

BRIERLEY HILL, a town and a chapelry in Kingswinford parish, Stafford. The town stands on the river Stour, the Dudley and Stourbridge canal, and the West Midland railway, 2½ miles NNE of Stourbridge; and has a station on the railway and a head post-office. It lies in a hilly tract of great mineral wealth; forms a street about a mile long; carries on industry in coal mines, clay fields, brick-works, potteries, glass-works, iron-rolling-mills, boiler-works, chain and spade factories, and malting establishments; and publishes a weekly newspaper. The church at it is a cruciform structure, built in 1765, and enlarged in 1823 and 1837, with a tower which commands an extensive view; and there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Primitive Methodists. The chapelry includes the town; and was constituted in 1842. Pop., 10,755. Houses, 2,060. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Hat's Hill, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Rector of Kingswinford.

BRILLY, or ST. ANNE'S-IN-THE-GROVE, a chapelry, with a village, in Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3½ miles ESE of Halifax. Post-town, Halifax. Rated property, £15,517. Pop., 6,570. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £160.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is tolerable.

BRILTON, or BREARTON, a township in Stanton parish, Durham; near the Hartlepool railway, 3½ miles SW by S of Hartlepool. Acres, 748. Real property, £512. Pop., 300. Houses, 4.

BRILRY-COTTAGES. See GRETA-MILLS.

BRILRYHURST, or BREHEFTST, a township in Wolstanton parish, Stafford; adjacent to the North-western railway, 2 miles NNE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Real property, £5,157; of which £400 are in mines. Pop., 4,072. Houses, 793. The working of coal and iron-ore is carried on.

BRISTFIELD, or BRIESTWHISLE, a hamlet in Lower Whitley township, Thornhill parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles E of Huddersfield.

BRIGG. See GLANFORD-BRIGG.

BRIGGE. See BRIDGNORTH.

BRIGHAM, a township and a parish in Cockermonth district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Derwent, and on the Cockermonth and Workington railway, 2 miles W of Cockermonth; and has a station on the railway. Real property, £4,365. Pop., 504. Houses, 122. The parish contains also the town and chapelry of Cockermonth, and the townships of Blind-bolth, Graysonth, Setmuthy, Eaglesfield, Mossar, Buttarnere, Whinfell, and Emblon; and its post-town is Cockermonth. Acres, 22,589. Real property, £46,112. Pop., 7,574. Houses, 1,653. The property is much subdivided. The surface is greatly diversified, ranging from soft valley to bold high mountain; and contains much brilliant scenery. Limestone, freestone, slate, and coal are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £190. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The church is decorated English, in good condition. The chapels of Cockermonth, Lorton, Mossar, Setmuthy, Wythop, Emblon, and Buttarnere are separate benefices. There are a number of dissenting chapels, and charities £142.

BRIGHAM, a township in Foston-on-the-Wolds parish, E. R. Yorkshire; near the Hull and Scarborough railway, 4½ miles SE of Great Driffield. Acres, 1,470. Real property, £1,848. Pop., 114. Houses, 20.

BRIGHOUSE, a village and a chapelry in Hipperholme-cum-Bighouse township, Halifax parish, and a sub-district in Halifax district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the River Calder, adjacent to the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3½ miles ESE of Halifax; and has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Normanton, and fairs on 13 May and 12 Oct. Trade is carried on in cotton, woollen, and worsted manufactures, in malt-making and card-making, and in the working, and exporting of building-stone. Fixby Hall, the seat of the Thornhills, is in the vicinity. The chapelry includes the village; and was constituted in

1812. Rated property, £11,660. Pop., 4,562. Houses, 247. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £250.* Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church is a modern Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £3,515. There are a chapel of ease, two Methodist chapels, and an endowed grammar-school with £119 a-year.—The sub-district consists of parts of the parishes of Halifax and Dewsbury. Acres, 5,514. Pop., 9,922. Houses, 2,105.

BRIGHTSTONE. See BRIGHTON, Isle of Wight.

BRIGHTFORD, a hundred in the rape of Bramber, Sussex. It contains the town of Worthing and seven parishes. Acres, 16,319. Pop., 8,578. Houses, 1,603.

BRIGHTHAMPTON, a hamlet in Baunton parish, Oxford; 4 miles E of Baunton. Acres, 410. Real property, £1,033. Pop., 89. Houses, 21.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE. See BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTHOLMLEE, a hamlet in Bradfield chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Sheffield.

BRIGHTLEY, a hamlet in Okehampton parish, Devon; near Okehampton.

BRIGHTLEY, a hamlet in Chittlehampton parish, Devon; 2½ miles from Chittlehampton.

BRIGHTLING, a parish in Battle district, Sussex; in the Weald, 4 miles WSW of Robertsbridge r. station, and 6½ NW of Battle. It has a post-office under Hurst-Green. Acres, 4,613. Real property, £3,794. Pop., 661. Houses, 132. The property is subdivided. Brightling Down is 646 feet high; commands an extensive panoramic view; and is crowned by an observatory. Rosell Park is the seat of O. Meyrick, Esq.; and Sockersher, the seat of John Hallaway, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £563.* Patron, the Rev. B. Hayley. The church is tolerable. A school has £22 from endowment; and other charities £18.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a village and a parish in Lexden district, Essex. The village stands on the estuary of the Colne, opposite Mersea island, at a terminus of the Tending Hundred railway, 8 miles SE by S of Colchester; is a sub-port to Colchester, and a member of the cinque port of Sandwich; and has a post-office under Colchester, and a recently erected temperance hall. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of June and 15 Oct.; and a large trade is carried on in the fishing of sprats and oysters. The parish comprises 2,560 acres; of which 470 are water. Real property, £7,081. Pop., 2,555. Houses, 589. The property is sub-divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £213.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church has a tower nearly 100 feet high, serving as a sea-mark; and contains brasses of a merchant, a nun, and W. Berille, 1579. There are a chapel of ease in Gothic architecture, and chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Swedenborgians.

BRIGHTON, a town, a parish, and a district on the coast of Sussex. The town stands on swell, slope, and cliff, under the South Downs, 18 miles W by N of Beachy-Head, 27 E by E of Selsea Bill, 8 SW by W of Lewes, 28½ E of Chichester, and 60½ S of London. The sea before it forms a great slender bay, bounded by Beachy-Head and Selsea Bill, and gives an open view, past the latter, to the Isle of Wight. One railway goes direct to London; another goes to Lewes, and thence to Kent; and a third goes to Chichester and Portsmouth, and thence to the west.

Name and History.—The name popularly is always Brighton; but anciently was Brightelmstone; and continues so in all legal and parochial documents; and was derived from some person of the name of Brightelm, supposed probably to have been an Anglo-Saxon bishop of Selsea. The place is thought to have been a scene of Druidical worship; and, from the discovery at it of Roman coins and other Roman relics, is concluded to have been occupied by a Roman station. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward the Confessor, to Earl Godwin; descended to his son Harold, who fell in the battle of Hastings; was given, by the Conqueror, to William de Warren; and transferred, soon afterwards, to the priory of Lewes. A town on it was so considerable at the end of the 13th century, as to become then the seat of a

market; and consisted of two parts,—one on the beach, inhabited by fishermen,—the other on the cliffs, inhabited by landmen. The Flemings, the French, and the Spaniards made attacks on the town, or descents in its neighbourhood, through a period of three centuries; and continually checked its prosperity. A block-house for arms and ammunition, and encompassing strong walls, with four gates, were erected for its defence, in the times of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth; but were gradually destroyed by the sea. Even the lower part of the town itself underwent assaults from the billows, and eventually disappeared. Charles II. fled hither from his overthrow at Worcester; spent a night in a small inn, still existing, in West-street; and embarked in the neighbourhood for Fécamp in Normandy. The town declined till about 1750; and had then only about 800 inhabitants, chiefly poor fishermen. Dr. Russell, a distinguished physician, drew attention to it, at that time, as a desirable bathing-place; and some persons of influence and fashion soon began to visit it from London. Dr. Johnson, with Mrs. Thrale and Fanny Burney, was here in 1770; and the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., first came in 1782, and then founded a permanent summer residence in 1784. Brighton suddenly underwent a change of fortune; and it has gone on increasing, steadily and rapidly, from that time till the present, so as to be now the greatest watering-place in the world.

Streets and Places.—The town extends three miles, from Hove on the W to Kemp-Town on the E; and presents such an imposing frontage to the sea as cannot be rivalled by any other town. All of it, with small exception, is modern; and much is handsome, elegant, or grand. Some parts stand on slopes, descending from the skirts of the South Downs; some on low flat grounds, at the bottom; and some on cliffs, immediately overhanging the sea. The central portion includes the Steyne, named from the "stone" or rock on which the fishermen of the old times used to dry their nets; and contains some houses of the last century, the pavilion or palace built by George IV., and two large enclosures thickly planted with shrubs. The western portion includes the early fashionable extensions; exhibits a prevailing character of comparative stiffness or uniformity; and contains the fine localities of Regency-square, Brunswick-sq., Brunswick-terrace, and Adelaide-esplanade. The eastern portion includes the later extensions; displays a richer style; and contains streets, squares, crescents, and terraces, edified with as splendid houses as almost any in the kingdom. Kemp-Town here surmounts a cliff nearly 200 feet high; was commenced in 1831, on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq.; and includes a crescent 800 feet across, with wings 350 feet each. The streets, for the most part, are spacious, and intersect one another at right angles; the higher places have reliefs of garden or shrubbery, and command fine views; and the prevailing aspect of it, at once residences, shops, and thoroughfare, is similar to that of the best parts of London.

Public Buildings.—A sea-wall, for resisting farther encroachment by the sea, extends nearly a mile westward from Kemp-Town; was built at a cost of about £100,000; and diminishes upwards from a thickness of fully fourteen feet to a thickness of about two feet. A chain-pier, situated at the west end of the sea-wall, extends 1,614 feet into the sea; was constructed in 1825, by Captain Brown, at a cost of £30,000; suffered much injury from storms, in 1821 and 1833, but has since been repaired and strengthened; is divided, by iron towers, into four spans, of 225 feet each; measures 13 feet in width along the roadway; expands at the head into a platform 80 feet square; and is used as a public promenade. A west pier, on iron supports, was opened in 1866; is 1,115 feet long; and has promenade space for fully 2,000 persons. The Pavilion or palace of George IV. underwent additions and changes till 1817; assumed a fantastic character, with domes, minarets, cupolas, and spires, alleged to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow; was occasionally visited by William IV. and Victoria; was sold, in 1856, to the local authorities of Brighton, for £36,000; and is now used, on all sorts of occasions, for public entertainment.

The entrance-hall is magnificent; the banqueting-room measures 60 feet by 42; the music-room is of similar size; the rotunda is 55 feet in diameter; and the Chinese gallery is 162 feet long. The stables connected with the pavilion are in the Moorish style, with a vast glazed dome lighting a circle of about 250 feet; and was formed, in 1867, into a concert hall and rooms. The house in which Mrs. Fitzherbert resided is adjacent. A bronze statue of George IV., by Chantry, erected in 1823 at a cost of £3,000, and a fountain, called the Victoria, are in the Scye. The town-hall is a handsome modern erection, 114 feet long and 113 feet broad, with three double porches, raised at a cost of £30,000; and contains a principal apartment 85 feet by 35, and various committee, magistrates, and assistants rooms. The market-house stands on the site of the old town-hall, was built in 1830; and is in the form of a T. County-court offices, in Gothic style, were built in 1869. The assembly rooms are at the Old Ship hotel. The theatre was enlarged and remodelled in 1856, and now accommodates an audience of about 1,900. The railway terminus is an elegant and commodious structure; and has a Roman portico, surmounted by an illuminated clock. The water works are supplied from wells in the chalk, pumped by powerful engines, sending the water to reservoirs at levels which command the highest houses; they are managed on a capital of £250,000; and considerable additions to them were in progress in 1865. A great hotel was erected in 1864, nine storeys high, at a cost of £150,000. The cavalry barracks can accommodate 625 men; the infantry barracks, about 400. The sewage of the town was carried further out to sea in 1867; and was decided, in 1869, to be diverted landward.

Churches.—The places of worship within the parliamentary borough, in 1865, were 24 of the Church of England, and 35 of other denominations; and of the latter, 6 belonged to Independents, 5 to Baptists, 1 to Quakers, 1 to Presbyterians, 2 to Wesleyan Methodists, 1 to Primitive Methodists, 1 to United Free Methodists, 1 to Bible Christians, 1 to Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, 2 to French Protestants, 1 to German Protestants, 1 to the Catholic Apostolic Church, 2 to Roman Catholics, 1 to Jews, 2 to mission congregations, and 7 of somewhat isolated character; but several of the 35 were only rooms or halls. St. Nicholas' church, on an eminence, in the NW of the town, dates from the time of Edward III.; has always served as a landmark for fishermen; was rebuilt, in 1851, as a memorial of the Duke of Wellington, who habitually attended it while a pupil of the vicar; is in the perpendicular English style, with picturesque appearance; retains the original perpendicular screen, and an ancient, circular Norman font; and has, in the chantry, a richly decorated cross, about 13 feet high, dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, and inscribed round the shaft with the names of his chief victories. The churchyard contains monumental stones of Captain Tattersall, the preserver of Charles II.; Phoebe Hessell, who fought at Fontenoy; and Mrs. Crouch, the actress. St. Peter's church, at the end of the Steyne, was built in 1850, after a design by Sir Charles Barry, at a cost of £20,000; is in the best pointed style, with windows of unified tracery; contains nave, aisles, and semi-circular transepts; and has a neat tower, ornamented with pinnacles. St. Paul's church, in West-street, on the edge of the Downs, near the shore, is a very beautiful structure, built in 1847, by Mr. Carpenter; has a porch with an Italian mosaic floor in the life of St. Paul; and is often called the "Pearly Church." St. James' church, in Cambridge road, was built in 1860, after a design by H. E. Kendall, at a cost of £5,900; is in the Continental Gothic style, and consists of aisle-nave, eastern and west chapels, and a large aisle-chancel, with western square tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern. The Chapel Royal was originally attached to the pavilion. St. Michael's church was built in 1863; is in the decorated English style; and has a peculiar but rich interior. St. Mary Magdalene's was built in 1862, and is a mission church. St. Anne's was built in 1863; is in the geometric style; and cost £6,670. Lambdon's was

built also in 1863; is in the early decorated style; and cost £3,550. Other established churches are All Souls, Christ Church, St. John's, St. Stephen's, St. Mary's, St. George's, All Saints, Trinity, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, and St. Mark's. Some of the dissenting places of worship are spacious and handsome. The Roman Catholic church, in Upper North-street, was built in 1862; consists of nave, aisles, chancel, Lady chapel, and side-chapels; and has a tower and spire 144 feet high.

Schools and Institutions.—There were within the borough, in 1851, 32 public day schools, with 5,094 scholars; 210 private day schools, with 4,316 s.; and 25 Sunday schools, with 3,932 s. Brighton college, in the east, was founded in 1848, and forms a quadrangle, with chapel and cloisters. The proprietary grammar school was erected in 1863. The military school is largely attended. Grinnet's blue-coat school has 278 from enrolment; and Dr. Wren's girls' school has 266. The county hospital, in Kemp-Town, was founded in 1826; has since acquired two wings, called the Adelaide and the Victoria; and contains accommodation for 150 patients. The asylum for the blind, close by the county hospital, was built in 1861; is in the Venetian Gothic style; and forms nearly a square edifice, in red and black brick. The town museum was opened in November, 1861; occupies a spacious suite of rooms in the X wing of the Pavilion; and contains collections of antiquities, natural history, geology, and miscellaneous curiosities. There are a Dissenter's proprietary college; a training school for female teachers; a literary and scientific institution; a natural history society; an art society; a young men's literary union; numerous reading-rooms and libraries; and a variety of benevolent and miscellaneous institutions. Two new cemeteries lie to the N of the town; the one opened in 1851, and belonging to a private company; the other opened in 1859, on ground given to the town by the Marquis of Bristol, and called the parochial cemetery.

Means of Health and Recreations.—The climate differs, as to warmth, in the higher and lower parts, and in the E and W; but, on the whole, is of comparatively brisk dry character, excellent for children and healthy adults, and suitable for invalids of well-toned constitution. One season, for sea-bathing, runs from July to October; and another, for repose, from October till April. The bathing beach is partly shingly and steep, partly smooth hard sand; and is plentifully provided with machines, divided into groups for respectively ladies and gentlemen. Bathing establishments, with every variety of baths, and also a large public swimming bath, are in the town. A charming park, with what is called the German Spa, furnishing artificial mineral waters similar to those of the most celebrated continental spas, is in a narrow valley running up the hill from the East cliff. A long public promenade lies along the cliffs; a lower promenade, for the inhabitants of Kemp-Town, is reached by a tunnel through the rock; pleasure-boats are in constant waiting for hire; regattas, concerts, lectures, and all other sorts of entertainments are frequent; the theatre is maintained in brisk service; harrier hunts and fox hunts are made almost daily over the neighbouring downs; races are run in August; and excursions can be made, in various directions, to many objects and places of interest.

Trade.—A herring fishery is carried on from October till Christmas; a haddock fishery, from May till July; and a general fishery, for the supply of the local market, by about an hundred boats, every day. Manufactures and commerce are little more than nominal. The retail trade is extensive. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on 11th, Thursday and 4th Sept. There are a head post-office, in Slip-street; receiving-offices in Hove, and in Hove, at Victoria-road; Kemp-Town; and Western-outlet telegraphic offices, on the Old Stone and at the railway station; four banking-offices; and many hotels, inns, and lodging-houses, said to be capable of accommodating 20,000 visitors. A bi-weekly register of ships is published on Wednesday and Saturday; and six weekly newspapers are issued on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On-

nibuses run from the railway station to Hove and Kemp-Town; and an omnibus runs to Shoreham.

The Borough.—The town is governed, under a charter of 1854, by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors; and, under the act of 1832, sends two members to parliament. The municipal borough is contemporary with the parish of Brighton. The parliamentary borough consists of the parishes of Brighton and Hove; and comprises 3,192 acres. A police force is maintained, consisting of 101 men, and costing annually about £7,255. The number of crimes committed, in 1864, was 311; of persons apprehended, 1,043; of known depre-dators and suspected persons at large, 1,043; of houses of bad character, 263. Direct taxes in 1857, £74,297. Real property in 1860, £552,877. Borough income in 1861, £59,491. Electors in 1868, 6,352. Pop. in 1831, 41,991; in 1861, 87,317. Houses, 13,983. Bishop Kidder was a native.

The Parish.—The parish comprises 1,930 acres of land and 310 of water. Real property, £164,217. Pop., 77,693. Houses, 12,727. The property is much subdivided. Fully one-half of the land is rural, chiefly down-pasture. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of West Blatchington, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Bishop of Chichester. The parish church is St. Nicholas; and the other nineteen churches are all separate charges. Value of St. John's, £90; of the Chapel-Royal, £95; of All Souls and St. Mary's, £100; of St. James', £130; of All Saints, £200; of Christ Church, £420; of St. Stephen's, £425; of the others, not reported. Patron of St. Peter's, All Souls', Christ Church, St. John's, St. Paul's, St. Stephen's, All Saints', St. Michael's, St. Mary Magdalene's, and the Chapel-Royal, the Vicar; of St. James', the Trustees of the late N. Kemp, Esq.; of St. Mary's, the Rev. H. V. Elliott; of St. George's, L. Peel, Esq.; of Trinity, the Trustees of the late Rev. R. Anderson; of St. Margaret's, Mrs. W. M. Du Pré; of St. Mark's, the Trustees of St. Mary's Hall.

The District.—The district is contemporary with the parish; forms a poor-law union under a local act; and is divided into the Palace, St. Peter, and Kemp-Town. Poor-rates in 1866, £37,050. Marriages in 1866, 902; births, 2,754,—of which 174 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,886,—of which 650 were at ages under 5 years, and 43 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 6,481; births, 22,433; deaths, 15,757. Of the places of worship and the schools returned in 1851 as in the borough, all the places of worship, 29 public day schools, 189 private day schools, and 23 Sunday schools, were in the district.

BRIGHTON (New), a village and a chapelry in Wallasey parish, Cheshire. The village stands within Liscard township, on the coast, at the mouth of the Mersey, near the Lighthouse, 3½ miles N by W of Birkenhead. It enjoys a salubrious climate, commands fine bathing grounds, and is much frequented as a summer watering-place. It has a post-office; under Birkenhead, three good hotels, numerous lodging-houses, a marine establishment for convalescents, a life-boat station, reading-rooms, assembly-rooms, a church, and a Wesleyan chapel. The church was built in 1856, at a cost of about £3,000; and is in the early English style, with a tower and spire. The chapelry includes the village, and was constituted in 1861. Pop., 2,404. Houses, 367. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £600.* Patron, the Bishop.

BRIGHTON-PLACE, a farm-house, 4 miles E of Sutton-Valence, in Kent; long the seat of the Wottons, the birthplace of Sir Henry Wotton, afterwards the residence of Horace Mann.

BRIGHTON RAILWAY. See LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

BRIGHTON, UCKFIELD, and TUNBRIDGE-WELLS RAILWAY. See UCKFIELD and TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

BRIGHTSIDE, a village, a chapelry, a township, and a sub-district, in Sheffield parish, W. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the Sheffield and Rotherham

railway, 2½ miles NE of Sheffield; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rotherham. The chapelry was constituted in 1854. Pop., 10,101. Houses, 2,101. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, altern. the Crown and the Archbishop. One church was built in 1851; and another, at a cost of nearly £12,000, in 1869. The township bears the name of Brightside-Howler; and includes Bridge-houses, Nursery, and Wicker, which are suburbs of Sheffield,—as also the villages of Crabtree, Grimsthorpe, and Neepsend. Acres, 2,690. Real property, £85,768; of which £1,666 are in mines and quarries. Pop., 29,818. Houses, 6,243. There are cutlery-works, rolling-mills, a chapel of ease, two Methodist chapels, a library, national schools, and charities £11.—The sub-district is contemporary with the township.

BRIGHT-WALTHAM, BRIGHTWALTON, or BRICKLETON, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; near the downs, 7 miles S of Wantage, and 8½ NW of Newbury r. station. It has a post-office under Wantage. Acres, 2,638. Real property, £3,312. Pop., 450. Houses, 91. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Oxford. Value, £700.* Patron, T. R. Harman, Esq. The church and a school are recent; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BRIGHTWELL, a parish in Wallingford district, Berks; near the river Thames and the Great Western railway, 2½ miles WNW of Wallingford r. station, and 3½ E of Didcot. It has a post-office under Wallingford. Acres, 2,021. Real property, £4,593. Pop., 703. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Bishop of Winchester. An ancient castle stood here; and was destroyed about the time of Henry II. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, 674.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was repaired in 1853; and there are a national school, and charities £25. Godwin, author of a work on Jewish and Roman antiquities, Bernard, the astronomer, and Wintle, the orientalist, were rectors.

BRIGHTWELL, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; 3 miles S by E of Beading r. station, and 5½ E by S of Ipswich. Post-town, Bucklesham, under Ipswich. Acres, 955. Real property, £331. Pop., 81. Houses, 14. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage united with the p. curacy of Kessgrave, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £112. Patron, Sir J. Shaw, Bart. The church is good.

BRIGHTWELL-BALDWIN, or BRITWELL-BALDWIN, a parish in Henley district, Oxford; 2½ miles W by N of Watlington, and 8 NNE of Watlington-Road r. station. It includes the liberty of Cadwell; and its post-town is Cuxham, under Tetworth. Acres, 1,660. Real property, £2,181. Pop., 277. Houses, 55. Brightwell house is the seat of F. L. Austen, Esq. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £386.* Patron, Mrs. L. S. Norton. The church is fine decorated English, with rich perpendicular tower; and contains tombs of the Carletons. There are a national school, and charities £23. Bishops Westfaling and Paul were rectors.

BRIGHTWELL-PRIOR, or BRITWELL-PRIOR, a chapelry in Newton parish, Oxford; under the Chilterns, 1½ mile SW of Watlington, and 7½ NW by N of Watlington-Road r. station. Post-town, Britwell-Salome under Watlington. Real property, £866. Pop., 43. Houses, 6. The manor belonged formerly to the Welby; and Brightwell House is now the seat of H. Reeves, Esq. An ancient priory stood here; and a nunnery of St. Clara was set up for some time by French Nuns who fled from the first revolution. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Newton, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is Norman in the nave, and early English in the chancel; and has a decorated font.

BRIGHTWELL-SALOME, or BRITWELL-SALOME, a parish in Henley district, Oxford; on Icknield-street; under the Chilterns, 1½ mile SW of Watlington, and 3 NW by N of Watlington-Road r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Britwell-Salome, under Wallingford. Acres, 571. Real property, £1,342. Pop., 217.

Houses, 42. The south-eastern part, toward the Chilterns, rises into Brightwell downs and has an ancient camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £240.* Patron, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The church is partly Norman; and has two brasses.

BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, a hamlet in the E. of Gloucester. It adjoins Oxford and Berks; is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and contains 14 parishes, ten other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 36,790. Pop., 8,020. Houses, 1,708.

BRIMMERSTON, a hamlet in Milton parish, Wilts; on the river Avon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of Amesbury. Pop., 33. It belongs to C. E. Randall, Esq.; and forms a curacy with Milton.

BRIGNALL, a parish in Teesdale district and N. L. Yorkshire; near the Tees, on an affluent of that river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. of Barnard Castle r. station. It contains part of Gretna-bridge, which has a post-office under Darlington. Acres, 2,037. Real property, £2,132. Pop., 123. Houses, 35. The property is all in one estate. A Roman camp is adjacent to Gretna-bridge; and a Roman road went thence to the Tees at Pierce-bridge, and to the Swale at Catterick-bridge. The scenery is picturesque; and runs up to Scargill cliff and woods, sung by Scott in his "Rokeby." Brignall banks themselves are thus sung in that poem:—

"O Brignall banks are wild and fair,
And Gretna woods are green;
And you may gather garlands there
Would grace a summer queen."

The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £280. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old and tolerable.

BRIGSLY, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 3 miles WSW of Holton-le-Clay r. station, and 5 S by W of Great Grimsby. Post-town, Waltham, under Grimsby. Acres, 859. Real property, £1,647. Pop., 152. Houses, 55. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £60. Patron, St. Andrew's Collegiate Church. The church is good.

BRIGSTER, a hamlet in the townships of Levens and Holmgate, Westmoreland; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Kendal.

BRIGSTOCK, a village and a parish in Thrapston district, Northampton. The village stands on an affluent of the river Nene, near Rockingham forest, 6 miles NNW of Thrapston r. station, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Kettering. It has a post-office under Thrapston, and fairs on 25 April, 4 Sept., and 22 Nov.; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 5,990 acres. Real property, £8,114. Pop., 1,159. Houses, 266. The property is divided among a few. Brigstock Park belonged formerly to the Montagues. The living is a vicarage, united with the parsonage of Stanton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £223.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church is partially Norman, and good; and there are Independent and primitive Methodist chapels, an endowed school with £20 a-year, and charities £65.

BRILL, a village, parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Thame and county of Bucks. The village stands on an eminence, within the ancient Bernwood forest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the Julian way, and 7 NNW of Thame r. station. It has a post-office under Thame, and fairs on the first Wednesday of May and the Wednesday after old Michaelmas day; and was formerly a market-town. Its ancient name was Be-chellur Brinly. Edward the Confessor had a hunting-lodge adjacent to it; Henry II. kept his court here in 1160, attended by Becket, and again in 1162; King John spent his Christmas here in 1205; Henry III. held his court here in 1224; and Sir G. Gerard, under Charles I., placed a force here in 1642, and repelled an attack by Hampden. The parish comprises 2,600 acres. Real property, £5,873. Pop., 1,422. Houses, 324. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Nigel the huntsman, and his descended from him to Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. Stone is quarried; yellow ochre is found; and clay has been worked into pottery here since the time of the Romans, but ceases to be in request. A chalybeate spring in the immediate neighbourhood of the village has some medicinal reputation; and

a hotel stands adjacent to it for the accommodation of visitors. A grove near the village is probably a relic of Bernwood forest. Muswell or Muzzle hill is crowned by an ancient camp and a hermitage, and commands a fine view. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Boarstall, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £161.* Patron, C. S. Ricketts, Esq. The church is partly Norman, and good; and there are two Independent chapels, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, four almshouses, poor's lands £120 a-year, and some other charities.—The sub-district contains eleven parishes. Acres, 29,720. Pop., 5,646. Houses, 1,237.

BRILLEY, a parish in the district of Presteigne and county of Hereford; and a sub-district partly also in the county of Radnor. The parish lies on the verge of the county near the river Wye and the Hereford and Brecon railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Hay. Post-town, Whitney, under Hereford. Acres, 3,792. Real property, £4,182. Pop., 517. Houses, 104. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectory of Michael church, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £350.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. A school has £50 from endowment; and other charities £6.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 15,316. Pop., 2,667. Houses, 409.

BRIMFIELD, a village and a parish in the district of Tenbury and county of Hereford. The village stands near the river Teme and the Leominster canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Woolferton r. station and 5 S by E of Ludlow; and has a post-office under Ludlow.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Wysow. Acres, 1,542. Real property, £3,681. Pop., 665. Houses, 131. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £160.* Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is a plain good edifice, with most modern tower; and there is a dissenting chapel.

BRIMHAM, a hamlet in Hartwith-with-Winsley township, W. R. Yorkshire; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ripley. Brimham Rocks are a group of shattered crags, of romantic character and antiquarian interest. Two of the rocks, called the Cannons, are perforated; another, called the Rock Idol, is supposed to have been Druidical; and several others are great rocking-stones; two of them computed to weigh 100 tons each, and moveable by hand.

BRIMINGTON, a chapelry or parish, with a village of its own name, in Chesterfield district, Derby; near the Chesterfield canal and the North Midland railway, 2 miles NE of Chesterfield. The village is modern and well-built, and has a post-office under Chesterfield. Real property in the parish, £3,778. Pop., 1,808. Houses, 376. The property is divided among a few. Brimington Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Chesterfield. The church was built in 1808, and rebuilt, all except the tower, in 1847. There are three Methodist chapels, a mechanics' institute, a national school, and charities £8.

BRIMPSFIELD, a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; on Ermine-street, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Cheltenham r. station. It includes the hamlets of Birdlip and Caudle Green; and has a post-office under Stroud. Acres, 2,611. Real property, £3,239. Pop., 1,201. Houses, 276. The property is divided among a few. A castle belonging to the Giffards stood here, and was destroyed by Edward II. A Benedictine priory also was here, a cell to Fontenay abbey in Normandy; and was given by Henry VI. to Eton college. The living is a rectory, united with Cranham, in the diocese of G. and Bristol. Value, £410.* Patron, J. Goodrich, Esq. The church is very good. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

BRIMPTON, a parish in Newbury district, Berks; on the rivers Farnham and Kennet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Woolhampton r. station, and 6 ESE of Newbury. It has a post-office under Reading. Acres, 1,692. Real property, £3,720. Pop., 462. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. A preceptory of the Knights Templars, afterwards of the Knights Hospitaliers, was here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £351.* Patron, the Rev. C. B. Cadin. The church is good; and there are charities £84.

BRIMPTON, a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; adjacent to the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 2 miles W by S of Yeovil. It includes the hamlets of Alvington and Moundstone; and its post-town is Yeovil. Acres, 465. Real property, with Hestcombe, £3,014. Pop., 135. Houses, 21. The property is much subdivided. The manor once belonged to the Sydenhams; and Brimpton House now belongs to the Earl of Westmoreland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £170.* Patron, Mrs. E. Morris. The church is good.

BRIMSCOMBE, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish and a chapelry in Minchinhampton and Rothborough parishes, Gloucester. The hamlet stands adjacent to the Thames and Severn canal, and to the Great Western Union railway, 3 miles ESE of Stroud; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Stroud, and a hotel. The chapelry includes Chalford and other hamlets; and was constituted in 1840. Rated property, £4,869. Pop., 1,430. Houses, 222. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £309.* Patron, D. Ricardo, Esq. The church was built in 1839. There are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

BRIMSLADE. See SAVERNAKE (SOUTH).

BRIMSTAGE, a township in Bromborough parish, Cheshire; 2 miles W of Spital r. station, and 1 NE of Great Neston. Acres, 1,042. Real property, £1,422. Pop., 185. Houses, 31.

BRIMSTONE, a village in Hays-Castle parish, Pembroke; 6½ miles N of Haverfordwest.

BRIMSTREE, a hundred in Salop. It adjoins Staffordshire; and is cut into the three divisions of Bridgnorth, Burford, and Shifnal. Acres, 62,334. Pop., 13,125. Houses, 2,616.

BRINCAMISH, a township in Berwick parish, Montgomeryshire; 3½ miles NW of Montgomery. Pop., 50.

BRINCHILL. See BREXCHURCH.

BRINCLIFFE-EDGE, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SW of Sheffield.

BRIND, a hamlet in Wressell parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Selby and Hull railway, 2 miles NNW of Howden.

BRINDLE, a parish and a sub-district in Chorley district, Lancashire. The parish lies on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the Preston and Blackburn railway, near Bamber-bridge station, 5 miles N by E of Chorley; and has a post-office under Chorley. Acres, 2,935. Real property, £6,401. Pop., 1,501. Houses, 255. The manor belongs to Lord Chesham. There are a cotton factory, print-works, chemical-works, brick-works, and quarries. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £515.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good; and there are a chapel at B. Heath, built in 1864, a Roman Catholic chapel, a large boarding-school, a workhouse, and charities £31.—The sub-district includes also part of Leyland parish. Acres, 10,588. Pop., 6,021. Houses, 1,112.

BRINDLEY, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; 4½ miles WNW of Nantwich. Acres, 1,690. Real property, £1,774. Pop., 227. Houses, 41.

BRINDLEY-FORD, a locality, with recently erected ironworks, on the north border of Staffordshire; in the Diddulph-valley, 4 miles N of Burslem. A chapel was erected here in 1861, in plain Gothic style, with about 300 sittings.

BRINDLEYS, an extra-parochial tract in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Howden.

BRINGHURST, a township and a parish in the district of Uppingham and county of Leicester. The township lies on the river Welland, 3 of a mile SW of Great Easton, and 2 W of Rockingham r. station. Pop., 109. Houses, 25. The parish contains also the townships of Drayton and Great Easton; the latter of which has a post-office under Uppingham. Acres, 3,650. Real property, £7,504. Pop., 525. Houses, 150. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Great Easton, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £241. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of P. Both B. church and G. E. church are good; and there are three dissenting chapels.

BRINGTON, or **BRICKEN**, a parish in the district of Thrapston and county of Huntingdon; on an affluent of the river Ouse, 6 miles N by W of Kimbolton, and 6½ ESE of Thrapston r. station. Post-town, Catworth, under Thrapston. Acres, 1,190. Real property, £1,290. Pop., 191. Houses, 44. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacies of Bythorn and Old Weston, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £492.* Patron, Clare College, Cambridge.

BRINGTON, or **BARRO**, two villages and a parish in Erixworth district, Northampton. The villages are Great Brington and Little Brington; and the former stands 1 mile N of the latter, in the western vicinity of Althorp Park, 4 miles NNE of Weedon r. station, and 7 NW of Northampton, and has a post-office under Northampton. The parish includes also the hamlet of Nobottle. Acres, 3,761. Real property, £6,459. Pop., 809. Houses, 176. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £434. Patron, Earl Spencer. The church contains some fine monuments of the Spencer family; has a fine set of open benches of the 15th century; and is good. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, and a poor's estate £225 a-year. Archbishop Chicheley was rector.

BRINHYFEDD, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Radnorshire; 9 miles WNW of Radnor. Pop., 254.

BRININGHAM, a parish in Walsingham district, Norfolk; 4 miles SW of Holt, and 7 ESE of Walsingham r. station. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 1,011. Real property, £2,413. Pop., 206. Houses, 51. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. S. Brereton. The church is tolerable.

BRINKBURN, a parochial chapelry, consisting of the townships of B. South-side, B. Highward, and B. Lowward, in Rothbury district, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 4½ miles SE by E of Rothbury, and 7 WSW of Acklington r. station. Post-town, Long Framlington, under Morpeth. Acres, 3,378. Real property, £2,151, of which £500 are in iron-works. Pop., 220. Houses, 43. The manor belonged to a priory of Black canons, founded here, in the time of Henry I., by W. de Bertram, Lord of Mitford; was given, at the dissolution of monasteries, to the Earl of Warwick; and passed to the Cadogons. Ruins of the priory, including most of the walls of the church, still exist. The church is transitional-Norman; cruciform, with low square tower; narrow, plain, and gloomy; an interesting relic of the age in which it was built. A branch of Watling-street intersected the chapelry; and traces of a Roman station and bridge can still be seen. Some persons suppose Brinkburn to be the Brunanburh where Athelstan, in 938, defeated the Danes. Coal and lime abound.

BRINKLEY. See BRILL.

BRINKHILL, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 3 miles WSW of Alford r. station, and 5½ NNW of Spilsby. Post-town, Elceby. Acres, 780. Real property, £1,333. Pop., 175. Houses, 37. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £137. Patron, Col. Crockett. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £28.

BRINKLEY, a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge; 3 miles E of Six-Mile-Bottom r. station, and 5½ S by W of Newmarket. It has a post-office under Newmarket. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £2,257. Pop., 317. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. Brinkley Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £241.* Patron, St. John's College, Cambridge. The church is old but good. There is an endowed school with £85 a-year.

BRINKLOW, a village and a parish in Rugby district, Warwick. The village stands on the Fosse way and the Oxford canal, 1½ mile SW of Stratton r. station, and 5½ NW of Rugby. It has a post-office under Coventry; is a seat of petty sessions; and was formerly a market-town. The parish comprises 1,016 acres. Real property, £3,512. Pop., 735. Houses, 179. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Mow-

brays, and had a castle of theirs; but passed to the Stutevilles and the Segraves. Traces of a Roman camp exist; and some Roman relics have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £225.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is variously early and decorated English; was restored in 1652; and comprises nave, aisle, and chancel, with a tower. There are chapels for Independents and Primitive Methodists. A school has 17 from endowment; and other charities have £31. The family of Rous, the antiquary, were residents.

BRINKWORTH, a village and a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts. The village stands on a head-stream of the Avon, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Wootton-Bassett station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ ESE of Malmesbury; and it has a post-office under Chippenham, and is a polling-place. The parish includes also the tything of Grittenham. Acres, 5,464. Real property, £10,618. Pop., 1,273. Houses, 280. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £568.* Patron, Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is early English, with a square tower; and there are an Independent chapel, and charities £26. Crisp, the antiquary, was rector.

BRINNINGHAM. See BRINNINGHAM.

BRINNINGTON, a township in Stockport parish, Cheshire, adjacent to the Peak Forest canal, 2 miles NE of Stockport. Acres, 752. Real property, £18,101. Pop., 5,516. Houses, 1,189. Many of the inhabitants are employed in factories.

BRINSFORD, a hamlet in Weare parish, Somerset.

BRINSLEY, or **BURNSLEY**, a hamlet and a chapelry in Greasley parish, Notts. The hamlet lies on the river Erewash, the Nottingham canal, and the Midland railway, near High Park, 7 miles SE by S of Alfreton; and has a post-office, of the name of Brinsley, under Alfreton. Pop., 1,189; chiefly stocking makers and colliers. The chapelry till very recently was annexed to the vicarage of Greasley, but is now a separate benefice. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £133. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle. The church was built in 1852. There are two Wesleyan chapels.

BRINSOP, a parish in Weobly district, Herefordshire; on Walsingham-street, and on an affluent of the river Wye, 2 miles N of Cradockhill station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NW of Hereford. Post-town, Bishopstone, under Hereford. Acres, 1,364. Real property, £1,662. Pop., 145. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £268. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is old but good; and contains two monuments of the Danseys.

BRINSWORTH, a township in Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire, adjacent to the North Midland railway, 2 miles SW by S of Rotherham. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £1,107. Pop., 777. Houses, 151.

BRINTON, a parish in Eppingham district, Norfolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW by W of Holt, and $\frac{5}{8}$ E by S of Walsingham station. It has a post-office under Thetford. Acres, 625. Real property, £1,515. Pop., 177. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Thorngate, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is good.

BRISBOLD, a hamlet in Little township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Whitby.

BRISBOLE, a hamlet in Olveston township, Ronald Rick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Barnard Castle.

BRISBOLE, or **Bunsford**, a township in St. Catherine parish, Cumberland; on the river Pettitill, and on the Carlisle and Lancaster railway, 3 miles SSE of Carlisle. Acres, 1,901. Real property, £3,674. Pop., 523. Houses, 67. The living is a vicarage in Cumberland, and was given in 1160.

BRISLEHAMONA. See BRISTOL (the city).

BRISTOL DWIN, a hamlet in Llanillo Tydynt parish, Glamorgan, on the river Taff, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SNE of Cardiff. Acres, 207.

BRISTFEN, a hamlet in Llansfynydd parish, Carmarthenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Llanelwyr. Acres, 131.

BRISLEY, a parish in Milford district, Norfolk; 3 miles W by S of Elmham station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NNW of East Dereham. Post-town, East Bilney, under Swaffham. Acres, 1,201. Real property, £2,760. Pop., 362. Houses, 86. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Gately, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £485.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is good.

BRISLINGTON, a parish in Keynsham district, Somerset; on the river Avon and the Great Western railway, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles SE of Bristol. It has a post-office under Bristol. Acres, 2,393. Real property, £9,697. Pop., 1,489. Houses, 218. The property is divided among a few. Brislington House is a large and well-arranged lunatic asylum. Brislington tunnel, on the line of the railway, goes through the shale and sandstone of the coal-measures; is 3,148 feet long; and has four ventilating shafts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £170. Patron, F. L. Popham, Esq. The church is good; and was not long ago enlarged. There are a national school and charities £12.

BRISONS, or **SISTERS** (the), two dangerous rocks, between 60 and 70 feet in height, about a mile off Cape Cornwall, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Land's End, in Cornwall. The brig *New Commercial* was wrecked here, in a remarkable way, in January 1851.

BRISSEINGHAM. See BRESSINGHAM.

BRISTOL, a city, with special jurisdiction, on the mutual border of Gloucestershire and Somerset. It includes eighteen town parishes, and an extra-parochial tract, forming the district of Bristol; the parishes of Clifton and St. Philip and St. Jacob-Out, part of the parish of St. James and St. Paul-Out, and part of the tything of Stoke-Bishop, in the district of Clifton; and part of the parish of Bournemouth, in the district of Bournemouth. It stands on the river Avon, at the influx of the Frome, 6 miles in direct distance from the Avon's mouth, $\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Bath, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile by railway W of London. The Avon has a tidal rise at it of nearly 20 feet; was partly diverted past it in a deep new cut in 1804-9, with formation of a great floating harbour; and gives it, for large sea-home vessels, all the characters of a seaport. A navigation likewise lies up the river to the Kennet and Avon canal at Bath; and railways go toward respectively Exeter, London, Wales, and Gloucester.

History.—Bristol is supposed to have been founded by Avonius, the alleged first king of the Britons; and was called by these people *Caer-Odor*, the "city of Odor," or perhaps the "city of the Chasm," in allusion to a gorge through which the Avon flows at Clifton. It may also have been adopted and improved by the Romans; and is thought, by some antiquaries, to be the *Roman Abona*, on the Julian way. It is mentioned by a writer of the sixth century, and again by one of the seventh, as a fortified town; and is thought to have been a meeting-place, in 608, of St. Augustine with the bishops of the primitive church; and it was known to the Saxons as *Brist-stow* or *Brightstowe*, signifying "the pleasant city." Harold set sail from it, in 1066, to invade Wales; and coins were struck at it both in his reign, and that of the Conqueror. A strong castle then stood in it; and this was seized in 1086, and made it a head-quarters, by the rebels under Otlo. The empress Matilda resided some time at Bristol during her contest for the crown. Stephen was brought hither as a prisoner, and kept here, after his defeat; and Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., was placed here, during four years, for safety and education. Robert Fitzharding, the empress's brother, ruled the city, rebuilt the castle, founded the abbey of St. Augustine, and received a visit from Mac-Thurgoth, King of Lancaister, in 1160. King John visited Bristol in 1213. A synod was held in it by the pope's legate, in 1216, while he was negotiating the terms who had supported the French cause. Louis, and a political council was held in it, in the same year, which appointed the Earl of Pembroke to be protector of the kingdom. Prince Edward, in 1283, was brought hither a prisoner from Winchelsea; and two years afterwards captured the castle, and ruled the city. Edward I., in 1283, made a visit

to Bristol, and gave the citizens a charter. The Earl of Kent, acting for Queen Isabella, in 1296, captured the city, and put its governor to death. Edward III. constituted it a county within itself, made it a centre of traffic for wool, and sent twenty-two ships from it to the siege of Calais. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, while acquiring the mastery against Richard II., assailed Bristol, captured the castle, and put its governor, the Earl of Wilts., and two of his knightly assistants to death. The citizens, in the reign of Henry V., acted warily in his cause. Henry VI. visited the city in 1446; his queen Margaret, in 1459; Edward IV., in 1461; and Henry VII. in 1487. Fulford, the subject of Chatterton's "Bristowe Tragedy," was executed on occasion of Edward IV.'s visit; and the citizens made a costly display of dress on occasion of Henry VII.'s visit, and were fined for it by the king. Sebastian Cabot sailed from Bristol in 1497, in the remarkable voyage which took him to Labrador about a year before Columbus saw the American mainland. Henry VIII. made Bristol the seat of a bishopric; and gave his own sword to the mayor as a symbol of authority; and the sword is still preserved. Elizabeth visited the city in 1574; and she was received with great pomp, and lodged on St. Augustine's back. Four ships went from Bristol, in 1588, against the Armada. The parliamentarians, in 1642, garrisoned the city, strengthened the castle, and erected batteries on Prior's and St. Michael's hills,—the last of which is still called "the Fort." Prince Rupert, next year, carried the place by storm; entering it through a breach near Berkeley-square. Charles I. then visited it, and lodged in Small-street. Fairfax, in 1645, stormed Prior's Hill fort; compelled Rupert to surrender; and afterwards destroyed the castle. Charles II. visited the city in 1663; and Queen Anne, in 1702 and 1710. Edmund Burke sat for Bristol; and made here some of his grandest speeches. A riot, of three days' continuance, occurred in 1831, in resentment of the rector, Sir C. Wetherell, having voted against the Reform bill; involved a destruction of property to the value of about £70,000; and occasioned wounds or death to several hundred individuals.

Site, Streets, and Environs.—The site of Bristol is diversified in both form and elevation. Some of it consists of eminences, rising high above the level of the neighbouring streets; and much is a variety of slope, declining chiefly to the Avon. The city-proper, or ancient city, is on the right bank of the river, intersected by long and ramified reaches of the floating harbour; the Clifton suburb, itself almost a city, is on the same bank, further down, but almost conjoined with the city-proper by recent buildings; and the Bedminster suburb is on the left bank, separated from the ancient city only by the river. Brandon Hill, between the ancient city and Clifton, rises to the height of 250 feet; is laid out as a public park; has two guns from Sebastopol on its summit; and commands a fine view of Bristol and to the south. The ground to the north-west is naturally romantic; has been richly embellished by architecture and other arts; and includes brilliant scenes and charming walks; but will be noticed separately in our account of CLIFTON. The country to the south, behind Bedminster, rises gradually, in a series of swells and eminences, till it attains, in Dundry Hill, at a distance of 4 miles, an elevation of about 700 feet. Interesting points to the north-west, on or near the river, are, on the left bank, Nightingale Valley, Ashton Court, and Leigh-Court, and on the right bank, Henbury cottages, Blaise Castle, Kingsweston Park, and Penpole Point. The ancient city shows more resemblance than perhaps any other place in Britain to some of the old towns of Belgium and Germany. Some of the streets here are very narrow; lanes, courts, and alleys are numerous; and many of the houses are curious ancient structures, with overhanging upper stories, numerous windows, and front gables; but these interesting relics are fast disappearing under modern improvements. The central point is at the intersection of High-street from the south-east, Broad-street from the north-west, Corn-street from the south-west, and Wine-street from the north-east; and one of the most

striking of the picturesque old thoroughfares is Maryport-street, opening into High-street. The more modern parts of the city, on all sides of the ancient one, contain spacious streets, many of them well aligned; and some parts are distinguished by elegant houses.

Public Buildings.—The castle stood on the isthmus between the Avon and the Frome, commanding the entrance to the town from the east; occupied about an acre of ground; and is commemorated in the name of Castle-street, now partly on its site; but has left scarcely a vestige except a crypt, which was converted into a forge. Two of the city gateways, and part of the walls of the 17th century, are still standing; and one of the gateways, adjoining St. John's church, has two ancient statues, said to be those of Brennus, the supposed founder of the city, and his brother Belinus. The ancient High cross had figures of eight kings, with other decorations, and is now at Stourhead; and a partial restoration of it, effected in 1851, is now to be seen at the entrance of College-green. Colston's house, in Small-street, where Charles I. lodged, has a hall in perpendicular architecture, with a fine timber roof. Canynge's house, once the masonic hall, in Redcliffe-street, has also a perpendicular hall, and rich, light, wooden roof. Red-lodge, near Park-street, long occupied by the learned Dr. Pritchard, is a curious old edifice with interior porch, carved staircase, and elegant ceilings. The Bishop's palace, adjoining the cloisters of the cathedral, was burnt in the riots of 1831; and some remains of it are yet standing. The college gate, a little west of the cathedral, comprises an elaborate Norman archway and a fine perpendicular superstructure, in excellent preservation; and is probably part of the original edifice of Fitzhardinge's abbey. Ancient crypts under the houses in High-street forming the store-houses of the merchants in the middle ages; the Back hall, built in the 15th century; Bartholomew's gateway, in Christmas-street; and the perpendicular door of the Guard-house, also are interesting structures.

The Guild-hall, in Broad-street, was originally built in the time and style of Richard II.; was rebuilt, in 1813, in the same style; is 117 feet long and 45 and 73 feet high; has statues of Edward III., Queen Victoria, and others, between the windows; and contains apartments for the several law-courts. Colston's Hall was inaugurated in 1867; cost till then about £25,000, and would cost about £15,000 more for completion; and includes a very splendid music hall, with accommodation for about 3,000 persons. The Council-house, in Corn-street, was built in 1827, at a cost of upwards of £14,000; and is a chaste pedimented structure. The Exchange, also in Corn-street, was built in 1781, at a cost of £50,000; is an edifice of the Corinthian order, 100 feet long and 148 feet wide; includes a peristyle, capable of containing 1,440 persons; and is used chiefly by the corn merchants. The commercial rooms, in the same street, nearly opposite the Exchange, were built in 1811; are surmounted by statues representing Bristol, Commerce, and Navigation; serve as the general exchange; and contain a reading-room. The Custom-house, in Queen-square, was burnt in the riots of 1831, but re-erected on the same site; and is a neat and appropriate structure. The Excise office was burnt at the same time; and has been succeeded by a new Inland Revenue office. The Post-office, adjoins the Exchange; and has receiving-offices in North-street, West-street, Redcliffe, Redland, Hotwells, and Clifton.

The Railway-station occupies an eminence, rising from Temple-meads, adjacent to the Avon; serves for at once the Great Western, the Exeter, and the Gloucester railways; and is a handsome structure in the Tudor style. A proposal was raised unsuccessfully in 1861 to extend the railway lines to the centre of the city; and it was renewed in 1864 with every prospect of success. The Bank of England's office, adjoining the Guild-hall, is a modern edifice, adorned with Ionic columns. The West of England and South Wales bank, built in 1858, is on the model of the Library of St. Mark in Venice; the lower story Doric, with five-arched arcade and embleo-

nic decorations; the upper story Ionic, with ornate capitals, and ten embellished female figures; the entablature adorned with a richly-sculptured frieze. The National Provincial Bank, in Corn-street, was founded in 1865, on a design to be an ornamental edifice, with sculptural work. The Royal Insurance office, in the same street, was founded in the same year, and is in the Corinthian style. The City Hotel, in Broad-street, was built in 1879, and measures 110 feet by 126 feet. The jail was built in 1829; partially burnt in the riots of 1831, afterwards rebuilt; and has capacity for 165 male and 42 female prisoners. The bridewell was entirely destroyed in the riots, and afterwards rebuilt, in larger and better form, on the same site; and has capacity for 56 male and 29 female prisoners. A stone bridge of three arches, the centre one cylindrical, with a span of 55 feet, connects the central part of the city with Redcliffe; and, in terms of a resolution taken in 1821, was widened and much altered. An iron swing-bridge, opened in 1827, connects the ancient parishes of St. Stephen and St. Augustine, and leads to Clifton; and two iron bridges, each with an arch of 160 feet in span, connect the city with Durdham. The elegant suspension bridge formerly over the Thames at Hungerford-market in London, and erected there in 1845 by Brunel at a cost of £110,000, was removed to Clifton in 1862. A bronze equestrian statue of William III., by Hysbrough, at a cost of £1,800, is in the centre of Queen's-square. A large market-place is behind the Exchange; another, of less extent, is in Clifton street; and another is in Nicholas-street. The Mercantile, the Victuaries, and the Coopers' halls, are fine structures. The theatre, in King-street, was erected in 1771; it is a splendid and commodious. A new theatre was built in 1867, is convenient and elegant, and has seats for 2,150 persons. The Assembly-room, in Prince-street, has Corinthian decorations, and is spacious. The Victoria rooms, near the head of Park-street, have a Corinthian portico; are intended for public assemblies and meetings of all kinds; and include a grand hall 117 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 47 feet high.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—The see of Bristol was erected in 1532; and endowed with property from the dissolved monasteries. Its territory was taken from the dioceses of Salisbury and Worcester; and included Bristol, great part of Dorset, and part of Gloucestershire. Paul Bushe, provincial of the Bons-Hommes, was the first Bishop; and Trelawney, Bonner, Butler, Secker, Coneybeare, Newton, and other eminent men followed. The see was united, in 1896, to that of Gloucester; and the two now form one diocese, under the name of Gloucester and Bristol. The chapter of each remains distinct; and that of Bristol comprises a dean, an archdeacon, a chancellor, four canons, thirteen honorary canons, and three minor canons. The income of the archdeacon is £200; and that of each of the minor canons, £150. The divisions and livings of Bristol archdeaconry will be noticed in the article GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

The livings within Bristol district are the rectories of Christ-Church with St. Ewen's, St. John Baptist with St. Lawrence, St. Mary-le-Port, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Stephen, and St. Werburgh; the vicarages of St. Augustine, St. Mary-le-Jude, All Saints, St. George-Broad in Hill, St. Nicholas with St. Leonard, St. Philip and St. Jacob, St. Thomas, Temple, St. Andrew-Montpelier, St. Barnabas, St. Clement, St. James, St. Jude, St. Luke, St. Paul, St. Simon, Trinity, Emmanuel, St. Bartholomew, and St. Matthias; and the p. curacies of St. Matthew and St. Silas. Value of Christ-Church, £390; of St. John Baptist, £220; of St. Andrew, St. Barnabas, St. Jude, and St. Matthias, £150; of St. Mary-le-Port and St. Simon, £150; of St. Luke, £203; of St. Michael, £250; of St. Peter, £230; of St. Stephen, £292; of St. Werburgh, £70; of St. Augustine, £240; of St. Mary-Bodellie, £226; of All Saints, £151; of St. George, £285; of St. Nicholas, £255; of St. Philip and St. Jacob, £178; of St. Thomas, £120; of Temple, £226; of St. Clement, £91; of St. James, £551; of St. Mary, £200; and St. Silas, not reported; of St. Paul, £208; of Trinity, £190; of St. Bartholomew, £193.

Patron of Christ-Church, the Rev. James Robertson; of St. John Baptist, St. Mary-le-Port, St. Michael, St. Peter, St. Philip and St. Jacob, Temple, St. Clement, St. James, St. Paul, Trinity, Emmanuel, St. Barth., St. Matt., and St. Silas, Trustees; of St. Stephen and St. Werburgh, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Augustine, All Saints, St. George, and St. Nicholas, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; of St. Mary-Bodellie, St. Thomas, St. Barnabas, and St. Andrew, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; of St. Jude, St. Simon, and St. Matthias, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of St. Luke, the vicar of St. Philip and St. Jacob. The livings within the city but not within the district will be found noticed in the articles BEDMINSTER, CLIFTON, PHILIP AND JACON-OUR (SIS.), and JAMES AND PAUL-OUT (SIS.).

The places of worship within the city, in 1894, were the cathedral, 22 parish churches, 25 other places of worship belonging to the Established church, 1 of Presbyterians, 15 of Independents, 9 of Baptists, 4 of Brethren, 1 of Moravians or United Brethren, 1 of Friends, 1 of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 1 of the New Christian church or Swetenborgians, 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, 9 of the Methodist Free church, 2 of Bible Christians, 1 of the Methodist New Connexion, 3 of Primitive Methodists, 2 of Unitarians, 6 of Roman Catholics, 1 of Jews, the Seamen's floating chapel, and 11 places of the Bristol City Mission. There were also 4 convents.

The Cathedral stands on the south side of College-green; and was the church of the Augustinian abbey, founded by Robert Fitzhardinge. The nave was taken down in the 16th century, and measured 118 feet in length and 70 feet in breadth; but a new nave, 117 feet by 80, with ornate W front, and with two towers 130 feet high, was being built in 1868-9. The pile, besides the nave, consists of an aisled, four-bayed choir, 175 feet long, 73 feet wide, and 43 feet high; a transept, 123 feet long and 43 feet high; an ambulatory and Lady-chapel, opening into the choir; and a central, two-story, pinnacled tower, 133 feet high. It was built mostly in the former half of the 14th century; is chiefly late and rich decorated English, passing into perpendicular; and underwent extensive restoration in 1860 and 1861. It abounds in monuments, both ancient and modern; many of the ancient ones with stilted Spanish canopies, and many of the modern ones highly interesting, either in themselves or for their associations. The chief are those of Abbot David, 1234; Thomas Lord Berkeley, 1243; Maurice Lord Berkeley, 1281; Thomas Lord Berkeley, 1321; Abbot Knowle, 1332; Maurice, Lord Berkeley, 1363; Abbot Newland, 1515; Abbot Gwilym, 1557; Bishop Bushe, 1558; Sir Henry Newton and his lady, 1599; Sir John Young, 1603; Sir R. Colclington, 1618; Sir C. Vaughan, 1630; Sir John Newton, 1660; Sir R. N. Cradock, the judge, who, however, with his lady, was buried in Yatton church; Mrs. Mason, with epitaph by her husband and Gray; Mrs. Draper, Sterne's Eliza, by Bacon; Powell, the tragedian, with epitaph by Colman; Bishop Butler, with epitaph by Southey; Dr. Foster, editor of the Hebrew Bible; Catherine Vernon, by Bacon; Emma Crawford, by Chantrey; Mrs. Middleton, by Baily; Elizabeth Stanhope, by Westmacott; Maria Elwyn, by Chantrey; and Robert Southey, by Baily. The chapter-house has a Norman vestibule; is a beautiful vaulted, groined, late Norman apartment, 43 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 26 feet high; and was, not long ago, tastefully renovated and improved.

The church of St. Mary-Redcliffe crowns a knoll of red sandstone a short distance west of the railway station; takes the name of Redcliffe from its site; and is a far finer edifice than the Cathedral, one of the grandest parish churches in England. "The pride of Bristol and the Western land." The date of its foundation is controverted. It has, since 1854, under the direction of George Godwin, been undergoing restorations which are estimated to cost £40,000. It is English of all periods, with ornaments of the most graceful and delicate description; consists of nave, transept, and choir, all aisled, south porch, priest's house, and Lady-chapel; and has a rich western tower, with the stump of a spire which was never

finished. The nave is 123 feet long, 52 wide, and 51 high; the choir, 60 feet long, 52 wide, and 53 high; the transept, 117½ feet long, and 47 wide; the Lady-chapel, 38 feet long and 23 wide; and the tower, 200 feet high. A muniment room, above the north entrance, contains fragments of the coffer in which Chatterton pretended to find the Rowley manuscripts. The church contains effigies of William Canynge, John Lamington, and John Jay; canopied monuments of the brothers Mede of the 15th century; altar-tombs of Robert Lord Berkeley and Sir John Duyns; and the armour of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

Christ-Church occupies the site of a previous church dating from 1003; and is a modern Grecian structure, with handsome tower and spire. The church of St. John the Baptist is in a line with the city wall; was built, traditionally, in 1397, by Walter Frampton; and contains effigies of its founder, an altar-tomb of a Bristol merchant of Henry VII.'s reign, and a well-preserved ancient hour-glass. The church of St. Mary-le-Port is perpendicular English. St. Peter's church was built in 1150, has been much altered, and contains a brass of 1461; and its churchyard contains the remains of the poet Savage, who was sent to the city prison for debt after writing his "London and Bristol delineated," and died there in 1743. St. Stephen's church was built, in 1472, by John Shipward; is perpendicular English, with an elegant square tower, 133 feet high; has a richly ornate porch; contains a recessed canopied tomb and two fine effigies; and has a chantry, founded by Edward Blanket, who invented the article of bed-furniture which bears his name. St. Werburgh's church was rebuilt in 1761; has a tower of 1285; is in the later English style; and contains a brass of 1546, and a monument of Robert Thorne, the founder of the grammar-school. All Saints' church is an ancient structure in Norman and perpendicular English; has a tower of 1716; and contains a monument, by Rysbrack, of Edward Colston, a merchant of the city, who spent about £70,000 in local benefactions. St. Nicholas church is a modern edifice with tower and spire; but has a crypt of 1503, with a stone coffin of 1311. The church of St. Philip and St. Jacob is in a mixed style, in both body and tower; but presents curious features, interesting to an architect; was recently repaired; and contains an ancient figure erroneously ascribed to the eldest son of the Conqueror, and a Norman font. Temple church belonged originally to the Knights Templars; presents a mixture of Norman and early English; has a tower 114 feet high, leaning 2½ feet out of the perpendicular; and contains two brasses of 1295. St. Thomas' church, excepting the tower, was rebuilt in 1793. St. Silas' church and the Penitentiary church were built in 1867, at a cost of £5,000 and £2,200.

St. Andrew's church, Montpelier, was built in 1815; and is in the style of the 13th century. St. James' church was originally the church of a Benedictine priory, founded by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I.; was made parochial in 1447; is a very curious specimen of Norman, with a tower added in 1371; was recently restored; and contains an ancient monument, said to be that of its founder. St. Bartholomew's church, in Union-street, was built in 1861; and is a structure of Pennant stone, with freestone dressings, in the early decorated style. Emmanuel church, near the goods station of the Great Western railway, was built in 1863, at a cost of £3,190; and is an edifice in plain early decorated English. St. Paul's church, Portland-square, is a conspicuous edifice; and contains a monument to Col. Vassall. The Mayor's chapel, St. Mark's church, or the chapel of the Gaunts, was founded in 1230 in connexion with Gaunts' hospital of Bon-Hommes; has a tower of 1437; was at one time collegiate, but became the chapel of the Mayor; is a gem of pointed architecture,—the recesses perpendicular, the rest early English or decorated; and contains four very fine sedilia, and monuments of Sir Maurice de Caunt, Sir Henry de Caunt, Sir Robert de Gonnant, Sir Maurice Berkeley, Bishop Salley of Llandaff, John Carr, and Sir J. K. Haberdish. The Poyntz chapel, a small chantry, now used as a vestry, adjacent

to the Mayor's chapel, is rich perpendicular English; has a fan-tracery roof, with some Spanish encaustic enamelled tiles of the age of Charles V.; and contains the remains of Captain Hedloe, the associate of Titus Oates in the Ryehouse plot. An edifice in Merchant-street, once a Dominican priory, now used as a day school, includes the ancient dormitory, 86 feet by 23, with a roof of the 11th century, and the lesser hall, 49 feet by 24½. Several of the dissenting places of worship are handsome edifices; and one of the latest, a Brethren's chapel, on the Patch, containing about 1,000 sittings, was founded and completed in the short space of three months in 1861. An act of parliament for an ultra-mural general cemetery was passed in 1837; and the area of all the churchyards of the city, at that time, including the sites of the churches, was only 14 acres. The new cemetery, on the Bristol road, was opened in the beginning of 1856 and was enlarged in 1862; is highly ornamental; and has two funeral cruciform chapels, with bell turret about 160 feet high, to the Episcopal chapel.

Education.—There were, in 1851, within the city, 77 public schools, with 11,881 scholars; 269 private day schools, with 6,345 s.; and 91 Sunday schools, with 14,123 s. Thirteen of the public day schools were supported by endowments, 45 by religious bodies, and 19 by subscription. Five of the endowed ones were collegiate and grammar schools; 8 of the next class were National, 4 British, and 5 Roman Catholic; and 5 of the subscription class were ragged schools, 2 orphan schools, 1 for the blind, and 11 for the deaf and dumb. The city grammar school was founded, in 1532, by Robert Thorne; has been remodelled in management, under authority of the Court of Chancery; possesses five exhibitions and two scholarships at Oxford; and is attended by about 300 pupils. Henry VIII.'s college grammar school is near the Cathedral. Colston's hospital, for the education and maintenance of 120 boys, was founded in 1708; has an income of upwards of £2,500; had Chatterton as a scholar for seven years; and is now located in the quondam episcopal palace at Stapleton. Colston's free schools, in Temple parish and in Flee-street, each for 40 boys, were founded at the same time as the hospital. Queen Elizabeth's or Carr's hospital was founded in 1589, for the education of poor boys after the manner of Christ's hospital in London; has an income of £6,000; and is an edifice in the castellated Tudor style, 400 feet long, at Brandon Hill, rebuilt in 1817, by Fosters. The Red Maids' school, for educating, maintaining, and clothing 44 girls, was founded in 1627 by Alderman Whiston; has now an income of about £600, and now admits 120 scholars; and possesses a handsome school-house, in the Tudor style, with a tower, erected in 1837. The Bristol Fine Arts Academy, in Queen's-road, was built by subscription in 1857; is in the Italian style; and contains statues of Flaxman and Reynolds. The Practical School of Art, held in the same building, is attended by upwards of 2,000 pupils. The Baptist college, at Stoke's Croft, for training young men for the ministry, was founded in 1770, has some income from endowment, is associated with the memory of Hall and Foster and other distinguished men, and contains a collection of heathen idols, the only complete copy in existence of Tyndale's New Testament published in 1525, and an original miniature portrait of Oliver Cromwell.

Sciences and Literature.—The British Association and the Royal Agricultural Society have visited Bristol. The Philosophical and Scientific institute, in Park-street, was opened in 1823; is a handsome Corinthian edifice, with circular portico, erected by Cockerell, at a cost of £11,000; and contains a theatre for lectures, a library, and an excellent museum. The Athenæum, in Corn-street, was erected in 1854; has a library of 7,000 volumes; and contains a lecture-hall, reading-rooms, refreshment-rooms, and other spacious apartments. The City Library, in King-street, was founded in 1613; is a handsome building, with emblematic figures in front; and has about 8,000 volumes. The Bristol Library Society, founded in 1772, and possessing some 10,000 volumes, is now located in a portion of the late Bishop's College, Queen's-road.

There are also a law library and a medical library. Clifton and its neighbourhood likewise contain some similar appliances, and present an interesting field for school observation.

Hospitals.—The General Hospital, at the side of B. Hurst Farm, was erected in 1853, after a design by Cubitt, at a cost of about £15,000; has a warehouse for storing its income; includes tower-rooms for convalescents, and colonnades for exercise; and contains accommodation for 170 patients. The Royal infirmary, in Marlborough-street, was built in 1785; is a spacious edifice, with accommodation for 200 patients; and is supported by subscription. Muller's orphan asylum, at Ashley Down, which provides for and educates 1,250 orphans, was erected at intervals from 1855 to 1867, at an aggregate cost of £25,000. The orphan girls' school, at the bottom of Ashley Hill, has about 200 pupils, was instituted in 1795, and is supported by subscription. White's Temple hospital has an income of £1,162; Trinity hospital, £1,600; Stephens' almshouses, 2631; Colston's almshouses, £345; Fosters' almshouses, 2809; and there are a seamen's hospital, two dispensaries, an eye infirmary, and a number of other benevolent institutions. The endowed charities are estimated at £23,000 a year; and the subscription charities, at about £15,000.

Trade and Manufacture.—A mart for the sale of English slaves existed at Bristol in the 11th century; a great trade in wool commenced in the time of Edward III.; and a general trade, both inland and commercial, of very miscellaneous character, has long been flourishing. Markets are held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; a weekly cattle market on Thursday, and fairs, on 1 March, the Thursday before 25 July, and 1 Sept. Two newspapers are published daily; and four weekly, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Manufactures are carried on in glass, soap, starch, refined sugar, tobacco, hats, malt liquors, drugs, dyes, woollen, linen, silk, cotton, paper, leather, brushes, tobacco-pipes, various iron, alum, chemicals, cocoa, copper, brass, tin, iron, wire, iron, chain cables, anchors, engines, machinery, and ship-building. A sugar factory in Temple-street is of vast size, and perhaps the best-looking structure of its kind in the kingdom. The Great Western cotton-works, established about 1810, are conspicuous; but were closed in consequence of "the cotton famine." There are seven banking-offices; and one of them is the head office of the West of England and South Wales bank. The banks are numerous, and of all grades.

Commerce.—The harbour consists of floating docks, formed in 1804-5, by changing the course of the Avon, and placing locks in the old channel, at a cost of £600,000; extends over a length of 2½ miles; has undergone improvements since its original formation; and includes a quayside of a mile long, and several graving-docks. The entrance-lock is at Rowham; and the berths of the largest ships, the timber ships, the sailing smacks, and the barges are respectively at the Grove, Sea-Banks, Wells Head, and near the Swing-bridge. A light is at the river's mouth; and a pilot-station at Pill. The vessels registered at the port, on 31 December, 1867, were 167 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 4,712 tons; 156 large sailing-vessels, of aggregate 52,391 tons; 2 small steam-vessels, of aggregate 563 tons; and 27 large steam-vessels, of aggregate 3,702 tons. The vessels registered in 1867, including repeated voyages, were 225 British, of 119,150 tons, from abroad; 441 foreign, of 114,419 tons, from abroad; and 6,905 coasters, of 324,883 tons, coastwise; and those which cleared out were 114 British, of 35,514 tons, 107 foreign, of 32,377 tons, and 1,047 coasters, of 491,813 tons. The aggregate tonnage in 1858 was £1,255,550; and in 1867, £1,111,087. The chief foreign and colonial imports are tin, iron, hemp, sugar, rice, wine, brandy, fruits, dyestuffs, iron, coffee, hides, oil, metals, tobacco, wool, and salt; and the chief exports, coal and culm, earthenware, cotton, tobacco, wines, and spirits, iron, tin, sugar, and wool, and textile fabrics. The chief coasting imports are coal, iron, tin, salt, agricultural pro-

duce, provisions, cattle, and Irish linens; and the chief exports, groceries, wines, spirits, and the articles of local manufacture. Steamers ply to all the chief ports of Monmouth, South Wales, and Devon, and Cornwall; to Liverpool and London; to Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork; and to Cadiz, Charente, Bordeaux, and Rotterdam. The "Great Western" steam-ship, the first steamer which crossed the Atlantic, and the still larger steam-ship, the "Great Britain," were built at Bristol.

The Borough.—The city, as defined by its borough boundaries, comprises 4,674 acres, and measures 4 miles by 3. It was first chartered by Henry III.; has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I.; and is governed by a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors. Assizes are held in spring and summer. The police force consists of 303 men; and is maintained at a cost of about £17,500. The number of indictable offences committed in 1863, was 331; persons apprehended, 201; convicted summarily, 2,606; of depreciables and suspected persons at large, 774; of houses of bad character, 172. The water supply comes from the Mendip hills, a distance of 15 miles; amounts, at the reservoir, to nearly a million of gallons a-day; and is conveyed in pipes which cross the Avon through a tubular arch. Municipal revenue, £48,483. Property and assessed taxes, in 1857, £132,952. Real property in 1860, £503,072. Electors in 1868, 11,524. Pop. in 1841, 123,138; in 1861, 154,093. Houses, 23,590.

Eminent Citizens.—William Botoner, who wrote an itinerary of the city in the reign of Henry VI.; Nulton, the alchemist, who died in 1477; Grynne, Greek professor at Oxford, and friend of Erasmus; Sebastian Cabot, who discovered Labrador; T. White, the founder of Sion college; Elliott, who discovered Newfoundland; Fowler, the printer, who died in 1579; Archbishop Matthew, 1629; Bishop Thomas, 1689; Child, the composer, 1697; Admiral Sir W. Penn, 1670; Lewis, the author of a "Life of Wickliffe," 1721; Chatterton, 1770; Sir W. Draper; Mrs. Robinson, the "English Sappho," 1860; Wrexall, author of "Memoirs," 1831; Sir Thomas Lawrence; the poet Southey; the sculptor Bailey; and a number of other persons known to fame, were either natives or residents of Bristol. Sir H. Davy made his first scientific appearance here, under Dr. Beddoes; the poets Coleridge and Wordsworth resided here for a time, and found their first patron in the native publisher, Joseph Cottle; Hannah More kept a school with her sister in Park-street, and died in Clifton; and Robert Hall spent in Bristol both his early and his closing years. The city gave the title of Marquis to the family of Hervey.

The District.—Bristol poor-law district excludes Clifton, Redminster, and some other parts of the borough; is administered under a local act; and is divided into five sub-districts. These are St. James sub-district, terminate with St. James-In parish; St. Augustine sub-district, containing St. Augustine and St. Michael parishes; St. Paul sub-district, containing St. Paul-In and St. Philip and St. Jacob-In parishes; St. Mary Redcliffe sub-district, containing St. Mary-Redcliffe, Temple, and St. Thomas parishes; and Castle-Precincts sub-district, containing Castle-Precincts extra-parochial tract and St. Nicholas, St. Stephen, St. Leonard, St. Werburgh, All Saints, St. Ewin, St. John, St. Peter, Christ Church, and St. Mary-le-Port parishes. Acres of the district 1,840. Poor-rates in 1866, £56,516. Pop. in 1811, 61,266; in 1831, 66,027. Houses, 9,102. Marriages in 1856, 1,353; births, 2,219,—of which 100 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,800,—of which 707 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 12,146; births, 21,860; deaths, 17,591. The Bristol workhouse is a new structure, on the site of the old French prison, at Stapleton, about 2½ miles from the city. The Borough lunatic asylum stands near the workhouse; and is a handsome edifice, in the Tudor style, built in 1851, at a cost of upwards of £10,000, and containing accommodation for 200 patients.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY, a railway from Bristol south-south-westward, through Somerset and part of Devon, to Exeter. It was authorised in 1836; and

opened partially in 1841, and totally in 1844. It has a length of 167 miles; but includes in this a branch of 4 miles to Clevedon, one of 1½ mile to Weston-super-Mare, one of 20½ miles to Yeovil, and one of 5½ miles to Tiverton. It commences in a junction with the Great Western at Bristol; goes south-westward to the deflection of its branch to Weston; proceeds southward to a point some miles past Bridgewater; goes thence south-westward to Exeter; and forms there a junction with the South Devon. It is on the broad gauge; has 81 embankments and 127 bridges; and passes, near Beam-bridge, through a tunnel 3,300 feet long. The cost of constructing the main line was £23,076 per mile.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER RAILWAY, a railway in Gloucestershire, north-north-eastward, from Bristol to Gloucester; now incorporated with the MIDLAND RAILWAY; which see.

BRISTOL AND PORTISHEAD RAILWAY, a railway from the Bristol and Exeter at Badminton, west-north-westward to Portishead, with works at Portishead. It comprises railway lines, 10 miles long, opened in 1867, and a pier at Portishead, and other works there, required to be completed in 1870.

BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES UNION RAILWAY, a railway from Bristol, north-north-westward, through Gloucestershire, to the Severn at the New Passage ferry, and connected by a junction, in Monmouthshire, on the other side of the ferry, with the South Wales railway. It was authorised in July 1857, and opened to the South Wales junction, in 1863. It forms one line of 11½ miles on the Gloucestershire side of the Severn; and one line about three quarters of a mile, on the Monmouthshire side. It is on the broad gauge; and was estimated to cost £300,000.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, the outer part of the estuary of the Severn. It is bounded, on the left, by Somerset and Devon; on the right, by Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke. It commences in King Road, at the mouth of the Avon; goes south-westward, to the E side of Bridgewater bay; and proceeds thence westward to the ocean. Its width, at King Road, is about 5 miles; at other parts, throughout its central reaches, from 8 to 22 miles; and at its mouth, between Hartland Point, through Sundy Island, to St. Govan's Head, about 40 miles. Its length, from King Road to Sundy Island, is nearly 80 miles. Its depth in the upper part, between extensive shoals, called the English Grounds and the Welsh Grounds, is from 5 to 16 fathoms; in the part at Cardiff, between the islands called the Steep and Flat Holms, from 5 to 8 fathoms; in the part opposite Noss Point, from 13 to 15 fathoms; and in the open part between Bideford and Carmarthen bays, from 30 to 40 fathoms. The tidal rise is greater than anywhere else on the British coasts; and runs into the mouth of the rivers with a high, upright, rapid wave, locally called a bore, often dangerous to shipping; but is considerably modified by the strength and direction of the winds.

BRISTOL PORT AND PIER RAILWAY, a railway from the port of Bristol, 5½ miles, to the Old Channel at the mouth of the Avon. It was authorised in July 1862, and opened in March 1865. A dock, 1,400 feet long and 85 feet wide, was in course of formation at its terminus in 1869; and is for the accommodation of such large vessels as cannot readily go up the Avon to Bristol. See AVONMOUTH.

BRISTOL ROAD. See BIRMINGHAM.

BRISTON, or BURSTON, a village and a parish in Eppingham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Bure, 4 miles SSW of Holt, and 9 ENE of Ryburgh r. station; and has a post-office under Thetford, a fortnightly stock market, and a cattle fair on 25 May. The parish comprises 2,751 acres. Pop., 931. Houses, 232. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £317. Patron, Lord Hastings. The church is decorated and perpendicular English, and had formerly a round tower. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, a national school, and charities 29.

BRIT (THE). See BIRT and BRIDE (THE).

BRITAIN. See SUMMARY.

BRITAIN (LITTLE), a hamlet in Exhall parish, Alcester district, Warwick; 2 miles SE of Alcester.

BRITANNIA. See INTRODUCTION.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE, a tubular viaduct over the Menai strait, between Carnarvon and Anglesey; on the line of the Chester and Holyhead railway, 1 mile SW of the Menai bridge, and 2 W by S of Bangor station. It was designed by Mr. Robert Stephenson; was commenced in 1846, and opened in 1850; and cost £621,865. The channel, at its site, is 1,100 feet wide; is swept by a very rapid tide, ordinarily rising 20 feet; and is beset, in the middle, by a rock, called the Britannia rock, which is bare to the height of 10 feet at low water, and covered to the same height by full tide. This rock gave name to the bridge, and afforded a main facility for constructing it. The bridge consists of two abutments at the ends; two towers, 230 feet distant from the abutments; a central tower on the Britannia rock, 460 feet distant from the other towers; and two vast wrought iron tubes, or tunnels, placed side by side, and resting on the abutments and the towers. Each abutment is 176 feet long; each of the nearer towers, 32 feet broad, the central tower, 15½ feet broad; and the total roadway, 1,841 feet long. The approaches are ornamented by two colossal Egyptian statues of lions couchant, each 25½ feet long, and 12 feet 8 inches high; the two nearer towers measure 62 feet by 62½ at the base, taper to 55 feet by 32 at the top, and rise 190 feet above high-water level; the central tower has similar measurements of base and taper, and rises 230 feet from its foundation on the rock; and the bottom of the roadway is elevated 161 feet above the level of high water. The two tubes or tunnels consist of plates, rivets, and angle-irons; are flat in the bottom, and arched in the top; have an exterior height increasing from 22½ feet at the ends to 30 feet in the centre; are four feet lower in the interior than in the exterior, and each 14 feet wide; and possess a total computed weight of about 10,000 tons. The trains going W invariably pass through one line of tube; and those going E invariably pass through the other. The bridge, as seen from a distance, looks very true; and even as seen close at hand, possesses none of the picturesque of its beautiful neighbour the suspension bridge; yet, on close inspection, impresses the mind with a sense of vastness and power.

BRITFORD, or BUREFORD, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Alderbury district, Wilts. The village stands adjacent to the Salisbury and Southampton canal, near the Bishopstoke and Salisbury railway, 1½ mile SE of Salisbury; and has a fair on 12 Aug. The parish includes also the tithing of East Hamman, and the hamlet of Longford; and its post-town is Salisbury. Acres, 3,148. Real property, 26,930. Pop., 872. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to King Harold; and belongs now to the Earl of Radnor. Longford Castle, the seat of the Earl, occupied by Viscount Folkestone, was built about 1591 by Sir Thomas Gorges; is a curiously constructed edifice, of triangular form, with inner court; and possesses a very fine picture gallery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £281. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is cruciform; and contains a mausoleum of the Bouveries, and a curious, sculptured altar-tomb, usually, but erroneously, said to be that of the Duke of Buckingham who was beheaded by Richard III. East Hamman vicarage is a separate benefice. The parish contains Alderbury workhouse. The sub-district comprises five parishes, a tithing, a liberty, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 9,095. Pop., 5,623. Houses, 935.

BRITHDIR, a hamlet in Gilligaer parish, Glamorgan; on the river Rumney, at the verge of the county, 8 miles SE of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, 237,322; of which £14,391 are in mines, and £8,844 in iron-works. Pop., 3,379. Houses, 682. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the iron-works and in collieries. The hamlet forms a curacy with Gilligaer.

BRITHDIR, a township in Berriw parish, Montgomeryshire; 4½ miles NW of Montgomery. Pop., 153.

BRITHDIR, a township in Llanhaearn-y-n-Mochnant parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles N of Llanfyllin. Pop., 252.

BRITHDIR, a township in Llanidloes parish, Montgomery; near Llanidloes.

BRITHDIR-ISAF and **BRITHDIR-UCHAF**, two townships in Dolgellwy parish, Merioneth; near Dolgellwy. Pop., 327 and 119.

BRITHRICKSTOW. See **BRIDESTOW**.

BRITISH CHANNEL. See **CHANNEL (THE)**.

BRITON. See **BRIXTON**, Northampton.

BRITON-FERRY, a village and a parish in Neath district, Glamorgan. The village stands at the mouth of the Neath river, the end of the Neath canal, and the terminus of a short branch of the South Wales railway, 2½ miles SSE of Neath; and has a head post-office. Large docks were formed here in 1861 and previous years, aided by £20,000 from the Vale of Neath Railway Company; they comprise a tidal and floating area of 27 acres, and are provided with Armstrong's hydraulic machinery; and they will afford shipping accommodation to the mineral districts of Aberdare and Merthyr-Tydvil, nearer than that at Cardiff. The village is likewise the port of Neath; has undergone much recent increase; and promises soon to be an important town. The parish bears also the name of Llanawel; and comprises 1,593 acres. Real property, £3,640; of which £2,400 are in iron-works. Pop., 3,781. Houses, 627. The manor belonged formerly to the Mansells; and belongs now to the Earl of Jersey. The local scenery and the distant views are very fine. The view from a hill includes great part of the basin and screens of Bristol channel; and that from the churchyard is celebrated by Masson. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £124. Patron, the Earl of Jersey. The church is good, quaint, and pretty.

BRITON-FERRY-ROAD, a railway station in South Wales; on the Aberdare and Swansea railway, between Neath Abbey and Swansea.

BRITTEL LANE. See **BRETTEL-LANE**.

BRITXTON, a hamlet in Standlake parish, Oxford; 4½ miles SE of Witney. Pop., 162.

BRITTON. See **BRITTON**.

BRITWELL, a liberty in Barnham parish, Bucks; 3½ miles NE of Maidenhead. Pop., 94.

BRITWELL, Oxford. See **BRIGHTWELL**.

BRIVALS (ST.). See **BRIVALLS (ST.)**.

BRIXHAM, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Totnes district, Devon. The town stands at the southern point of Torbay, 2½ miles E of a station on the Dartmouth railway called Brixham Road, and 4 NE of Dartmouth. It is a seaport under Dartmouth, a coast-guard station, and a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post-office, (designated Brixham, South Devon,) a banking-office, and three chief inns. It consists of two parts, lower and upper; and extends fully 1½ miles from the quay up a valley. It is irregularly built, but occupies a picturesque site; and, had it been well edificed, would have been one of the most charming places in the county. The parish church, in its upper part, is an edifice of the 14th century, repaired in 1862, at a cost of about £700; and contains several monuments, one of them to Judge Buller. Another church, in the lower town, is a plain but commodious structure, built in 1814, and enlarged in 1830. Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels are in respectively Barton, Millile, and Fore streets. A free school has £78 a-year from endowments; and other charities have £114. A market house and the harbour dues yield about £700 a-year. Markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday, and a pleasure-fair on Whit-Tuesday. Considerable business is done in ship-building and ropemaking; about 120 sloops, of between 30 and 40 tons are employed in trawling, and nearly 100 boats in huck fishing; and about 100 schooners and brigs, of aggregate about 18,000 tons, carry on commerce chiefly eastward but partly foreign. The exports are chiefly sheep, mutton, and mules; and the imports, coal, cider,

and fruit coastwise, and cattle from the Channel Islands and France. The appearance of the fish-market on every week-day evening is very striking; and a peculiar mode of selling at it is the subject of a famous picture by Collins. The pier was built in 1803; the harbour is a refuge for vessels in stormy weather; and a breakwater was recently formed to increase the security of the anchorage. The Prince of Orange landed here in 1638; and the Duke of Clarence visited the place in 1823. A pillar, commemorative of the Prince of Orange's landing, and enclosing part of the stone on which he first stepped, is on the pier; and a tablet, commemorating the Duke of Clarence's visit, is inserted in the pier-wall. A spring on the outskirts of the upper town was long celebrated for ebbing and flowing; but, in consequence of changes on the ground near it, has lost its intermittent property. Pop. of the town, 4,390. Houses, 928.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Boshay and Woodhush. Acres, 5,740; of which 145 are water. Real property, £16,475. Pop., 5,984. Houses, 1,245. The property is much subdivided. A fourth of the manor was purchased many years ago by twelve of the fishermen, and the shares of this were afterwards divided. A magnificent view of Torbay is obtained from Furzham. Traces of an ancient camp are at Buryhead. A large bone cave was recently discovered, containing bone and flint objects of a kind involved in recent geological discussions, and noticed in Sir Charles Lyell's new work on the Antiquity of Man. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Churston-Ferrers, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £494. Patron, the Crown. Lower Brixton is served by a vicar, with salary of £267,* appointed by the Crown. The sub-district consists of the parishes of Brixton and Churston-Ferrers. Acres, 8,517. Pop., 6,750. Houses, 1,390.

BRIXHAM-ROAD. See **BRIXHAM**.

BRITTON, a village and a parish in Plympton-St.-Mary district, Devon. The village stands near the river Yealm, 3 miles SSW of Plympton r. station, and 4½ ESE of Plymouth; and it has a post-office under Plympton, and is a seat of petty sessions. Acres, 2,914 of land, and 85 of water. Real property, £5,402. Pop., 691. Houses, 139. The property is divided among a few. The manor was long held by a family of its own name; and belongs now to T. W. Parrott, Esq. Remains of a mansion of the time of Henry VII. are at Harestone. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £107. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is decorated English, with a lofty tower, and in good condition. Chanties, £50.

BRITTON, a metropolitan suburb, five chapels, a sub-district, and a hundred, in Surrey. The suburb is in Lambeth parish, 2 miles SSW of St. Paul's, London; extends about 2 miles southward from the vicinity of Kennington; is partly well edificed in conformity with other suburbs; has a r. station with telegraph on the London, Chatham, and Dover railway, and a station on the line from Ludgate-Hill; has also post-offices of B., B.-Kiss, B.-Hill, B.-Rail, North B., and Tulse-Hill, under London S.; and contains Drouet's establishment for pauper children, Bailey's asylum for aged females, and the county house of correction. The chapels are B.-St. Matthew, constituted in 1824, and subsequently curtailed; B.-St. John, constituted in 1833; B.-Christ-church, in 1856; Tulse-Hill, in 1859; and B.-St. Jude, in 1863. Pop. of B.-St. M., 10,335; of B.-St. John, 4,667; of B. C., 3,776. The livings of St. M., St. John, and C. are vicarages, and that of St. Jude a curacy, in the diocese of London. Value of St. M., £763; of St. John, £250; of C., £70; of St. Jude, not reported. Patron of St. M., the Archbishop; of St. John, W. H. Stone, Esq.; of C., the Rev. J. M. C. Huxsey; of St. Jude, Trustees. Tulse-Hill is, unfortunately, not. St. Matthew's church is a Gothic structure, with porches, tower, and spire; and cost £15,192. St. Jude's church is a cruciform edifice, in mixed pointed styles, peculiar and showy; has two porches and a tower, and was built in 1863. There are chapels for Independent's, Lady Huntington's Commu-

ion, and Methodists. The sub-district is in Lambeth district, and terminate with the chapelry of Brixton-St. Matthew as it was originally constituted. Acres, 1,445. Pop., 20,067. Houses, 3,223. The hundred is cut into two divisions, Eastern and Western. The E. division comprises Lambeth parish, seven other parishes, and part of two others. Acres, 22,184. Pop. in 1851, 214,815. The W. division comprises Wandsworth parish, six other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 7,699. Pop. in 1851, 9,552. Pop. of the entire hundred in 1861, 409,504. Houses, 62,763.

BRIXTON, or **BRIGHTSTONE**, a village and a parish on the SW coast of the Isle of Wight. The village stands on a brook, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile NNE of Grange chine, and 6 SW of Newport; and has a post-office under Newport and an inn. The parish includes also the hamlet of Limerston, and part of the hamlet of Chilton. Acres, 3,251; of which 100 are water. Real property, \pounds 3,866. Pop., 630. Houses, 123. The property is divided among a few. The land was formerly part of the manor of Swainston. The Hon. A. Court Holmes' residence of Westover adjoins the village. A slight adjacent incurvature of the sea bears the name of Brixton bay; the coast is cut with a series of cliffs, presenting picturesque features; and the interior, at the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is a range of hills, called Mottestons, Brixton, and Limerston downs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, \pounds 515.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church was rebuilt on the site of an ancient previous one in 1852; and is variously of Norman, early English, decorated, and perpendicular character. The parsonage is a picturesque edifice; and was the home of Bishop Ken two years as rector, and the asylum of the old age of William Willeford.

BRIXTON-DEVERILL, a parish in Warminster district, Wilts; on a headstream of the river Wiley, and on the Roman road to Salisbury, 5 miles S of Warminster station. Post-town, Longbridge-Deverill, under Warminster. Acres, 2,456. Real property, \pounds 2,076. Pop., 225. Houses, 47. The property is divided among a few. Alfred halted here a night on his march against the Danes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, \pounds 450.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church was repaired in 1862.

BRIXTON DOWN. See **BRIXTON**, Isle of Wight.

BRIXTON HILL, BRIXTON RISE, AND BRIXTON ROAD. See **BRIXTON**, Surrey.

BRIXWORTH, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Northamptonshire. The village stands adjacent to the Northampton and Market-Harborough railway, 7 miles N of Northampton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office† under Northampton. It was formerly a market-town, under the Fitz-Simons; and it still has a fair on Whit-Monday. Here are a workhouse, built at a cost of \pounds 5,800, and the kennels of the Pitchley hounds. The parish comprises 3,410 acres. Real property, \pounds 7,636. Pop., 1,263. Houses, 269. The property is subdivided. Brixworth Hall belonged formerly to the Nicholases; and passed to the Woods. Some of the inhabitants are lace-makers, and some quarriers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, \pounds 309.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church shows fine features of very early Norman, with additions of later character; has a curious staircase leading to the tower; is supposed to have been built on the foundations of a Roman basilica; and was restored in 1865. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with \pounds 50 a-year, and charities \pounds 58.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Brixworth, Holcot, Sealdwell, Lamport, Haselbech, Maidwell, Draughton, Faxon, Old or Wold, Walgrave, and Hannington. Acres, 12,435. Pop., 4,555. Houses, 993.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Spraton, containing the parishes of Spraton, Ravensthorpe, Holdenby, East Haddon, Cold Ashby, Naseby, Thornby, Cullisborough, Cottesbrook, and Great Creaton; and the sub-district of Moulton, containing the parishes of Moulton, Overstone, Boughton, Pitsford, Brington, Harlestone, Church-Brampton, and Chapel-Brampton, and the

extra-parochial tract of Althorp. Acres, 59,926. Poor-rates in 1866, \pounds 14,667. Pop. in 1851, 15,359. Houses, 3,360. Marriages in 1866, 73; births, 474,—of which 34 were illegitimate; deaths, 252,—of which 97 were at ages under 5 years, and 7 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,055; births, 4,710; deaths, 3,078. The places of worship in 1851 were 50 of the Church of England, with 6,907 sittings; 6 or Independents, with 1,250 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 2,150 s.; 7 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,399 s.; and 2 undefined, with 260 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,573 scholars; 31 private day schools, with 477 s.; and 42 Sunday schools, with 2,315 s.

BRIZE-NORTON. See **NORTON-BRIZE**.

BROAD-BLUNSDON. See **BLUNSDON (BROAD)**.

BROADBOTTOM, a suburb of Mottram, in Mottram parish, Cheshire; 3 miles W of Glossop. It has Mottram r. station and a post-office under Manchester.

BROADBRIDGE, a tithing in Bosham parish, Sussex; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Chichester. Broadbridge Heath here is a meet for the Horsham hounds.

BROADBURY CASTLE. See **BRATTON-CLOVELLY**.

BROAD-CAMPDEN. See **CAMPDEN (BROAD)**.

BROADCAR, a hamlet in Shropham parish, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of East Harling. It was anciently a parish.

BROADCARR, a hamlet in Nether-Hoyland township, Wath-upon-Deane parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Bamesley.

BROAD-CHALK, a village and a parish in Wilton district, Wilts. The village stands in the vale of Chalk, near Cranborne Chase, 4 miles S by E of Dorchester station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wilton; and has a post-office under Salisbury. It was for some time the residence of John Aubrey, the antiquary. The parish includes also the hamlets of Knighton and Stoke-Farthing. Acres, 6,904. Real property, with Bower-Chalk, \pounds 29,812. Pop., 793. Houses, 164. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged once to the Gavens; and was given to Wilton Abbey. An ancient camp, of 3 acres, occurs at Bury-Orchard; and a barrow, called Gaven's Barrow, is near the camp. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Bower-Chalk, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, \pounds 336.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church belongs to the time of Henry VIII., with a Norman doorway on the west; and is in good condition. There is an Independent chapel; and the foundation-stone of a new one, to be in the Gothic style, was laid in 1862.

BROAD CLIST, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in St. Thomas' district, Devon. The village stands on the river Clist, adjacent to the Bristol and Exeter railway, 5 miles NNE of Exeter; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Exeter, and fairs on the first Monday of April and Sept. It was burnt, in 1001, by the Danes. The parish includes also the hamlets of Dog and Westwood. Acres, 9,158. Real property, \pounds 14,320. Pop., 2,318. Houses, 468. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at Danesbury, to the Crown; was given by Henry I. to the Norant family; passed to the Chudleighs, the Arundells, and others; and belongs now to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Killerton, on which is Killerton House, the seat of Sir T. D. Acland, belonged once to a family of its own name; passed through several hands; and was purchased, about the middle of the 17th century, by the Aclands. Columbajohn, now also the property of Sir T. D. Acland, belonged at one time to the Earls of Devon, and passed through several families. A mansion on it, built by the Earls of Devon, and afterwards supplanted by a new one, was garrisoned, during the civil war, for Charles I.; and became the head-quarters of Fairfax, when his army was stationed at Silverton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, \pounds 407. Patron, Sir T. D. Acland. The church is later English; has a lofty tower; and was repaired in 1833. There is a domestic chapel in the park of Killerton House. A suite of almshouses has \pounds 24 a-year; and other charities \pounds 215.—The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 14,992. Pop., 5,367. Houses, 713.

BROADFIELD, an extra-parochial tract, formerly a parish, in Royston district, Herts; 2½ miles NW by W of Buntingford. Acres, 620. Real property, £392. Pop., 19. Houses, 6. It still ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Cottrell, in the diocese of Rochester.

BROADFIELD, a tithing in Wrington parish, Somerset; 8 miles SW of Bristol. Pop., 575. Broadfield Down here possesses fine scenery, commanding charming views, and has, on its NW shoulder, an igneous vent, noticed by Dr. Buckland.

BROADGATE, or **BROADGATE PARK**, an extra-parochial tract in Barrow-upon-Soar district, Leicestershire; 5 miles NW of Leicester. Acres, 1,120. Real property, £1,027. Pop., 8. House, 1. The land is chiefly forest. This was part of the manor of Groby, belonged to successively the Earls of Leicester, the Earls of Warwick, and the Lords Grey of Groby; and was the birth-place of Lady Jane Grey. A large and splendid mansion stood on it; and some picturesque ruins of the edifice still remain, along with a chapel containing a fine monument of the Greys.

BROADGREEN, a hamlet in Broadwas parish, Worcestershire; 5½ miles WNW of Worcester. Pop., 113.

BROADGREEN, a village on the Liverpool and St. Helen's railway, Lancashire; 4½ miles E by N of Liverpool. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Liverpool. It is wholly modern, and includes several villas.

BROADHAVEN, a village on the coast of Pembroke; on St. Bride's bay, 6 miles WSW of Havan-by-sea. It is frequented for sea-bathing; presents a pleasant appearance; has a fine, firm, sandy beach; and commands splendid coast views.

BROADHAVEN, a small bay on the south coast of Pembrokeshire, between Stackpole and St. Govan's heads, 4½ miles S by W of Pembroke.

BROADHEATH, a hamlet in Hallow parish, Worcestershire; 1 mile NW of Worcester. Pop., 482.

BROADHEATH, a station on the Manchester and Warrington railway, 9 miles SW of Manchester. It serves for Altrincham.

BROADHEMBURY, a village and a parish in Honiton district, Devon. The village stands in a fertile valley, 5 miles SSE of Collumpton r. station, and 6 NW of Honiton; and has a post-office under Honiton. It was formerly a market-town; and it still has a fair on the second Monday of Dec. The parish includes also the hamlets of Collaton, Luton, Dillford, and Kerwell. Acres, 4,703. Real property, £5,961. Pop., 817. Houses, 161. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Tovynton family; was given to Dankeswell abbey; and passed, in the time of Elizabeth, to the family of Drave. A Cluniac abbey stood at Kerwell; and was subordinate to Montacute priory in Somerset. An ancient entrenchment, called Hembury fort, crowns a bold spur of high land; commands an extensive prospect; comprises an oval area, engirt by three well-preserved, lofty ramparts; seems to have been formed by the Britons, but was occupied by the Romans; and is thought, by some antiquaries, to have been the Roman camp of Modicum. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £260.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is a fine ancient edifice; consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with pulpit in western tower; and contains a neat oak screen, a Saxon font, and monuments of several families. There are an independent chapel, and charities £30. Poplary was venerated.

BROADHEMPSTON, a village and a parish in Newton-Abbot district, Devon. The village stands 2 miles from the Dart river, 2 from the South Devon railway, and 1 N of Totnes; and has a post-office under Totnes. The parish comprises 2,047 acres. Real property, £1,148. Pop., 681. Houses, 157. The property is divided among 47 owners. The manor belonged formerly to the Canteluppes; and belongs now to E. Fells, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £311.* Patron, the Crown. The church consists of nave, chancel, and

aisles; and has an ancient oak screen. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans.

BROAD-HINTON, a parish in Marlborough district, Wilts; 4½ miles SE of Wootton-Basset r. station, and 6 SSW of Swindon. It has a post-office under Swindon. Acres, 3,650. Real property, £2,826. Pop., 657. Houses, 111. The property is divided among about sixteen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £362.* Patron, St. Nicholas Hospital, Salisbury. The church is old but good; and has a square embattled tower. The vicarage of Broad-Town is a separate benefice. A school has £42 from endowment; and other charities have £32. Sir John Clanville, the eminent lawyer, was a resident.

BROAD-HINTON, a liberty in Hurst parish, Berks; 4 miles N by W of Wokingham. Acres, 1,710. Pop., 531. Houses, 105.

BROADHOLME, a township in Thorney parish, Notts; on the verge of the county, adjacent to the Lincoln railway, 7 miles W of Lincoln. Acres, 550. Real property, £1,037. Pop., 119. Houses, 22. A small manny was founded here, in the reign of Stephen, by Agnes de Canville; and given, in the time of Elizabeth, to John Coniers and William Habar.

BROADLAKE, a hamlet in St. Ismalal parish, Carmarthen; on the river Towy, 3½ miles NW of Kidwelly. Pop., 321.

BROADLANDS, the seat of Viscount Palmerston in Havts; on the river Ant, 1 mile S of Romsey. The house is of white brick, with stone dressings; was designed by "Capability Brown"; and contains a good collection of pictures and some antique statuary. The park is small and has little variety.

BROADLANDS, a seat of lace manufacture in the vicinity of Newport, Isle of Wight. The marriage robes of Alexandra, Princess of Wales, were manufactured here.

BROADLANE, a township in Haverden parish, Flint; 1 mile S of Haverden. Acres, 537. Pop., 57. Houses, 13. Here is the seat of Sir S. R. Glynn, Bart.

BROADLANE, a hamlet in North Curry parish, Somerset; 7 miles E of Taunton.

BROAD-MARSTON, a hamlet in Peabworth parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles N of Chipping-Camden. Pop., 289.

BROADMAYNE, or **BROADMAYNES**, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; 2 miles S of the Southwestern railway, and 1 SE of Dorchester. It has a post-office under Dorchester. Acres, 2,510. Real property, £1,902. Pop., 506. Houses, 97. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of West Knighton, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is not good.

BROAD-NYMET, a chapel in North Tawton parish, Devon; 1 mile W of Bow, and 6 W of Yeoford r. station. Acres, 451. Pop., returned with the parish. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Exeter. The church is early English, and has interesting features; but has gone to ruin.

BROADOAK, or **BRANCOG**, a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall; 2 miles SSW of Doublebais r. station, and 1 NE by E of Lostwithiel. It includes West Taphouse hamlet; and 25 post-towns is Lostwithiel. Acres, 3,347. Real property, £1,491. Pop., 271. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The manor was held, at Domesday, by Robert, Earl of Mortaigne. Broad-oak-dean was the scene of the defeat, in 1013, of the pagan vikings under Guthred by the royalists under Eadwig. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Boconnan, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is good, and has a great bell-tower.

BROADOAK, the birth-place of Matthew Henry, in Flintshire; near Beowl, 3½ miles SSW of Malpas.

BROADOAK-GREEN, a hamlet in Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SW of Sheffield.

BROADOAK, a place in Symondsbury parish, Dorset; near Bridport. A church was built here in 1366.

BROAD-PALMSTAM, a hamlet in Paulton parish, Devon; 7 miles SSW of Bideford.

BROADROYD-HEAD, a hamlet in Dutton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Barnsley.

BROADSIDE, a grievouship in Allendale parish, Northumberland. Pop., 123.

BROAD-SOUND, a belt of sea among the Scilly Isles; NW of St. Agnes. It is obstructed by the Crin shoal; and is dangerous to vessels from its tidal currents.

BROADSTAIRS, a village and a chapelry in St. Peter parish, Thanet, Kent. The village stands on the coast, adjacent to the Kent Coast railway, 2½ miles N by E of Ramsgate; and has a station on the railway, a post-office; under Ramsgate, and two hotels. It is an ancient place; was the scene of a fierce battle, in 853, between the Saxons and the Danes; had extensive fortifications, pierced by a sea-gate, with a portal arch, some part of which remains; took its name from the "broad stairs" which led up from the sea-gate; possessed, a little above the fortifications, a Lady chapel, of so high repute that ships lowered their top sails in going past it; and sent, about the middle of last century, a number of vessels to the cod fisheries of Iceland and the Northern seas. Its old pier was swept away by a storm in 1803; and its present pier is a rough, picturesque, timber structure. The village is now frequented as a bathing-place; has good accommodations and a firm sandy beach; and commands splendid views. It is also a coast-guard station. The chapelry includes the village, extends into the country, and was constituted in 1850. Rated property, £4,628. Pop., 1,378. Houses, 300. The property is much subdivided. Old coins have been found in the cliffs; and a spermæeti whale, 61 feet long, came ashore in 1762. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £260. Patron, the Vicar of St. Peter. The church was built in 1828; and has a tower added in 1852. A Baptist chapel includes a portion of the old Lady chapel. There is also a Wesleyan chapel.

BROADSTONE, a township in Munslow parish, Salop; 6½ miles SE of Church-Stretton. Pop., 210. It forms a curacy with Munslow.

BROAD-TOWN, a hamlet in Broad-Hinton parish, and a chapelry in Broad-Hinton and Cliffe-Pyppard parishes, Wilts. The hamlet lies 1½ mile NW of Broad-Hinton village, and 3 SE of Wootton-Basset r. station. The chapelry includes the hamlet; and was constituted in 1848. Post-town, Broad-Hinton, under Swindon. Pop., 473. Houses, 98. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £100.* Patrons, the Vicars of Broad-Hinton and Cliffe-Pyppard alternately.

BROADWARD, a township in Clungunford parish, Salop; 8 miles W of Ludlow. Pop., 18.

BROADWARD AND BRIERLEY, a township in Leominster-parish, Hereford; 1½ mile S of Leominster.

BROADWAS, a parish in Martley district, Worcester-shire; on the river Teme, 1½ mile WNW of Bransford-road r. station and 6 W of Worcester. It includes the hamlet of Broadgreen; and has a post-office under Worcester. Acres, 1,160. Real property, £2,347. Pop., 311. Houses, 63. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £253.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church is partly Norman.

BROAD-WATER, the lake of Bassenthwaite, in Cumberland. See BASSENTHWAITE.

BROADWATER, a hundred in Herts. It lies around Bennington and Dutchworth; and contains twenty-two parishes. Acres, 53,511. Pop., 19,800. Houses, 3,777.

BROADWATER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Worthing district, Sussex. The village stands near the South Coast railway, 1 mile N of Worthing; and has a post-office under Worthing. It was formerly a market-town, under the Camois family, who had a castle adjacent to it; and it still has fairs on 22 June and 29 Oct. The parish includes also the township and town of Worthing. Acres, 2,569; of which 320 are water. Real property, £31,455. Pop., 6,466. Houses, 1,188. The property is much subdivided. Ollington, anciently the seat of the Lords Delawar, now that of J. P. Danbury, Esq., is about ½ a mile W of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £600.* Patron, the Rev. E. K. Elbert. The church is cruciform, and was restored in 1854. The vicarage of Christchurch and the p. curacies of Worthing

and St. George are separate benefices. Charities, £25. —The sub-district contains five parishes. Pop., 8,387.

BROADWATER, a chapelry in Frant parish, Sussex; near Tunbridge-Wells. Pop., 577. Living, a p. curacy. Patron, Lord Abergavenny. The church was built in 1866, and is in the French late first pointed style.

BROADWAY, a village and a parish in Weymouth district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Wey, near the Weymouth railway, 3½ miles N by W of Weymouth; and has a fair on the Wednesday before 18 Sept. The parish includes also Little Moor hamlet, and part of Nottingham hamlet; and its post-town is Radipole, under Weymouth. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £5,072. Pop., 614. Houses, 133. The property is much subdivided. Stone is quarried. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Bincombe, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church is good; and there are charities £9.

BROADWAY, a village and a parish in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands near the Chard canal, and near the Chard, Ilminster, and Taunton railway, 2 miles NW of Ilminster r. station; took its name from a Roman way, across its site, and through Neroche forest; and has a fair on 14 Sept. The parish includes also the tythings of Capland and Rapps; and its post-town is Ilminster. Acres, 2,072. Real property, £2,861. Pop., 431. Houses, 69. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £167. Patron, the Rev. Dr. W. Palmer. The church is ancient and cruciform. There are an Independent chapel; and charities £23.

BROADWAY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Evesham district, Worcester. The village stands 3½ miles W of Camden r. station, and 5½ SE by S of Evesham; and has a head post-office. The parish comprises 4,800 acres. Real property, £10,943. Pop., 1,566. Houses, 261. The property is much subdivided. The Broadway hills were the quarters of the royalists after the battle of Evesham; and command a fine view. Stone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £240.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1839; and there are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A school has £74 from endowment; and other charities, £27. The sub-district contains sixteen parishes; seven of them electorally in Gloucester. Acres, 28,570. Pop., 6,870. Houses, 1,511.

BROADWELL, a hamlet in Leamington-Hastings parish, Warwick; 3½ miles NE of Southam. Pop., 220.

BROADWELL, or **BRADLE**, a parish in Stow-on-the-Wold district, Gloucester; on the Fosse way, 1½ mile NNE of Stow-on-the-Wold, and 2 miles WNW of Addestrop r. station. It has a post-office under Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Acres, 1,600. Real property, £2,713. Pop., 393. Houses, 92. The property is much subdivided. Broadwell House is the seat of Lord Leigh. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Addestrop, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £643.* Patron, Lord Leigh. The church is good; and there are a national school and charities £16.

BROADWELL, or **BRADWELL**, a village in the district of Witney, and a parish in the districts of Witney and Faringdon, and county of Oxford. The village stands on Akeman-street, 4 miles NNE of Lechlade, and 3½ SW of Witney r. station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Filkins, the chapelry of Holwell, and the township of Kelmscott; and its post-town is Claxfield, under Faringdon. Acres, 5,871. Real property, £7,630. Pop., 1,103. Houses, 256. The property is divided among a few. Filkins is the seat of the Colstons; and Bradwell Grove belonged formerly to the Thomonds, and belongs now to the Herveys. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Kelmscott, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £207. Patron, the Rev. F. T. Woodman. The church is cruciform and good; has a fine spire; and contains monuments of the Colstons. There are a free school and charities £3. The vicarages of Holwell and Filkins are separate benefices.

BROADWINSOR, a village and a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset. The village stands 3 miles WNW of

Heaninstonor, and 5.8 of Crewkerne r. station; and has a post-office, under Bridport, and a fair on Trinity Monday. The parish includes also the tythings of Chulibay, Diberford, Drimpton, and Little Winsor. Acres, 6,214. Real property, £11,810. Pop., 1,538. Houses, 311. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Blackdown, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £558.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is ancient, and has a tower. There are an independent chapel; an endowed school, with £23; and other charities, with £18. Thomas Fuller, author of the "History of the Holy War," was vicar.

BROADWOOD-KELLY, a parish in Okehampton district, Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Hatherleigh, and 6 WSW of Laphord r. station. Post-town, Winkleigh, North Devon. Acres, 2,663. Real property, £2,023. Pop., 812. Houses, 73. The property is much divided. The manor belongs to R. Clare, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £238.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Hole. The church stands on elevated ground; consists of nave, chancel, and aisle; and was repaired in 1836.

BROADWOOD-WIDGER, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Holsworthy, Devon. The village stands on the acclivity of a hill, 6 miles NE by E of Launceston r. station, and 11 NNW of Tavistock. The parish comprises 8,780 acres; and its post-town is Launceston. Real property, £4,343. Pop., 815. Houses, 156. The property is divided among a few. About 1,500 acres are open moorland. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Week-St. Germans, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £148. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The church is an old edifice, much dilapidated; and there are chapels for Wesleyans and Bible Christians.—The sub-district contains four parishes, and part of another. Acres, 22,457. Pop. in 1851, 2,461. Houses, 438.

BROCKLEY, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; on the river Wye, adjacent to the Hereford and Brecon railway, near Kinnisers station, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Hay. Post-town, Breckwardine, under Hereford. Acres, 503. Real property, £819. Pop., 76. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. Brobury scar is a bold grand object, amid the fine scenery of the Wye. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Breckwardine, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is small and plain.

BROCARD'S, or **BROCKHURST CASTLE**, an ancient camp on ground commanding a pass of Watling-street, about a mile SSW of Church Stretton, in Salop.

BROCK, a station on the Lancaster and Preston railway, 2 miles S by E of Garstang, in Lancashire. Cloughton Hall, a mansion of the time of Charles I., now a farm-house, and stone quarries are in the neighbourhood.

BROCKAMIN, a hamlet in Leigh parish, Worcestershire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Worcester. Pop., 262.

BROCKDISH, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on the river Waveney, 3 miles SW by W of Harleston r. station, and 6 E of Diss. It has a post-office under Scole. Acres, 1,069. Real property, £2,534. Pop., 814. Houses, 117. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £227.* Patron, Mr. France. The church is ancient, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £17. Hornefield, the county historian, was rector.

BROCKENHURST, a village and a parish in Lynnhampton district, Hants. The village stands, on a wooded hill, in the New Forest, on the river Bolde, adjacent to the Southwestern railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Lymington; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lymington. The parish lies wholly in the New Forest, and comprises 2,950 acres. Real property, £4,178. Pop., 1,083. Houses, 205. The property is divided among a few. Brockenhurst Park, J. Morant, Esq., has charming forest scenery, and some very fine old oaks; and is a meet for the New Forest hares. Brockenhurst Lodge, or Watcombe House, was for three years the residence of Howard the philanthropist. Sway common, in the vicinity, has several tumuli. The living

is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, J. Morant, Esq. The church crowns a knoll about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile S of the village; is variously Saxon, very early Norman, late Norman, and early English, but has been much remodelled; and contains an ancient square Norman font of Purbeck marble. An enormous yew-tree, and a grand ivy-clad oak are in the churchyard. Charities, £24.

BROCKET HALL, the seat and death-place of the late Viscount Melbourne and the late Viscount Palmerston, in Hatfield parish, Herts; on the river Lea, 3 miles N of Hatfield.

BROCKFORD, a hamlet in Wetheringsett parish, Suffolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Debenham. Pop., 277. It forms a curacy with Wetheringsett.

BROCKHALL, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; on Watling-street, the Grand Junction canal, and the North-western railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Weedon station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ E of Daventry. Post-town, Weedon. Acres, 861. Real property, £2,427. Pop., 51. Houses, 9. The property is divided among a few. Brockhall Park belonged formerly to the Eytons and the Tyrwhitts; and belongs now to T. R. Thornton, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £238.* Patron, T. R. Thornton, Esq. The church is partly Norman, and in good condition.

BROCKHAM, or **BROCKHAM GREEN**, a village and a chapelry in Betchworth parish, Surrey. The village stands on the river Mole, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Betchworth r. station, and 2 E of Dorking; and has a post-office, of the name of Brockham Green, under Reigate. The chapelry was constituted in 1818. Pop., 761. Houses, 147. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100.* Patron, Col. Goulburn. The church is a neat edifice in the Norman style, with a spire; and there are a Baptist chapel and a girls' orphanage. See BETCHWORTH.

BROCKHAMPTON, a tything in Havant parish, Hants; near Havant. Pop., 109.

BROCKHAMPTON, a parish in Ross district, Hereford; on the river Wye, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Fawley r. station, and 5 N of Ross. Post-town, How Caple, under Ross. Acres, 785. Real property, £1,500. Pop., 140. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. A Roman camp occurs about a mile north of the church. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £74. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is good.

BROCKHAMPTON, a township or a parish, and a sub-district, in Bromyard district, Hereford. The township lies 2 miles NE of Bromyard, and 9 NNW of Malvern Link r. station; is sometimes called Norton-with-Brockhampton; and has been regarded variously as a township, chapelry of Bromyard parish, and as itself a separate parish. Post-town, Bromyard, under Worcester. Acres, 1,410. Pop., 623. Houses, 129. The place contains several good residences suburban to Bromyard. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bromyard, in the diocese of Hereford.—The sub-district contains part of two parishes, eleven entire parishes, two of them electorally in Worcester, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 21,812. Pop., 3,716. Houses, 761.

BROCKHAMPTON, Oxford. See BROOKHAMPTON.

BROCKHAMPTON, Gloucester. See SOUTHAM AND BROCKHAMPTON.

BROCKHAMPTON AND KNOWLE, a tything in Buckland-Newton parish, Dorset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Cerne Abbas. Pop., 188. Houses, 41.

BROCKHOLES, a place in Hanley chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; at a railway junction, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE by S of Huddersfield. It has a r. station with telegraph, and a chapel of ease.

BROCKHOLLS, Lancashire. See GRIMSARGH AND BROCKHOLLS.

BROCKHURST, a village in Monks-Early parish, Warwick; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Rugby.

BROCKHURST, a manor in East Grinstead parish, Sussex; near East Grinstead.

BROCKHURST CASTLE. See BROADWAY CASTLE.

BROCKLEBANK, a township in Westward parish,

Cumberland; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Wigton. Real property, £2,100. Pop., 148. Houses, 27. Brocklebank fell here is a frontier mass of the uplands which extend southward in the Caldbeck fells and Skiddaw.

BROCKLESBY, a parish in Caister district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Great Grimsby and Sheffield railway, 9 miles WNW of Great Grimsby. It has a station on the railway, and includes the hamlet of Little Limber; and its post-town is Limber, under Ulsby. Acres, inclusive of Newsham extra-parochial tract, 3,860. Real property, £3,460. Pop., 252. Houses, 47. Brocklesby Park is the seat of the Earl of Yarborough; and was visited by Prince Albert, in 1819, at the opening of Grimsby docks. The mansion has a fine picture gallery; and the grounds have a mausoleum by Wyatt and a kennel. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Kirmington, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £479.* Patron, Lord Yarborough. The church is handsome.

BROCKLEY, a parish in Beaminster district, Somerset, on the Bristol and Exeter railway, near Nailsea station, 8 miles SW of Bristol. It has a post-office under West Fown, Somerset. Acres, 692. Real property, £1,729. Pop., 92. Houses, 19. The property is divided among three. Brockley Hall is the seat of the Piggotts. Brockley Combe is a rocky wooded hollow, about 300 feet, flanked by hills; and was a favourite resort of the poet Coleridge. Lead ore is found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £128.* Patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. W. Piggott. The church is pretty good; and there are charities 29.

BROCKLEY, a parish in Thingoe district, Suffolk; on an alluvial of the river Stour, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Bury St. Edmunds r. station. Post-town, Lawshall, under Bury St. Edmunds. Acres, 1,665. Real property, £2,251. Pop., 310. Houses, 71. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £510.* Patron, the Rev. Mr. Cartwright. The church is an ancient structure, with a small tower; and contains a handsome monument of the Spriggs. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities 62.

BROCKLEY, a hamlet on the NW border of Kent; adjacent to the Croydon railway, 1 mile WSW of Lewisham. It has a post-office under Lewisham, London, S. E.; and had anciently a Premonstratensian monastery, founded about the end of the reign of Henry II.

BROCKLEY COMBE. See **BROCKLEY**, Somerset.

BROCKLEY HILL, an eminence on the northern verge of Middlesex; in the line of Watling-street, 2 miles NNW of Edgware. Many relics have been found here.

BROCKLEY HILL, Kent. See **SPYRKHAM**.

BROCKLEY WHINS, a railway station in the N of Durham; on the Pontop and Shields railway, 6 miles W of Gateshead.

BROCKMANTON, a township in Puddleston parish, Hereford; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Leominster. Real property, £516.

BROCKMOOD, a chapelry in Kingswinford parish, Stafford; adjacent to the West Midland railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Brierley Hill. It was constituted in 1844; and its post-town is Brierley Hill. Pop., 3,541. Houses, 721. Most of the inhabitants are employed in coal and iron-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is a neat structure; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BROCKSFIELD. See **BROKFIELD**.

BROCKTHORP, or **BROCKTHORPE**, a parish in Wheatthorpe district, Gloucestershire; under the wolds, adjacent to the Gloucester and Bristol railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Haresfield station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ S of Gloucester. It has a post-office, of the name of Brockthorpe, under Gloucester. Acres, 1,009. Real property, £2,516. Pop., 156. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Whaddon, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £186.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, two tithes, and Sir J. Neeld, Bart., one tithes. The church is early English, in tolerable condition; and has, on the cornice of the porch, a curious inscription relating to the execution of Charles I.

BROCKTON, a township in Baswick parish, Staffordshire; adjacent to the Stafford and Worcester canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Stafford. Acres, 1,990. Real property, £1,700. Pop., 278. Houses, 51. Brockton House and Brockton Lodge belonged to the Chetwynds.

BROCKTON, a township in Longford parish, Salop; 2 miles SW of Newport. Pop., 125.

BROCKTON, a township in North Lydbury parish, Salop; 2 miles S of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 137.

BROCKTON, a township in Worthen parish, Salop; on the verge of the county, 9 miles N of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 303.

BROCKWEAR, or **BROOKS-WITH**, a village, on extra-parochial ground, contiguous to Haresfield parish, in Gloucestershire; on the river Wye, 6 miles N of Cheltenham. Pop., 212. Here are a Moravian chapel, built in 1832; and remains of an ancient camp.

BROCKWELL, a locality about a mile W of Dulwich, on the NE border of Surrey; with a post-office under Dulwich, London, S.

BROCKWORTH, a parish in the district and county of Gloucester; on Krumme-street, in the vale of Gloucester, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Gloucester. It has a post-office under Gloucester. Acres, 1,547. Real property, £1,308. Pop., 475. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The grounds called the Court were the site of a Roman station, and have yielded Roman remains. Cooper's Hill, a steep projection from neighbouring hills, commands a brilliant view. The parish is a mead for the Cotswold hounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150.* Patron, E. G. Davis, Esq. The church is perpendicular English, with Norman arches under the tower. John Theyer the antiquary, who died in 1673, was a native. There are a national school, and charities 45.

BRODSWORTH, a township and a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N. of Arksey r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW by N. of Doncaster; and has a post-office under Doncaster. The parish includes also the hamlets of Figgum and Scansby. Acres, 3,170. Real property, £3,350. Pop., 412. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. Brodsworth Park belonged to the Earls of Kinnoull; passed by sale to Peter Thelluson, Esq., who died in 1798, bequeathing it to be under trustees for three generations; but, through judgment of the Lord Chancellor, was inherited by his son, Lord Rendlesham. Limestone is quarried. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £172.* Patron, the Archbishop. The church is old. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a free school, and charities 216.

BROGDEN-WITH-ADMORGILL, a township in Barnoldswick parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and near the Midland railway, 9 miles SW by W of Skipton. Acres, 1,670. Pop., 122. Houses, 25.

BROKEHAMPTON. See **BROCKHAMPTON**.

BROKE HOUSE, or **BROOK**, the old seat of the Willoughbys de Broke, 2 miles W of Westbury, in Wilts. It belonged previously to the Cheynys.

BROKENBOROUGH, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; on Akeman-street, 2 miles NW of Malmesbury, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Minety r. station. It has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 2,552. Real property, £3,732. Pop., 503. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Saxon kings; and passed to the Molines. Some Roman remains have been found. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Westport, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is good.

BROKEN-END. See **UNERLEVE**.

BROKENLAUGH, a quarter in Haydon parochial chapelry, Northumberland; adjacent to the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 6 miles WNW of Hexham. Pop., 250.

BROMBL. See **BROOMHILL**.

BROMBLOW. See **BROMLOW**.

BROMBOROUGH, a township and a parish in Wirral district, Cheshire. The township lies on the Mersey, and on the Birkenhead and Chester railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Birkenhead; and has a station on the railway,

and a post-office under Chester. It had formerly a weekly market; and it adjoins the Ratham ferry on the Mersey. Acres, 2,600; of which 1,680 are water. Real property, £3,210. Pop., 1,091. Houses, 198. The parish includes also the township of Brimstave. Acres, 3,612. Real property, £9,622. Pop., 1,279. Houses, 522. The manor belongs to S. Mainwaring, Esq. Bromborough Hall is the seat of R. Rankin, Esq. Bromborough Pool, a creek of the Mersey, is occupied by the Liverpool floating gunpowder magazines; and has on its shore the establishment of Price's Patent Candle Company. A small priory was founded at Bromborough, about 902, by Ethelred. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £230.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of C. The church was rebuilt, in the early English style, in 1865, at a cost of £5,000. There are two chapels of ease, a large national school built in 1860 at a cost of £2,000, and charities 25.

BROMBY, or BRUMBY, a township in Frodingham parish, Lincoln; 7 miles WNW of Glanford-Brigg. Real property, £1,659. Pop., 204. Houses, 38.

BROME, or BROOME, a parish in Hartismere district, Norfolk; 2 miles N of Eye r. station, and $\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Melk. It has a post-office under Scole. Acres, 892. Real property, £2,093. Pop., 231. Houses, 68. The property is divided among a few. Brome Hall belonged anciently to the Burtons; passed to the Cornwallis family; and is now the seat of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The old mansion, built about the middle of the 16th century, was recently taken down, and a new one erected on its site. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Oakley, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £561.* Patron, Sir E. Kerrison, Bart. The church is very good. There are a national school and charities 218.

BROME, Norfolk. See **BROOME**.

BROMESBERROW. See **BROMESBERRY**.

BROME (South). See **SCOTTEBROOM**.

BROMESWELL, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; on the river Deben, adjacent to the East Suffolk railway, near Melton station, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Woodbridge. Post-town, Melton, under Woodbridge. Acres, 1,533. Real property, £1,651. Pop., 210. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150.* Patron, the Marquis of Bristol. The church is good. There are a free school, and charities 25.

BROMFIELD, a township and a parish in Wighton district, Cumberland. The township lies on an affluent of the river Waver. $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Leigate r. station, and 6 W by S of Wighton. It includes the hamlets of Crookdale and Scales. Real property, £3,164. Pop., 411. Houses, 66. The parish contains also the townships of Blencoe, Langrigg and Mealrigg, Dunderlaw and Kelsick, and West Newton and Allonby; and has post-offices of Langrigg under Carlisle and Allonby under Maryport. Acres, 14,644; of which 573 are water. Real property, £16,165. Pop., 2,269. Houses, 482. The property is much subdivided. The surface extends $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the coast; and borrows character from the near perspective of the Cullbeck and Skiddaw mountains. Some remains exist of Mungo Castle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £270.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1562. The chapels of Allonby and West Newton are separate benefices. A grammar school, founded in 1512, has an endowment income of £41. Doncaster, the chapman, was a native.

BROMFIELD, a hundred in Denbigh. It lies around Wrexham; adjoins Flint and Cheshire; and contains three parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 53,616. Pop., in 1851, 33,866; in 1861, 35,484. Houses, 7,162.

BROMFIELD, a village, a township, and a parish in L. How district, Salop. The village stands near the entrance of the Onny and the Teme, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Ludlow; and has a station on the railway, an inn, and a local post-office, designated Bromfield, Shropshire. The township includes also the sub-townships of Lally Halton and Priors Halton. Acres, 6,112. Pop., 621. Houses,

115. The parish contains likewise the chapelry of Halford. Acres, 7,174. Real property, £3,457. Pop., 762. Houses, 138. The property is divided among a few. Oakley Park, contiguous to the village, is a fine feature. A small college of secular canons was founded, in the time of Henry I., on the brink of the Teme, below the influx of the Onny; became, in 1159, a Benedictine priory, subject to St. Peter's Abbey at Gloucester; and was given, in the time of Mary, to Charles Fox. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £334.* Patron, R. G. W. Clive, Esq. The church adjoins some remains of the ancient priory; is an ancient structure of various dates, with a tower; and was repaired in 1850.

BROMFLEET. See **BROOMFLEET**.

BROMFORD LANE, a joint station with Oldbury, on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Birmingham.

BROMHALL, a hamlet in Sunninghill parish, Berks. Here was a small Benedictine nunnery, founded before the time of King John; and given, at the dissolution, to St. John's college, Cambridge. Here also was the residence of Richard II.'s queen, Isabella.

BROMHALL. See **BROOMHALL**, Cheshire.

BROMHALL, a parish, with a village, in the district and county of Bedford; on the river Ouse, 2 miles SW of Oakley r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Bedford. Post-town, Bedford. Acres, 1,788. Real property, £2,988. Pop., 361. Houses, 67. The property is divided among a few. Bromham Hall is the seat of the Trevors. A bridge of 25 arches crosses the Ouse at the village. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Oakley, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £336.* Patron, Eton College. The church is very ancient but good; has a square tower; and contains monuments of the Trevors and the Dyves. There is a free school.

BROMHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Devizes district, Wilts. The village stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Kennet and Avon canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ S of the Roman road to Bath, 2 miles N by E of Seend r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Devizes; and has a post-office under Chippenham, and an hotel. The parish comprises 3,593 acres. Real property, £6,894. Pop., 1,402. Houses, 314. The property is divided among a few. The manor was held, in the time of Edward the Confessor, by Earl Harold; belonged, in the time of Henry VI., to Lord St. Anand; and passed from him to the Bayntons. Bromham House was destroyed in 1645. Spy Park House was built in 1650 by the Bayntons; is an interesting embattled edifice, on the verge of a fine hill; was occasionally visited, in the time of Charles II., by the witty but profligate Earl of Rochester; and is now the seat of J. Baynton Starky, Esq. Sloperton Cottage, in the north, near Bowood Park, was long the residence and eventually the death-place of the poet Moore. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £698.* Patron, the Rev. E. Edgell. The church is decorated English, richly sculptured; has a handsome spire; was restored in 1869; and contains tombs of the Bayntons, an alabaster tomb of a Beaulieu, and a monumental tablet to Dr. Seaton, who wrote "Season on the Seasons." The churchyard contains the grave of the poet Moore. There are a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and almshouses, the latter with £20 a-year. Bishop Webb, the Somerset county historian Collinson, and Dr. Seaton were natives. The sub-district contains four parishes and part of another. Acres, 13,903. Pop., 4,884. Houses, 1,103.

BROMHILL. See **BROMBOROUGH AND BROMHILL**.

BROMHOLM, a hamlet in Ecton parish, Norfolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of North Walsham. It once had a market and a priory. See **BACTON**.

BROMLEY, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Kent. The town stands on high ground, rising from the Ravensbourne river, adjacent to the Fenchurch railway, 10 miles SE of St. Paul's, London. It commands good views to the W., SW., and S; stands in a beautiful country, with rapid increase of fine residences; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a railway station, a post-office tri-

der London, SE, a new town-hall, good inns, a church, three dissenting chapels, a college for clergymen's widows, a National school, and a literary institute. The church is chiefly perpendicular English, mainly rebuilt in 1823, and consisting of nave, chancel, and aisle; has, at the west end, an ancient embattled tower, surmounted by a cupola; and contains a Norman font, a brass of 1356, a monument of Dr. Hawkesworth, the chief writer of the "Adventurer," and the graves of Bishop Pearce, Bishop Tonge, and the wife of Dr. Johnson. The college is a large brick structure, founded in 1606, by Bishop Warner, and repaired in 1765; gives residences and support to 40 widows; and has an income of £1,993. A drainage-system for the town was projected in 1869.

The parish comprises 4,646 acres. Real property in 1860, £28,565. Rental in 1865, £46,771. Rateable value in 1861, £23,565; in 1865, £37,810. Pop. in 1601, 5,505; in 1865, 8,023. Houses in 1861, 1,050; in 1865, 1,338. The manor was given, in the 8th century, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, to the bishops of Rochester; continued, with some slight interruptions, to be held by them till a few years ago; and belongs now to Colles Child, Esq. A palace was built on it, by one of the bishops, soon after the Conquest; underwent improvements by successive bishops; was visited by Walpole and Pope; and gave place, in 1776, to a new palace, a plain brick mansion, now the residence of the present lord of the manor. The parish ceased, at the recent re-arrangement of sees, to be in the diocese of Rochester; and the residence of the bishops was then fixed at Dambury in Essex. A chalybeate spring is in the palace grounds; and another spring was there till lately, called St. Blaize's well, which had anciently a small oratory, and was a resort of pilgrims, in the Roman times, at Whitsun-tide. An old moated mansion, at the southern extremity of the town, belonged successively to the Bagnwells, the Clarks, and the Simpsons; and some remains of it exist under the name of Simpsons place. Plaistow Lodge, Bickley Park, and Sundridge, are in the neighbourhood. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £160. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The vicarages of Plaistow, Bickley, and Bromley-Common are separate benefices.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Bromley, Beckenham, Hayes, West Wickham, Keston, Down, Cudham, and Knockholt. Acres, 23,118. Pop., 11,753. Houses, 2,257. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Chislehurst, containing the parishes of Chislehurst, Farnborough, Chislefield, Orpington, St. Mary-Cray, St. Paul-Cray, Fosse-Cray, and North-Cray. Acres, 39,927. Poor-rates in 1866, £14,191. Pop. in 1861, 20,368. Houses, 3,851. Marriages in 1866, 162; births, 871,—of which 35 were illegitimate; deaths, 464,—of which 163 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 967; births, 5,414; deaths, 3,073. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 5,439 sittings; 5 of Independents, with 1,010 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 630 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,233 s.; and 1 of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, with 16 s. The schools were 20 public day schools, with 1,717 scholars; 24 private day schools, with 395 s.; 17 Sunday schools, with 1,179 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 19 s. The work-house is in Farnborough.—The hundred is in the lath of Sutton-at-Hone; bears the name of Bromley and Beckenham; and contains only the parishes of Bromley and Beckenham. Acres, 8,521. Pop., 7,629. Houses, 1,452.

BROMLEY, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; 1 mile NNE of Bridgnorth.

BROMLEY, a township in Eccleshall parish, Staffordshire; 5 miles NW of Stafford. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £791. Pop., 41. Houses, 4.

BROMLEY, a hamlet in Wortley township, Tankersley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 7 miles SW of Rarnesley.

BROMLEY, Northumberland. See Broomley.

BROMLEY-ABBOFS. See ABBOTS-BROMLEY.

BROMLEY-BAGOTS. See BAGOTS-BROMLEY.

BROMLEY-COMMON, a chapelry in Bromley parish,

Kent; 3 miles from Bromley town and r. station. It was constituted in 1813; and has a post-office under Bromley. Pop., 1,163. Houses, 237. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £152.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church was built in 1841, and is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style.

BROMLEY-CROSS, a station on the Bolton and Blackburn railway, Lancashire; 2 miles N of Bolton.

BROMLEY (GRAM), a village and a parish in Tendring district, Essex. The village stands 3 miles SSE of Ardleigh r. station, and 5½ E of Colchester; has a post-office under Manningtree; and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish comprises 2,956 acres. Real property, £5,504. Pop., 758. Houses, 175. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £698.* Patron, W. Graham, Esq. The church has a brass of 1432, and is good. Charities, £34.

BROMLEY-HURST. See ABBOTS-BROMLEY.

BROMLEY (KING'S), or BROMLEY-REGIS, a parish in Lichfield district, Stafford; on the river Trent, 2½ miles E of Armitage r. station, and 5 N of Lichfield. It has a post-office, of the name of King's Bromley, under Lichfield. Acres, inclusive of King's Bromley Hays, sometimes deemed extra-parochial, 3,370. Real property, £7,381. Pop., 638. Houses, 148. The manor belonged, in the Saxon times, to Earl Leofric; after the Conquest, to the Crown; and passed to the Agards and the Newtons. Bromley Hall is the seat of the Lane family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £210. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is later English, and has monuments of the Agards and the Newtons. A school has £105 from endowment; and other charities, £74.

BROMLEY (LITTLE), a parish in Tendring district, Essex; 2½ miles SE of Ardleigh r. station, and 6 E by N of Colchester. Post-town, Great Bromley, under Manningtree. Acres, 1,841. Real property, £3,739. Pop., 371. Houses, 90. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £493.* Patron, Waltham College, Oxford. Charities, £10.

BROMLEY-REGIS. See BROMLEY (KING'S).

BROMLEY-ST.-LEONARD, a parish in Poplar district, Middlesex; on the river Lea, the Limehouse cut, and the North London and Eastern Counties railways, near Bow and Stratford stations, 2½ miles ENE of St. Paul's, London. It has a post-office, of the name of Bromley, under Bow, London, E. Acres, 619. Real property, £81,313. Pop., 21,077. Houses, 3,407. Part of the land is disposed in market gardens. Many of the inhabitants are employed in calico print-works, mills, a pearl-ash factory, a brewery, a distillery, and the East and West India docks. The limits include part of the city of London workhouse, and part of Tower Hamlets cemetery. A Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded at Bromley in the time of the Conqueror, by William Bishop of London; and given, at the dissolution, to Sir Ralph Sadler. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £300.* Patron, J. Walter, Esq. The church belonged to the nunnery, and has Norman traces. The vicarage of St. Michael and the p. curacies of St. Leonard's chapel, St. Gabriel, and St. Andrew are separate benefices. Value of St. M., £300; of St. G. and St. A. each £200. St. M.'s church was built in 1866–8; and is in the early English style. St. A.'s and St. G.'s were built in 1869. There are a Wesleyan chapel, public schools, almshouses, and some charities.

BROMLOW, a township in Worthin parish, Salop; 9 miles N of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 463.

BROMORE. See BREMORE.

BROMPTON, a town and two chapels in Chatham and Gillingham parishes, Kent. The town consists of two parts, New and Old; the former, adjacent to the London and Dover railway, 1½ mile E of Chatham, with a station on the railway; the latter on the brow of a hill, overlooking the Medway, 1 mile NE of Chatham, with a post-office, under Chatham. A grand naval hospital, barracks for the Royal marines light infantry, barracks and hospital for the infantry of the line, and barracks, with stables, for the Royal engineers are here, all within

the extensive fortifications which defend the dockyard and gun-wharf of Chatham. The barracks include a museum, containing models and relics. A large military gymnasium was erected in 1863, at a cost of upwards of £6,000. The new convict prison is here; and, at the Census of 1861, had 1,269 inmates. A fair is held on 22 May. The chapels are Old B. and New B. Pop., 8,119 and 4,169. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Rochester. Value £150* and £166. Old B. church is a neat edifice in the pointed style, with a spire. New B. church was built in 1866, at a cost of £5,800; and is in the early decorated style. There are chapels for Wesleyan and Roman Catholics.

BROMPTON, a suburb of London, a sub-district, in the parish and district of Kensington, Middlesex; between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, 3½ miles SW by W of St. Paul's. It has post-offices under London, S. W., and a large railway station of West Brompton. Acres, 558. Pop. in 1841, 9,465; in 1861, 18,198. Houses, 2,572. The north-eastern part is called Old Brompton; and the south-eastern part, New Brompton. A large part of the area is occupied by streets, terraces, crescents, and squares, chiefly of recent erection; and form a continuous town between Belgrave and Chelsea. A part, formerly called Brompton Park, was famous, for nearly two hundred years, as a nursery-garden. The consumption-hospital, in Fulham-road, was founded in 1846; has accommodation for 230 patients; and includes a beautiful chapel, built in 1850. A cancer hospital was established in 1851; and a new building for it, with a principal front 150 feet long, was built in 1859, at a cost of £7,000. Trinity church was erected in 1823; and the burying-ground connected with it was formed out of a flower garden,—a fact turned to high poetical account by Miss London. Three other churches are in Old Brompton, West Brompton and Onslow-square; and all are vicarages in the diocese of London. Value of Trinity vicarage, £630; of West Brompton, £300; of the others, not reported. Patron of Trinity, the Bishop of London; of West Brompton, the Incorporation of Brompton; of Old Brompton chapel, the Vicar of K.; of St. Paul's Onslow-square, C. J. Freake, Esq. There are several dissenting chapels; and there is a Roman Catholic establishment, with a spacious chapel. Henry Cromwell, William Penn Ford, Count Bunsford, A. Murphy, John Philip Curran, Sir Richard Phillips, the Rev. W. Beale, Charles Ince-Eden, George Colman, and John Reeve, were residents.

BROMPTON, a township in Church-Stoke parish, Salop, 6 miles NW by W of Bishop's-Castle. Pop., 119.

BROMPTON, a chapelry in Northallerton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Northeastern railway, 1½ mile N of Northallerton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 3,801. Real property, £9,670. Pop., 1,398. Houses, 316. The property is much subdivided. Here is Standard hill, the scene of the victory over the Scots in 1188. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £120. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church is good; and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

BROMPTON, a township and a parish in Scarborough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the River Derwent, 2½ miles N by W of Ganton r. station, and 8 SW by W of Scarborough; and it has a post-office under York, and is a seat of petty sessions. Pop., 523. Houses, 117. The parish contains also the townships of Sandton, Troutdale, and Sawdon. Acres, 10,180. Real property, £11,487. Pop., 1,484. Houses, 318. The property is divided among a few. The manor was a royal domain of the Northumbrian kings; had a seat of theirs on an eminence, called Castle-hill; and passed to the Giffards and the Copleys. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Sawdon, in the diocese of York. Value, £103. Patron, Sir G. Copley, Bart. The church is spacious and elegant. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 27. John de Brompton, the Cistercian monk, who wrote a history of England, was a native.

BROMPTON BILLOW. See BROMPTON-BILLOW.

BROMPTON-BRYAN. See BROMPTON-BRYAN.

BROMPTON (NEW AND OLD). See BROMPTON, Kent and Middlesex.

BROMPTON-PATRICK, a township and a parish in Leyburn district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the right of the river Swale, near the Northallerton and Leyburn railway, 4 miles NW by W of Bedale. Acres, 1,734. Real property, £2,341. Pop., 205. Houses, 43. The parish contains also the townships of Newton-le-Willows, Hutton, and Arrathorne; the first of which has a station on the railway, and the second a post-office under Catterick. Acres, 5,757. Real property, £10,635. Pop., 1,216. Houses, 266. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Hutton, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is good; and there are charities £27.

BROMPTON-POTTIER, a township in Ganton parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Scarborough railway, 3 miles E of Sherburn. Pop., 124.

BROMPTON-RALPH, a parish in Williton district, Somerset; 3½ miles WSW of Crowcombe-Heathell r. station, and 4 N of Wiveliscombe. Post-town, Wiveliscombe, under Wellington, Somerset. Acres, 2,630. Real property, £3,495. Pop., 436. Houses, 94. The property is divided among a few. There are traces of a Roman camp. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £347. Patrons, J. Blommart, Esq., and Miss Escott. The church is old, and was enlarged in 1847. There is an Independent chapel.

BROMPTON-REGIS, a village and a parish in the district of Tiverton, and county of Somerset. The village stands near the river Exe, 3½ miles NE of Dulverton, and 10 N by W of Tiverton r. station; and has a post-office under Tiverton. It was once a market-town; and fairs are still held at it on 1 Aug. and the second Thursday after 10 Oct. The parish comprises 8,810 acres. Real property, £6,718. Pop., 929. Houses, 182. The property is much subdivided. A priory of Black canons was founded at Barhcl, in the time of Henry II., by William de Lay. Building stone abounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £109. Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church was restored in 1853. There are Independent and Bible Christian chapels, and charities £18.

BROMPTON-UPON-SWALE, a township in Easby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale and the Richmond railway, 3½ miles E of Richmond. It includes the hamlet of Citadilla; and has a post-office under Richmond. Acres, 1,710. Real property, £3,418. Pop., 406. Houses, 98. It forms a curacy with Easby.

BROMSBORROW, a parish in Newent district, Gloucester; on the verge of the county, 1 mile SE of Sedbury r. station. Post-town, Sedbury. Acres, 1,803. Real property, £3,206. Pop., 365. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Bromsborrow Place belonged to the Yateses, and passed to the Ricardes. Bromsborrow Heath is a meet for the Ledbury hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £339. Patron, Earl Beauchamp. The church is ancient and excellent; and has monuments of the Yateses. Charities, £5.

BROMSGROVE, or BROOMSGROVE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district, in Worcester. The town stands on the river Salwarp, under the Lacey Hills, 1½ mile W of the Midland railway, near the Worcester and Birmingham canal, 12 miles NE by N of Worcester. It was anciently called Broomsgrove; sent two members to parliament in the time of Edward I.; and held long the estates of a corporate town, with bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers. It consists chiefly of one street, about a mile long; and contains many good modern houses; with some very ancient ones, curious and picturesque. It has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, four chief inns, a new town-hall of 1832, a parish church, a Baptist chapel of 1867, other dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, a free school, a literary and mechanics' institute, charities £300 a-year, and a work-

house; and it is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place, and publishes a weekly newspaper. The church shows various characters, from Norman down to the 19th; has a tower and spire 130 feet high; was reared in 1838, at a cost of £25,600; and contains several handsome monuments of the family of Shrewsbury and one of Councilor Lytchton. The Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1853; is in the decorated English style of architecture; and forms a conspicuous object to travellers entering the town. The grammar school dates from the time of Edward VI.; has an endowed income of £64; and holds a fellowship and scholarship at Worcester college, Oxford. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; a monthly market, toll-free, on the first Tuesday after 6 Jan., 24 June, the second Tuesday of Dec., and the last Tuesday of the other months; and fairs on 24 June and 1 Oct. A considerable linen and patent button manufacture was formerly carried on, but has ceased; and the chief manufacture now is mills. Real property, £16,024. Pop., 5,252. Houses, 1,143. The parish includes also the hamlet of Chadwick and the chapelry of Cats-Hill. Acres, 10,968. Real property, £29,850. Pop., 10,822. Houses, 2,301. The property is much subdivided. The Lickey hills, a little north of the town, are on the watershed between the Severn and the Trent; were not long ago reclaimed from wildness to cultivation; and command delightful views. A chalybeate spring is at Barnet-green, and a petrifying spring at Holy-wood. A Premonstratensian priory was founded, in the time of Henry I., at Doleworth; and part of it is included in a farmhouse. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £1,605. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The vicarages of Lickey and Cats-Hill are separate benefices.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Bromsgrove and St. Andrew's Prior. Acres, 14,788. Pop., 12,444. Houses, 2,631.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Edbroughdon, containing the parishes of Edbroughdon, Clent, Hazley, Peltmore, and Frankley; and part of the parish of Halesowen; and the sub-district of Tardebigg, containing the parishes of Tardebigg, Alvechurch, and Coston-Hackett. Acres, 47,374. Poor-rates in 1856, £11,744. Pop. in 1861, 26,207. Houses, 5,510. Marriages in 1866, 190; births, 1,021,—of which 87 were illegitimate; deaths, 553,—of which 239 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,483; births, 8,609; deaths, 5,200. The places of worship in 1851 were 15 of the Church of England, with 6,747 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 900 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 310 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,731 s.; 9 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,144 s.; and 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 300 s. The schools were 16 public day schools, with 1,584 scholars; 43 private day schools, with 925 s.; 23 Sunday schools, with 3,511 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 39 s.

BROMSHALL. See BRAMSHALL.

BROMSTON, a hamlet in St. Peter parish, Kent; near Broadstairs.

BROMWICH (CASTLE), a chapelry in Aston parish, Warwick; on the Birmingham and Derby railway, adjacent to the Birmingham and Fazley canal, 5½ miles ENE of Birmingham. It is a station on the railway, and a post-office under Birmingham. Pop., 613. Houses, 129. Castle-Bromwich Hall is an old seat, and belongs to the Earl of Bradford. An ancient castle is supposed to have stood on an eminence, still called Castle-hill. Traces of Roman entrenchments exist; and ancient walls have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £315. Patron, the Earl of Bradford. There is a free school.

BROMWICH (LITTLE), a hamlet in Aston parish, Warwick; contiguous to Castle-Bromwich. Pop., 405. Houses, 84.

BROMWICH (WEST), a town, a parish, two sub-districts, and a district in Stafford. The town stands on the river Tame, on branches of the Birmingham canal, and on the Birmingham and Wolverhampton and the Stafford Valley and South Stafford railways, 1½ miles NW by W

of Birmingham. It was, at the close of last century, a rural village amid a barren heath; but is now a town upwards of 3 miles long, all built with industry and progress, rapidly. The highest point north of the town, and is 1½ mile long; many handsome streets go east and west; and public buildings, churches, factories, and the private residences show a grand aggregate of striking features. St. George's Hall, in Paradise-street, originally a Wesleyan chapel, is a tasteful edifice, accommodating about 768 persons, and serves for concerts, lectures, and public meetings. The market-place, at the south end of High-street, is well supplied. The police-office, erected in 1871, is the residence of officers with a strong body of men. All-Saints church, on an eminence at the north-east side of the parish, is an ancient structure, of nave, chancel, and aisles with a tower; and contains a curious Norman font, two very ancient effigies, and a memorial window of 1854 to the late Earl of Dartmouth. Christ Church, in High-street, was built in 1823, at a cost of £18,140; and is a stone edifice, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, 114 feet high. Trinity church, in Trinity-road, was built in 1841, at a cost of nearly £3,000; and is a brick structure, in the early English style, with a turret-tower. St. James' church, at Hill-Pop, was built also in 1841; and is a new brick structure, without a tower. St. Peter's church, in Oldbury-lane, was built in 1859; and is a neat stone edifice, with a small tower. An independent chapel is a pleasing Doric structure; a Wesleyan chapel is a square brick building of 1835, raised at a cost of £3,401; and the Roman Catholic chapel is an edifice in the early English style, with a turret at each angle. There are likewise, within the parish, two other independent chapels, five other Wesleyan, two Baptist, six Primitive Methodist, and one N. W. Connexion Methodist. All-Saints school, in All-Saints-street, were erected in 1851, and form a handsome pile. The Temperance and Educational mission, in High-street, contains popular library and reading-rooms, and has lectures during winter. The workhouse, in Hildam-street, was erected in 1858, at a cost of about £27,000; is in the Gothic style; and has capacity for 600 inmates. The new cemetery, on an eminence near the old church, was opened in 1856; comprises about 8 acres; and has two Gothic chapels. An infirmary, to cost about £5,500, was founded in 1856.

The prosperity of the town has arisen from local mines of limestone and coal. Extensive manufactures are carried on in all the departments of British iron hardware; also in malt, malt liquors, chemicals, bricks, cement, and paper. A grand gas-work, authorized in 1825, and constructed at a cost of £120,000, has an aggregate of nearly 150 miles of pipes, and supplies, in addition to West Bromwich itself, parts of Birmingham, Wednesbury, Dudley, Walsall, Darlaston, Tipton, and Great Bridge. Two stations of the Birmingham and Wolverhampton railway, of the names of West Bromwich and Swan village, each with telegraph, are at the town; and four stations of the Stour Valley and South Stafford railway are within a mile of the parish church. Numerous branches of canals also give great facility for traffic. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and a pleasure fair on 1 Nov. There is a telegraph-office; two banking-offices, and three chief inns. Pop., 17,921. Houses, 3,363.

The parish comprises 5,719 acres. Real property, £126,600; of which £55,941 are in mines, and £70,659 in iron-works. Pop. in 1841, 20,121; in 1861, 41,750. Houses, 8,100. The surface is pleasantly undulating; and some of it is in a state of high cultivation. The manor belonged, in 1250, to the barons of Dudley; in 1293, to William de Evesham; in 1330 to the Stanleys; in 1609, to Sir Richard St. John; and in 1682 to the family of Legge, one of whom became Baron Dartmouth, and was the ancestor of the present Earl. A Benedictine priory was founded here, in the time of Henry I., or of Richard I., by William de Olney; was given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey; and passed to the Legges. Sandwell Park-house rose on the ruins of the priory; is a square structure of stone and brick, and

real were long the abodes of his relatives, the poet Mrs. Hemans.

BRONYGARTH, a township in St. Martin parish, Salop; 4½ miles NNE of Oswestry. It has a post-office under Llanbryd. Pop., 324.

BRONYSCAWEN, an ancient camp in Llanelly parish, Carmarthenshire; on the northern J. Man way, 13 miles W by N of Carmarthen. A coin of Domitian, of the year 91, and some other early Roman coins were found here.

BRONYWOOD, a township in Llanelly parish, Montgomeryshire; 2 miles SE of Montgomery.

BROOK, a parish in the Isle of Wight; on the SW coast, 2½ miles WNW of Brixton. Post-town, Brixton, under Newport. Acres, 713. Real property, £1,250. Pop., 156. Houses, 32. The manor belonged formerly to the Bovermans; and belongs now to C. Seely, Esq. The manor-house was built toward the close of last century; and occupies the site of a previous one in which Henry VII. was entertained. The coast includes Brook Chine and Brook Point; at the latter of which are remains of a very curious mass of petrified trees. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £250. Patron, Mrs. Gaze. The church is a very late uninteresting structure, picturesquely situated; and was gutted by fire in December, 1862.

BROOK, a hamlet in Brighthelm parish, Hants; 7 miles SW of Romsey. Pop., 347.

BROOK, a tything in Kings-Sendoun parish, Hants; 7 miles N of Romsey. Pop., 86.

BROOK, a locality, with a strong mineral spring, near Tavistock, in Devon.

BROOK, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; 2½ miles SE of Wye r. station, and 4 NE of Ashford. Post-town, Wye, under Ashford. Acres, 552. Real property, £1,071. Pop., 120. Houses, 51. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £171. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church tower is dilapidated.

BROOK, Wilts. See BROOK-HOUSE.

BROOK, or CASPER, a hamlet in Stourton parish, Somerset; 3½ miles W of Mewe. Pop., 295. Houses, 70.

BROOKLE, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Yare, 4½ miles WNW of Loddon, and 6 E of Flordon r. station. It has a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 2,135. Real property, £4,115. Pop., 746. Houses, 168. The property is divided between two. Brooke Hall and Brooke House are the chief residences; and the former is an edifice in the Grecian style, built in 1850. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £216. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there is a Baptist chapel. Charities, £156. Sir Astley Cooper was a native.

BROOKE, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; on the river Gwash, near the Syston and Peterborough railway, 2½ miles SSW of Oakham. Post-town, Oakham. Acres, 1,560. Real property, £2,174. Pop., 112. Houses, 22. A small Augustinian priory was founded here, in the time of Richard I., by Hugh Ferrers; made subordinate to the monastery of Kildworth; and given, at the dissolution, to Anthony Cope. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Oakham, in the diocese of Peterborough. Charities, 417.

BROOKEND, a locality 2 miles N of Berkeley, in Gloucester; with a post-office under Lydney.

BROOKEND, a hamlet in Shenley parish, Bucks; near the Northwestern railway, 3½ miles WNW of Leam-Stratford. Acres, 1,620. Pop., 203. Houses, 48.

BROOKEND, Beds. See THORNTON-WITH-BROOK-280.

BROOKESBY, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicestershire; on the river Wreak, and on the Syston and Peterborough railway, 3 miles E of the Fosse way, and 5½ WSW of Melton-Mowbray. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Frisby, under Leicester. Acres, 691. Real property, with Hoby, £2,799. Pop., 44. Houses, 7. Brookesby Hall was formerly the seat of the Villiers; and was the birthplace of the first

Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £256. Patron, not reported. The church contains monuments of the Villiers.

BROOKFIELD, or HIGGATE-RIDE, a chapelry in St. Pancras parish, Middlesex; near Highbury. It was constituted in 1853. Post-town, Highbury. London, N. Pop., 451. Houses, 55. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of London. Value, £299. Patron, the Bishop of London.

BROOK-GRIFFIN, a village in Fulham parish, Middlesex; adjacent to the West London railway; 1½ mile north side of Hammersmith. It has a post-office under Hammersmith, London, W., a Roman Catholic chapel, and 13½ almshouses.

BROOKHAMPTON, a town in the H.igate parish, Salop; 8 miles SW of Much-Wenlock. Pop., 465. Houses, 10.

BROOKHAMPTON, a tything in Newington parish, Oxford; on the river Thames, 2 miles N of Didcot. Pop., 113.

BROOKHAMPTON, a township in Oundle parish, Worcester.

BROOKHILL, a seat on the east side of the mouth of Dartmouth harbor, Devon; in a wood-l covered, screened by hills, 1½ mile SE of Dartmouth. It belongs formerly to A. H. Hildesworth, Esq.; and belongs now to J. Davemport, Esq. The house contains souvenirs of Sir Walter Raleigh, and a rich series of historical and blazonments; and the grounds show fine scenic features and contain the foundations of an ancient strong castle.

BROOKHOUSE, a hamlet in Loughton-and-Morden parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SW of Highbill.

BROOK-HOUSE, or KINGSHEATH, an old seat of the Earls of Warwick, and of the Huns, afterwards a lunatic asylum, in Hockley parish, Middlesex; adjacent to Highbury, 3½ miles NE of St. Paul's, London.

BROOKING. See BRATHENS.

BROOKISTONE, a hamlet in Cheddock parish, Stafford; near Cheddock.

BROOKLAND, a parish in Romney-March district, Kent; adjacent to the Ashford and Hastings railway, and near the Royal Military canal, 2½ miles S by E of Appledore r. station, and 5½ W by N of New Romney. It has a post-office under Folkestone, and a fair on 1 Aug. Acres, 1,533. Real property, £5,755. Pop., 475. Houses, 99. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £93. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church is early English, and has a leaden figure of a Norman font; and the bell-tower stands detached, and is constructed of timber. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BROOKLANDS, a railway station on the north border of Cheshire; on the Altrincham and Manchester railway, 2½ miles NE by N of Altrincham.

BROOK (NORTH), a locality 1½ mile from Easter, in Devon; with a post-office under Exeter.

BROOK (NORTH AND SOUTH), two tythings in Mitchell-dever parish, Hants; near the Southwestern railway, 7 miles NNE of Winchester. Pop., 523.

BROOKBOYD, a hamlet in Bally township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles W of Wakefield.

BROOK-STREET, a hamlet in South Weald parish, Essex; on Watling-street and the 1st railway line, near the Eastern Counties railway, 1½ mile WSW of Brentwood. A large hospital, with chapel, was founded here, before the time of Edward I., by 14 Bruyns.

BROOKS-WHITE. See BROCKWELL.

BROOKTHORPE. See BROCKTHORPE.

BROOKWOOD, a metropolis with branch railway to it near Woking, in Surrey. See WOKING.

BROOM, a hamlet in Scutell parish, Beds; 2 miles SW of Biggleswade. It has a post-office under Biggleswade. Pop., 287. Houses, 53.

BROOM, a town in St. Oswald parish, Durham city; 2 miles W of Durham. Acres, 1,025. Real property, £1,534. Pop., 126. Houses, 26.

BROOM, a hamlet in Belford parish, Warwick; 2 miles S of Alcester. Pop., 301.

BROOM, a hamlet in the Manchester district, Worsley, 1½ miles E. of Worsley station, and 3½ S. of Staley. Pop. 121. Houses, 10. It is a hamlet in the Manchester district. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £320. Patron, J. G. Worsley, Esq. The church is a brick structure, with a small tower. It is a simple monument by Flaxman.

BROOM AND ROWTON, a township, with a railway station at St. George, Congleton, and Hopesay parishes, 8 miles S. of Macclesfield. NE. of Knighton. Pop., 129.

BROOMFIELD, or Broomfield, a hamlet in Mangan parish, 2 miles SE. of Aconway.

BROOMFIELD, a township in Cardington parish, Salop; 5½ miles S. of Church Stretton. Pop., 13.

BROOMFIELD, a hamlet in Loddon district, Norfolk, near the Waveney river and the Waveney railway station, 1½ miles NNE of Bungay. Post-town, Bungay. Acres, 1,144. Real property, £3,041. Pop., 121. Houses, 124. The property is divided among a few tenants. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £243. Patron, Sir W. F. F. Middleton, Bart. The church is good, and there are charities 463.

BROOMFIELD, or Broom, Suffolk. See Broom.

BROOMHOUSE, S. of Broom.

BROOMFIELD, a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; on the river Chelmer, near the Eastern Counties railway station, 2½ miles N. of Chelmsford. It has a post-office at Broomfield. Acres, 2,215. Real property, £5,524. Pop., 1,840. Houses, 179. The property is much subdivided. The lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £243. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is a small building, with a large round tower. Charities, 2.

BROOMFIELD, a parish in Huddersfield district, Yorkshire, on the river Wharfe, 6 miles ESE of Huddersfield station. Post-town, Leeds, under Middleton. Acres, 1,403. Real property, £1,431. Pop., 171. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few tenants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Leeds. The church is good. A parish held on 15th May.

BROOMFIELD, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset, among the Quantock hills, 5 miles N. of Taunton station, and 1½ WSW of Bridgewater. It has a post-office at Broomfield. Acres, 1,403. Real property, £1,431. Pop., 171. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few tenants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Leeds. The church is good. A parish held on 15th May.

BROOMFIELD, Cumberland. See Broomfield.

BROOMFIELD, or Broomfield, a township and a civil parish in the City of York, L. R. Yorkshire. The township is on the river Humber, the Market-Weighing station, and the Hull and S. Ry. railway, 3½ miles ESE of South Farnborough station, and 1½ E. by S. of Horden. Post-town, York. Acres, 1,851; of which 1,8 and 1,8 are water. Real property, £2,452. Pop., 103. Houses, 12. The township lies on the river and here on a bridge with a width of 10 feet. The church is a small building, with a large round tower. Charities, 2.

BROOMFIELD, a township in the City of York, L. R. Yorkshire. The township is on the river Humber, the Market-Weighing station, and the Hull and S. Ry. railway, 3½ miles ESE of South Farnborough station, and 1½ E. by S. of Horden. Post-town, York. Acres, 1,851; of which 1,8 and 1,8 are water. Real property, £2,452. Pop., 103. Houses, 12. The township lies on the river and here on a bridge with a width of 10 feet. The church is a small building, with a large round tower. Charities, 2.

BROOMFIELD, a township in the City of York, L. R. Yorkshire. The township is on the river Humber, the Market-Weighing station, and the Hull and S. Ry. railway, 3½ miles ESE of South Farnborough station, and 1½ E. by S. of Horden. Post-town, York. Acres, 1,851; of which 1,8 and 1,8 are water. Real property, £2,452. Pop., 103. Houses, 12. The township lies on the river and here on a bridge with a width of 10 feet. The church is a small building, with a large round tower. Charities, 2.

BROOMFIELD, a township in the City of York, L. R. Yorkshire. The township is on the river Humber, the Market-Weighing station, and the Hull and S. Ry. railway, 3½ miles ESE of South Farnborough station, and 1½ E. by S. of Horden. Post-town, York. Acres, 1,851; of which 1,8 and 1,8 are water. Real property, £2,452. Pop., 103. Houses, 12. The township lies on the river and here on a bridge with a width of 10 feet. The church is a small building, with a large round tower. Charities, 2.

BROOMHILL, a parish in the district of Ry. and county of Kent and Sussex; on the coast, near the Ashford and Hastings railway, 4 miles E. by S. of Ry. Post-town, Ry. Acres, 3,389; of which 755 are water. Pop., 102. Houses, 22. It is a member of the cinque port of New Romney; and has no church.

BROOMHILL, a hamlet in Belbroughton parish, Worcester; 4½ miles SSE of Kidderminster.

BROOMHILL, Norfolk. See WERTING.

BROOMHOLE. See Broomhole.

BROOMHOLE AND BUTELAND, a township in Birtley parochial chapel, Northumberland; 2½ miles ESE of Bellingham. Pop., 145.

BROOMHOUSE, a hamlet in Abbeylands township, Alnwick parish, Northumberland; 1 mile NW of Alnwick. Pop., 40.

BROOMLEY, or Broomley, a township in Bywell-St. Peter parish, Northumberland; on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, 4½ miles SE of Colbridge. Acres, 3,459. Pop., 478. Houses, 85.

BROOM-LODGE. See Broom-Walk.

BROOM PARK, a township in Ellingham parish, Northumberland; 5½ miles W. by S. of Alnwick. Acres, 460. Pop., 77. Houses, 11.

BROOM-PARK, the seat of Sir Henry C. Oxenbury, Bart., in Harham parish, Kent; 7½ miles SE of Canterbury. The house was built, about 1620, by a member of the Dixwell family; and has marked architectural features. The park contains some fine lawns.

BROOMBRIDGE, a hamlet in Ford parish, Northumberland; 6 miles N. by W. of Ford. This place, in common with Broombrink, is thought to be the Broombrink where Attila, in 433, defeated the Scots and the Danes; and Hildwell, where, about 10 miles to the south, was the scene of Earl Godwin's defeat, in 1556, by Sir Henry Percy.

BROOM (SOVER). See SOUTHBROOM.

BROOMSTHORPE, a hamlet in East Budlem parish, Norfolk; 5½ miles W. of Fakenham. Acres, 319. Pop., 16. Houses, 3. It is sometimes described as a parish.

BROOMY-WALK, an extra-parochial tract in Harbridge and Ellingham parishes, Hereford; in the New Forest, on the river Avon, 2½ miles N. of Ringwood. It includes Broom or Broomly Lodge; and comprises 6,889 acres.

BROSAETHYDD, a township in Gwyddelwyn parish, Merioneth; 2 miles N. of Corwen.

BROSELEY, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Shropshire, Salop. The town stands on the river Severn, and on the Severn Valley railway, adjacent to Coalport station, 7½ miles SSE of Wellington. It extends away from the river a distance of 2 miles, in an irregularly-built street, crossed at intervals by small lanes. It is surrounded by a mining district, in which coal and iron-stones are worked; it carries on manufactures of fire-bricks, tiles, and tobacco pipes; and it has a post-office under Wellington, Salop, a banking office, two chief inns, a town-hall, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, and endow 4 charities 220. The church is in the later English style; and was built in 1815, at a cost of £2,600; but has a fine square tower. A vicarage church. A weekly market is held on Wednesday, and 4 fairs on 25 Jan., 25 May, and 7 Oct. A petroleum spring is in the neighbourhood, and an iron bridge, with one arch 6, 109½ feet in span, over the Severn, is 2½ miles to the NNW.—The parish comprises 1,942 acres. Real property, £3,791; of which 1,697 are in mines. Pop., 1,721. Houses, 983. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Linley, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £422. Patron, Lord Roscar. The rectory of Jackfield is a separate charge.—The sub-district contains five parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 7,847. Pop., 5,553. Houses, 1,218.

BROTHERCROSS, a hamlet in Norfolk. It lies on the coast, about Bawdren-Whetgate; and on the coast in parishes. Acres, 22,542. Pop., 4,931. Houses, 1,013.

BROTHERICK. See Broomhouse.

BROTHERS-WATER, a lake at the head of Potterdale, in Westmorland; 2 miles S of Potterdale. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile broad, and 72 feet deep; and it lies amid many ridges of rock and mountain, and has a picturesque character.

BROTHERHOFF, a chapel in Kirtan parish, Lincoln; 2 miles SSW of Longrick r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Boston. Post town, Boston. Acres, 100. Real property, £1,867. Pop., 124. Houses, 23. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £150. Patron, T. Gee, Esq. Charities, £33.

BROTHERTON, a township and a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Aire, and on the York and North Midland railway, 3 miles NNE of Pontefract; and has a post-office under South Milford. Acres, 798. Real property, £3,071. Pop., 1,833. Houses, 306. The parish contains also the townships of Sutton and Pevsley. Acres, 2,190. Real property, £5,233. Pop., 3,410. Houses, 326. The property is much subdivided. A plot of ground near the church was the site of a house in which Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I. and ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, was born while his mother was with a hunting party. Limestone of superior quality is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £192. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is very good; and there are three dissenting chapels, a national school, and charities £12.

BROTHERWICK, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, adjacent to the Northeastern railway, 6 miles SSE of Alnwick. Acres, 184. Pop., 7. Houses, 2.

BROTTON, a township and a parish in Guisborough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, adjacent to Saltburn r. station, 6 miles NE by E of Guisborough; and has a post-office under Redn. Acres, 2,201; of which 319 are water. Real property, £2,412. Pop., 330. Houses, 76. The parish contains also the townships of Hilton and Skimmingrove. Acres, 4,105. Real property, £4,324. Pop., 503. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300. Patron, the Archbishop. The church commands a pleasant view.

BROUGH, a small old town, a township, and a parish in East Ward district, Westmoreland. The town stands on Watling-street and on the rivulet Hilbeck, in the valley of the Eden, 2 miles NNW of Barris r. station, and 5 NNE of Kirkby-Stephen. It occupies the site of the Roman station *Vetene*; was very early a place of importance; and now consists chiefly of one long street. It has a post-office under Penrith, an inn, remains of an ancient castle, a parish church, three other places of worship, and a free school on the foundation of an hospital founded in 1506. The castle dates prior to the Conquest; was sacked, in 1175, by William the Lion of Scotland; belonged for a time to the Victorians, and passed to the Cliffords; suffered severe injury, in 1521, by accidental fire; and was repaired, in 1660, by the celebrated Countess Anne Clifford. The parish church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of 15th or earlier; and contains a monolithic stone pulpit, and some old monuments. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Whitsun, 1st and 26 Oct.

The township includes the town; and is divided, by the Hilbeck rivulet, into Market-Brough and Church-Brough. Acres, 965. Real property, with Hilbeck township, £3,961. Pop., 816. Houses, 167. The parish contains also the townships of Hilbeck, Stainmore, and Brough-Sowerby; and is sometimes called Brough-under Stainmore. Acres, 2,517. Real property, with Kaler township in Kirkby-Stephen parish, £12,773. Pop., 1,728. Houses, 355. The property is much subdivided. Hilbeck Hall, once the seat of the De Hilbecks, afterwards of the Beckings, stands on high ground, commanding an extensive view. An ancient cross, erected by William the Conqueror and Malcolm of Scotland, to mark the boundary between England and Scotland, stood in Stainmore forest. The parish is hilly; and contains ruins of castles, &c., at 17. A chalybeate spring is near the church; and some Roman coins

and other Roman relics have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £212. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The p. curacy of Stainmore is a separate benefice. Charities, £99. Lord Mayor Brough was a native.

BROUGH, a hamlet in Moulton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on Fingess-street, and on the S. by and Hull railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Hull, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Hull. It has a station on the r. line, and a head post-office; and is sometimes called Brough-Peery, from a ferry here on the Humber. It occupies the site of the Roman Ad Petuanum.

BROUGH, a township in Catterick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 5 miles ESE of Richmond. Acres, 1,682. Real property, £1,950. Pop., 128. Houses, 15. An ancient hospital stood here, founded about the time of Edward I. Brough Hall is the seat of the Lawsons. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

BROUGH, Shipston, N. R. Yorkshire. See BARNBOURNE, UPTON, and BROTH.

BROUGH, Dole. See BROUGH AND SHATTON.

BROUGHALL, a township in Whitechapel parish, Salop; 2 miles E of Walsley. Pop., 203.

BROUGHAM, a small village and a parish in West Ward district, Westmoreland. The village stands on the river Lowther, adjacent to its confluence with the Ure; near the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Penrith. It occupies the site of the Roman station *Broviaucum*; and represents the Saxon town of *Burgham*, a place of note now extinct. The parish includes also the hamlets of Hornby, Moorhouses, and Woodside; and its post-town is Penrith. Acres, 6,040. Real property, £4,146. Pop., 280. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. Brougham Castle dates from the Saxon times; belonged to the Norman family of Victorians; passed to the Cliffords; suffered desolation in the wars with the Scots; was rebuilt by the Countess Anne; and passed to the Victorians. It comprised three square towers, with conical roofs, enclosing a large court; and extensive ruins of it, grand and striking, still exist. James I. was entertained at it during three days, on occasion of his last return from England; and the poet Wordsworth makes it the scene of the great festival at the restoration of the "good Lord Clifford."

"From town to town, from tower to tower,
The red rose is a glorious flower;
Behold her, how she smiles to-day
On this great throng, this bright array!
Knight, squire, and yeoman, page and groom,
We have them all at the feast of Brougham."

Faint traces of Roman works are seen in the vicinity; and several Roman coins, urns, and coins have been found. A neat, lofty, stone obelisk, called the Countess' Pillar, stands a short distance to the south; erected by the Countess Anne Clifford, to commemorate her parting from her mother; and sung by Wordsworth. Rogers, Mrs. Hemans, and other poets. Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, is an ancient edifice adjacent to the Lowther river; commands a brilliant view to the mountains beyond Eilsworth; and has often been called the Windsor of the north. The tower connected with it belonged originally to his lordship's ancestors; passed, by division and inheritance, into different families; became re-united in the hands of one proprietor; and was purchased by the descendant of the original owners. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £220. Patron, Sir R. Tritton, bart. The church was rebuilt, in 1656, by the Countess Anne Clifford.

BROUGH AND SHATTON, a township in Hope parish, Derby; on head-streams of the river Derwent, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Castleton. Acres, 957. Real property, £1,282. Pop., 102. Houses, 16. A Roman camp is here, 300 feet by 270; and Roman coins, bricks, and other relics have been found.

BROUGH HALL, a hamlet in Roughton parish, Staffordshire; 6 miles W of Stafford.

BROUGH-ON-BAIN. See BURNHURTON-BAIN.

BROUGH-SOWERBY, a township in Brough parish,

to the river, 1½ mile S of Broughton. Acres, 1,381. The township of Broughton, 1500. Houses, 20. Broughton, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, 1½ mile S of the county, 3 miles SSE of Newport-Pagnell station, and 1 NE by N of Bury-Stratton. Post-town, Newport-Pagnell. Acres, 1,620. Population, 41,747. Pop., 155. Houses, 34. The township is a manor, a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devon. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £27. Patron, W. B. Tyndal, Esq. The church is built of 14th-century chert, 441.

BROUGHTON, a township in Wrexham parish, Denbighshire, 1½ mile S of Wrexham. Acres, 1,620. Population, 41,747. Pop., 155. Houses, 34. The township is a manor, a few. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devon. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £27. Patron, W. B. Tyndal, Esq. The church is built of 14th-century chert, 441.

BROUGHTON, a chapelry in Howarden parish, Flint; 6 miles S of Broughton, 4½ miles SW of Chester. It has a station on the line of Broughton-Hall on the railway, and a station of the name of Broughton, under Chester. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £2,240. Pop., 388. Houses, 74. Broughton Hall, the seat of Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., is adjacent. Broughton Hall is an ancient mansion, of the Richardsons.—The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Howarden, in the diocese of St. Asaph.

BROUGHTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the diocese of Winchester. The village stands on the river, 1½ mile S of Winchester to Salisbury, probably the site of the station Brigs or Brice, near the river. It is on the London railway, 4½ miles SW of Stockport. It has a post-office under Winchester; and a station on the line of the Monday of July. The parish includes the tithing of Frenchmoor and the tithing of Broughton. Acres, inclusive of the extra-parochial tract of Crown-Farm, 4,506. Real property, £2,240. Pop., 1,601. Houses, 231. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Broughton, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £148. Patron, H. Lee, Esq. The church is built of 14th-century chert, 441. The church is a parish church for Independents, Baptists, and Unitarians. A school is 269 from endowment; and a school is 261. Queenwood college, a large establishment for agricultural training, is in the neighbourhood. The sub-district contains five parishes, most of which parish, and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 2,740. Pop., 3,700. Houses, 750.

BROUGHTON, a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdonshire, on an affluent of the river Nen, 4½ miles W of St. Ives, a station, and 5 NE of Huntingdon. Post-town, St. Ives. Acres, 2,950. Real property, £2,747. Pop., 375. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £253. Patron, the Rev. C. F. Wyatt. The church was recently restored.

BROUGHTON, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in the diocese of Lincoln. The chapelry is in the diocese of Lincoln, and is a township under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. It is on the London railway, 1½ mile S of Broughton, a post-office under Broughton. Acres, 2,740. Real property, £2,747. Pop., 375. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £253. Patron, the Rev. C. F. Wyatt. The church was recently restored.

BROUGHTON, a township-chapelry and a sub-district in the diocese of Lincoln. The chapelry is in the diocese of Lincoln, and is a township under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. It is on the London railway, 1½ mile S of Broughton, a post-office under Broughton. Acres, 2,740. Real property, £2,747. Pop., 375. Houses, 92. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £253. Patron, the Rev. C. F. Wyatt. The church was recently restored.

Real property, £66,430. Pop., 9,835. Houses, 1,750. Broughton Hall belonged formerly to the Chestlams and the Stanleys; was partly burnt in 1847; and belongs now to Col. Clowes. Higher Broughton and Lower Broughton contain several streets, straight, airy, and crossing one another at right angles; and the two are conjoint. The chapelry was constituted in 1840. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £400. Patrons, Trustees. There are six dissenting chapels; one of them built in 1839, at a cost of £6,000.—The sub-district is coterminous with the chapelry.

BROUGHTON, a village and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands on Ermine-street, probably on the site of a Roman station, near the river Ancholme, and the Grimsby railway, 5 miles NW of Glanford-Brigg; and has a post-office under Brigg. The parish includes also the township of Castlethorpe, and the hamlets of Maudy and Golewell. Acres, 6,918. Real property, £10,320. Pop., 1,250. Houses, 285. The property is much subdivided. A manory was founded here, in 1185, by William de Alre Biqu. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £824. Patron, Joseph Dent, Esq. A new church was built in 1868; and there are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

BROUGHTON, a parish in Kettering district, Northampton; on an affluent of the river Nen, near the Leicester and Bedford railway, 3 miles SW of Kettering. It has a post-office under Wellingtonborough. Acres, 2,540. Real property, £3,791. Pop., 738. Houses, 175. Most of the property is divided among three. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £391. Patron, the Duke of Buccleuch. The church is partly Norman, and was restored in 1851. There are a Methodist chapel, a national school, and charities £13. R. Bolton, the parson, was a native and rector.

BROUGHTON, a village and a parish in Banbury district, Oxford. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cherwell, 2½ miles SW by W of Banbury station. The parish includes also the township of North Newington; which has a post-office under Banbury. Acres, 1,950. Real property, £3,959. Pop., 611. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the De Broughtons; passed to the Wychems and the Fieneses; and belongs now to Lord Saye and Sele. Broughton Castle, the mansion of the name, stands on low ground, engirt by a wide moat, and defended by a tower; comprises structures of the 14th, the 15th, and the 16th centuries, built by respectively the De Broughtons, the Wychems, and the Fieneses; shows marks of injuries sustained during the civil wars; includes apartments where the death of Charles I. was decided on, and where Cromwell's officers were quartered before the battle of Edgehill; and contains some interesting pictures, old arms, and curious works of art. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £532. Patron, the Rev. C. F. Wyatt. The church is of the 14th century, with tower and spire; and contains some very fine monuments. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed school with £50 a year, and charities £184.

BROUGHTON, a parish in Wem district, Salop; on the Cwae and Shrewsbury railway, at Vorton, 1½ mile, 3½ miles SSW of Wem. It includes the township of Vorton; and its post-town is Gainskill, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 880. Real property, £1,413. Pop., 233. Houses, 45. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £65. Patron, Viscount Hill. The church was built in 1830; is in the early decorated style; and consists of nave and chancel, with a bell-tower and vestry.

BROUGHTON, a chapelry in Lodehall parish, Suffolk; 4½ miles W of Sandon-Bridge railway station, and 6 miles S of Market Drongon. Post-town, Attles, under Sandon-Bridge. Acres, 590. Pop., 21. Houses, 2. Broughton Hall is an old Tudor mansion.—The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, 14. Patron, Sir H. D. Broughton, Bart. The church is small, built of 14th-century.

BROUGHTON, a township in Kibblesworth district

parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3 miles SE of Stokesley. Acres, 2,680. Real property, £4,424. Pop., 571. Houses, 129. A cairn, on the summit of a mountain here, is alleged to be monumental of a Danish chief.

BROUGHTON, a township in Appleton-Street parish, N. R. Yorkshire, 2 miles NW of New Malton. Acres, 855. Real property, £1,397. Pop., 123. Houses, 27. An hospital was founded here, in the reign of Stephen, by Eustace St. John. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BROUGHTON, a hamlet in Monk-kash parish, Glamorgan; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Cowbridge.

BROUGHTON, a township in Bishops-Castle parish, Salop; 1 mile NW of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 70.

BROUGHTON, a township in Claverley parish, Salop; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bridgnorth. Pop., 80.

BROUGHTON, a hamlet in Stoke-St. Mary parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Taunton. Pop., 26.

BROUGHTON, a hamlet in Whitechurch parish, Warwick; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stratford-on-Avon. Pop., 18.

BROUGHTON, W. R. Yorkshire. See **BROUGHTON-IN-AIREDALE**.

BROUGHTON, Aylesbury, Bucks. See **BROUGHTON-WITH-BROUGHTON**.

BROUGHTON-ASTLEY, a township and a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicester. The township lies on the Midland railway, near the Fosse way, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Lutterworth; and has a station on the railway. Pop., 354. Houses, 77. The parish contains also the townships of Primethorpe and Sutton-in-the-Elms; and its post-town is Cosby, under Lutterworth. Acres, 1,950. Real property, £5,544. Pop., 735. Houses, 182. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £674.* Patron, H. Radford, Esq. The church is old. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £19.

BROUGHTON-BRANT, a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln; on the river Brant, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Claypole station, and 8 E by S of Newark. It has a post-office, of the name of Brant-Broughton, under Newark. Acres, 2,932. Real property, £6,453. Pop., 755. Houses, 158. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £500.* Patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart. The church is decorated English. There are Quaker and Wesleyan chapels, and a Church school.

BROUGHTON-CASTLE. See **BROUGHTON, OXFORD**.

BROUGHTON-CHURCH, a parish in the district of Barton-upon-Trent and county of Derby; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Scropton r. station, and 10 W by S of Derby. It includes the hamlets of Sapperton and Harshill; and has a post-office, of the name of Church-Broughton, under Derby. Acres, 2,272. Real property, £3,661. Pop., 651. Houses, 154. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £223. Patron, William Hopkins, Esq. The church is ancient, and was recently repaired. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed school with £30 a-year, and charities £22.

BROUGHTON-CROSS, a station on the Cocker-moath and Workington railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Cocker-moath, in Cumberland.

BROUGHTON-CUM-FILKINS. See **BROUGHTON-POGGS**.

BROUGHTON (EAST), or **BROUGHTON-FIELD**, a township-chapelry in Cartmel parish, Lancashire; 4 miles N of Cartmel r. station, and 7 NE of Ulverston. Post-town, Cartmel, under Newton-in-Cartmel. Acres, 2,830. Real property, £4,332. Pop., 531. Houses, 107. The property is subdivided. Broughton Grove, Broughton Hall, and Broughton Lodge are chief residences. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £67.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good.

BROUGHTON-GIFFORD, a parish in Bradford district, Wilts; on the Great Western railway and the river Avon, near the Kennel and Avon canal, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Melksham r. station, and 4 ENE of Bradford. It has a post-office under Melksham. Acres, 1,677. Real property, £3,707. Pop., 621. Houses, 115. The property is divided among a few. Broughton-Gifford House is the seat of the Staples family. The living is a rectory

in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £550.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of the time of Henry VII.; was recently restored; and has a brass of 1620. There are a Baptist chapel, a school with £20, and other charities with £12.

BROUGHTON (GREAVE), a township and a chapelry in Brinkirk parish, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Derwent, adjacent to the Cocker-moath and Workington railway at Broughton-Cross station, 3 miles W of Cocker-moath. It has a post-office under Carlisle. Acres, inclusive of Little Broughton, 2,793. Real property, £5,773; of which £2,322 are in mines. Pop., 836. Houses, 180. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; includes Little Broughton; and was very recently constituted. Pop., 1,498. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £160.* Patron, the Vicar of Brinkirk. The church is new. There are chapels for Baptists, Quakers, and Wesleyans. A school and almshouses have £39 from endowment.

BROUGHTON (GREAT AND LITTLE), divisions of Broughton township, Kirby-in-Cleveland parish, N. R. Yorkshire.

BROUGHTON-HACKETT, a parish in Pershore district, Worcester; on the Midland railway, 1 mile N by E of Spetchley station, and 6 NNW of Pershore. Post-town, Spetchley, under Worcester. Acres, 390. Real property, £782. Pop., 161. Houses, 39. The property is subdivided. Blue limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, 73.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is very good.

BROUGHTON-HALL. See **BROUGHTON, Flint**.

BROUGHTON (HIGHER AND LOWER). See **BROUGHTON, Salford, Lancashire**.

BROUGHTON-IN-AIREDALE, a village, a township, and a parish in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near the river Aire, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the North Midland railway, in the vicinity of Ellsack r. station, and 4 miles WSW of Skipton; and has a post-office, of the name of Broughton, under Skipton. It is thought to occupy a Roman station; and it was plundered by the Pretender's forces in the middle of last century. The township includes the village; and comprises 2,104 acres. Pop., 182. Houses, 36. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ellsack. Acres, 3,371. Real property, £5,291. Pop., 274. Houses, 60. The property is divided between two. Broughton Hall is the seat of the Tempest family. The parish is noted for a fine breed of cattle. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £190. Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church has a Norman doorway; contains monuments of the Tempests; and is good.

BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS, or **WEST BROUGHTON**, a small town, a township-chapelry, and a sub-district in the district of Ulverston, Lancashire. The town stands on the river Duddon, adjacent to the Furness railway, at the junction of the branch-line to Coniston, 9 miles, by road, NW by N of Ulverston. It occupies a hill slope; is edified with stone houses, nearly in a regular square; and has, of late years, undergone great improvement. It has a post-office, under Ulverston, a railway station with telegraph, two chief inns, and a grammar school. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on 27 April, 1 Aug., and 6 Oct. A manufacture of woollen yarn used to be carried on; and an export trade in roofing-slates and in iron and copper ores, from neighbouring mines, is now considerable. The chapelry includes the town; is in Kirby-Inch parish; and comprises 7,619 acres. Real property, £6,677. Pop., 1,133. Houses, 239. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged for several centuries to the Broughton family; and was forfeited, in 1187, by Sir Thomas Broughton, who joined Robert Rimeil, and fell in the battle of Stoke. Broughton tower, now the seat of J. D. Sewrey, Esq., crowns an eminence about $\frac{1}{2}$ a-mile N of the town; includes part of the ancient mansion of the Broughtons; and commands a brilliant and extensive view. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £103.* Patron, J. D. Sewrey, Esq. The church is tolerable; and there are two dissenting

ch. *St. Andrew*, 215. The sub-district consists of 10 parishes and an extra-parochial tract.
BROUGHTON LANE, a station on the Sheffield and Manchester R. R., 10 m. out to Sheffield.

BROUGHTON LITTLE, a township in Bridgeton parish, Cumberland, 12 m. W by N of Cockermouth. Pop., 2,443. Pop., 641. Houses, 2129. Here are 10 parishes and 10 church chapels.

BROUGHTON HILL, a hamlet on the NW verge of Little Broughton on Little river, 2½ miles N of Broughton-in-Furness.

BROUGHTON (NORTH), a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicestershire, on the verge of the county, near the River Great Ouse and the Grantham canal, 6 miles NW by N of Melton-Mowbray r. station. It has a post-office and 10 church chapels. Acres, 2,119. Real property, £2,231. Pop., 519. Houses, 167. The property is divided among 17 w. Broughton Lodge is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £297. Patron, alternately the Dean of Peterborough and the Rev. W. H. Sawyer. The church is a substantial chancelled tower, and is very old. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and churches 217.

BROUGHTON-PUGGS, or **BROUGHTON-PODS**, a parish in Wiltshire district, Oxford, on the verge of the county, 4½ miles NNE of Ipsley, and ½ SW by W of Wiltshire r. station. Post-town, Lechlade, under Swindon. Acres, 1,122. Real property, £1,465. Pop., 135. Houses, 10. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford; and till 1840 was united with Fiddis. Value, £401. Patron, the Rev. J. M. Parnis. The church is very good.

BROUGHTON-POL. See BROUGHTON, Lancashire.

BROUGHTON-NORTHLEY, or **URIN BROUGHTON**, a parish in the north of Merionethshire and county of Denbigh, on the verge of the county, near the Fosses and the Mersey canal, 7 miles NW by N of Merioneth r. station. Post-town, Nether Broughton, under Merioneth. Acres, 1,609. Real property, £2,124. Pop., 1,131. Houses, 493. The property is much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandoch. Value, £488. Patron, Sir J. Radcliffe, Bart. The church was partly rebuilt in 1855. There are a rectory and 10 church chapels.

BROUGHTON-UNDER-BLEAN. See BROUGHTON-UNDER-BLEA.

BROUGHTON (UPPER). See BROUGHTON-SULNEY.

BROUGHTON (WATER), a hamlet in Doveridge parish, Derbyshire, 3 NW of Broughton-under-Trent. Pop., 50.

BROUGHTON (WATER), Lancashire. See BROUGHTON-WATER.

BROUGHTON-UNDER-STAINMORE. See BROUGHTON-UNDER-STAINMORE.

BROWN-ACM. See BROUGHAM.

BROWN-BANK, a ship in the North Sea; midway between Norfolk and Holland.

BROWN-CANDOVER, a parish in Aylesford district, Herefordshire, 4 m. E of Mitchell-lever r. station, and 5 N by N of Aylesford. It has a post-office under 22 m. r. station. Acres, 2,038. Real property, £2,724. Pop., 122. Houses, 57. The property is all in one hand. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of St. Andrew, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £77. Patron, Lord Aylmer. The church is a fine specimen, in the early 14th c.

BROWN-HILL, a hill, 1½ miles SW of Bideford, in Somersetshire, 1½ m. of 1,581 feet; comprises numerous small hills of lime and limestone, overgrown with grass, and has fine views, especially on the west and south. An ancient entrance at the top, and a fine view of the hill; and a curious chapel, 1½ m. S of the hill.

BROWN-HILL, a hill, 1½ miles NW of Omagh, in Londonderry.

BROWN-HILL, a hill, in North in the Moors district, 1½ m. S of the Moor-house in Birmingham. It is 1½ m. N of Birmingham. It was constructed in 1700, by the Rev. Mr. Under the Moor, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Under the Moor. Real property, £1,300. Pop., 679.

Houses, 131. The property is much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £155. Patron, the Bishop of Ely. The church is good.

BROWNISTON, a chapel, with a village, in Modbury parish, Devon; near the South Devon railway, 3 miles N of Modbury. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Modbury, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was erected by the late Rev. Prelate John Oxenham; and is a fine specimen of modern Gothic.

BROWN-GILLY, a hill, 6½ miles NW of Biskard, in Cornwall. It is 1,100 feet high.

BROWNHILL, a hamlet in Batley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Wakefield.

BROWNHILL, a hamlet in the south of Staffordshire, on the Birmingham and Derby railway, near Carnock Chase, 5½ miles N of Walsall. It has a station on the railway, and a p. curacy under Walsall.

BROWNLOW-HILL. See LIVERPOOL.

BROWN-RIGG, a hill, having the head of Long Dale from the head of Harwood-Dale, 9 miles S of Whitley, N. R. Yorkshire.

BROWNSEA, or **BRANESCA**, an island and a chapel, in Sudland parish, Dorset. The island lies in Poole harbour, 2 miles SSE of Poole; measures about 6 miles in circuit; and forms a romantic group of dunes and hillocks, with about 100 acres recently reclaimed from the sea. It was long used as a deer-park; but is now a village, a pier, a tram-road, and clay pits worked for the Staffordshire potteries. A castle on it was built, in the time of Elizabeth, for defence of the harbour; strongly fortified, in the time of Charles I., for the war; and recently renovated and adorned, as a family residence. The property was parcelled, not many years ago, by Colonel Waugh, and underwent its improving changes at his hands; but was put up for sale in 1850. The property was constituted in 1855, and is continuing with the island. Post-town, Poole. Pop., 123. Houses, 27. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £50. Patron, J. J. Menest, Esq. The church is built in 1854; and is in the early decorated style, of 14th-century, with a square embattled tower.

BROWNSHALL, a hamlet and a hamlet in Starnham division, Dorset. The hamlet is in Canham-Bishop parish, 5½ miles SE of Sherborne; and is an ancient place. The hundred contains Canham-Bishop parish and three other parishes. Acres, 10,861. Pop., 2,876. Houses, 576.

BROWNSHOLME, the seat of the Parkers, on the W border of W. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles NNW of Chelms. The house is in the Tudor style; and contains the original seal of the Commonwealth, and some interesting paintings and antiquities.

BROWNSIDE. See CHINLEY, BROS-WORTH, AND BROWNSIDE.

BROWNSOVER, a township-chapelry in Clifton-on-Dunsmore parish, Warwick; on the Oxford canal, adjacent to the Midland and the Northwestern railways, 2 miles N by E of Rugby. Post-town, Rugby. Acres, 872. Real property, £2,990. Pop., 71. Houses, 14. Browns-over House is the seat of the family. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Offchurch, Dunsmore, in the diocese of Worcester. Laurence Smith, the founder of Rugby school, was a native.

BROWNSTONE, a village and a chapel, in Modbury parish, Devon. The village stands 3 miles NE of Modbury. The chapel is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter, annexed to the vicarage of Modbury.

BROWNS-WELLS, a hamlet in Pimbley parish, Middlesex; 1 mile SW of Colney Hatch r. station, and 7 NNW of St. Paul's, London. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Colney Hatch.

BROWN-WILLY, a mountain on the watershed of the NE of Cornwall; 4½ miles SE of Camelford. It consists of a single hill, has an altitude of 1,338 feet; is covered by a pile of stones, serves as a landmark; and commands a view of the greater part of Devon and Cornwall, with part of Somerset and the Bristol channel.

A long stream, look for tin of its own name at its bars.

BROWSTON, a hamlet in Belton parish, Suffolk; 4½ miles SSW of Yarmouth. Pop., 64.

BROXA, a township in Hackness parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles NW of Scarborough. Acres, 450. Real property, £340. Pop., 51. Houses, 11.

BROXASH, a hundred in Hereford. It extends north-south-westward, from the north-eastern boundary to Leewardine; and contains Bromyard parish, and twenty-seven other parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 58,935. Pop., 11,878. Houses, 2,433.

BROXBORNE, or **BROXBURN**, a village, a township, and a parish in Ware district, Herts. The village stands on the verge of the county, on the New river, ½ of a mile W of the Eastern Counties railway, and 4½ N by W of Waltham Abbey; and it has a station with telegraph on the railway, a post-office under Hoddeston, and two inns. The township includes the village, and comprises 1,923 acres. Real property, £5,468. Pop., 765. Houses, 152. The parish includes also part of the village and chapel of Hoddeston. Acres, 4,505. Real property, with the rest of Hoddeston, £11,923. Pop., 2,663. Houses, 541. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to the Knights of St. John; and passed to the Coeks, the Monsons, and others. Broxbourne-Bury is now the seat of the Bosquignets. And here Sir H. Coek entertained James I. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £361.* Patron, H. J. Smith, Esq. The church is later English, of the time of Henry VIII.; consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and two small chapels, with a plain steeple and beacon-turret; contains an old pillared font, and many interesting brassy and monumental; and was restored in 1837. The p. curacy of Hoddeston is a separate benefice. A school has 420 from endowment; almshouses 4165; and other charities 472.

BROXFELD, a township in Embsay parish, Northumberland; 2 miles NNE of Alnwick. Acres, 315. Pop., 27. Houses, 5.

BROXHOLME, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln, adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 1½ mile N of Saxelby station, and 6 NW of Lincoln. Post-town, Saxelby, under Lincoln. Acres, 1,298. Real property, £2,593. Pop., 125. Houses, 19. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £273.* Patron, J. Robinson, Esq. The church is ancient.

BROXPED, a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; on the river Chelmer, 4 miles E of Hensham r. station, and 5 NW of Dunmow. Post-town, Great Easton, under Dunmow. Acres, 3,149. Real property, £4,131. Pop., 935. Houses, 219. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £170.* Patron, R. B. de Beauvoir.

BROXTON, a township and a hundred in Cheshire. The township is in Malpas parish; and lies 4½ miles N of Malpas town, and about the same distance S of Tattonhall r. station. Acres, 2,123. Real property, £3,250. Pop., 546. Houses, 115. Broxtton Hall here was the seat of the Dods, the Tomatts, and the Egertons; is now occupied as a farm-house; and commands fine prospects. The hundred lies around the township; marches with Flint and Denbigh; and is cut into two divisions, East and West. The E. division contains six parishes and parts of eight other parishes. Acres, £2,515. The W. division contains five parishes and parts of five other parishes. Acres, £2,435. Pop. of both, 18,499. Houses, 3,549.

BROXTOW, a hamlet and a hundred in Norfolk. The hamlet is in Bebborough parish, 2½ miles NW of Nottingham; and was once a parish. The hundred lies around the hamlet; extends 23 miles northward from the Trent, and 22 eastward from Derbyshire; and is cut into two divisions, North and South. The N. division contains sixteen parishes. Acres, 51,536. Pop. in 1861, 48,653. The S. division contains also sixteen parishes. Acres, 30,253. Pop. in 1861, 25,453. Pop. of both in 1861, 88,886. Houses, 18,600.

BROYLE (Turf), an ancient embankment about a mile

N of Camberley in Sussex. It extends a considerable distance N and W; and is thought to indicate the Roman station Regnum; but has not been fully investigated.

BROYNILLS. See BROXTLAS, Brecon.

BRICKEN-HILL, a hamlet in Foch-sfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles N of Skelfield.

BRICE (Turf), a river, Somerset. It rises in Sward forest, on the eastern border, and runs about 39 miles westward, past Banton, Castle-Cury, and Glastonbury, to Bridgewater bay, near the estuary of the Parret.

BREEN-STAPLEFORD, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; 6 miles E of Chester. Acres, 741. Real property, £1,565. Pop., 153. Houses, 26.

BRERA, or **CHERTON-HINARI**, a chapelry in St. Oswald parish, Cheshire; on the river Dec, 4 miles E by N of Rossett r. station, and 4½ S of Chester. Post-town, Alford, under Chester. Acres, 129. Real property, £217. Pop., 44. Houses, 8. The living is a vicarage, and was separated from St. Oswald's in 1863. Value, £180. The church has Norman features, and is good.

BRUERN, an extra-parochial tract in Chipping Norton district, Oxford; 5 miles N of Banford. Acres, 3,510. Real property, £1,338. Pop., 51. Houses, 9. A Cistercian abbey was founded here, in 1147, by Nicholas Basset; and given, in the time of James I., to Sir Anthony Cope. The buildings were changed into a private residence; and were destroyed by fire in last century. Old fishponds connected with them still exist. The tract is a mead for the Heythrop bounds.

BRUGGE. See BRIDGEMOUTH.

BRUGHAM, or **BURHAM** (Turf), a stream of Montgomery; falling into the Severn near Llandudoch.

BRUNSAULD, a parish in Pinesgate district, Suffolk; on the river Al, 3 miles NE of Framlingham r. station, and 4½ WN of Saxmundham. Post-town, Cransford, under Walsingham-Market. Acres, 1,126. Real property, £1,794. Pop., 222. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the Earl of Strathmore. A chantry or college was removed hither, in 1354, from Campey; changed afterwards into a nunnery; and given, at the dissolution, to Nicholas Hare. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £20. Patron, the Earl of Strathmore. The church has two brasses.

BRUMBY. See BROMBY.

BRUMHILL. See BROMHILL and BROMHILL.

BRUMPTON. See BROMPTON.

BRUMSTEAD, or **BUNSTEAD**, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; 1 mile N of Stalham, 3 SW of the coast, 6 SE of North Walsham r. station, and 16 NE of Norwich. Post-town, Stalham, under Norwich. Acres, 789. Real property, £1,400. Pop., 99. Houses, 22. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Culbert Durrant, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £170.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is p. l.

BRUNANBURGH. See BRINBURN and Broom-mere.

BRUNDALL, a parish in Blodell district, Norfolk; on the river Vae and the Yarmouth railway, 4½ miles E of Norwich. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Blodell, under Norwich. Acres, 544. Real property, £969. Pop., 191. Houses, 18. The property is subdivided. Brundall House is the seat of R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Wotton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is tolerable.

BRUNDISH, a parish in Hoxne district, Suffolk; 4½ miles N by W of Framlingham r. station. Post-town, Baddingham, under Saxmundham. Acres, 1,677. Real property, £4,740. Pop., 451. Houses, 97. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Tannington, in the diocese of Norwich. The church has four brasses.

BRUNDON. See BATINGLOO-CUM-BRUNDON.

BRUNENBURGH. See ARMSLEY.

BRUNSELEY. See BRANSELEY.

BRUNSLAW, a township in Edgton parish, Salop; at Ten-day Hill, 2½ miles SE of Bishopscastle.

1. **LYNCHROES**, a township in Crosby upon Eden par-

ish, 10 miles NNE of Carlisle. Pop., 84. Houses, 12.

2. **LYNCHROES**, a hamlet in Morley parish, 2 miles S of York. Pop., 7. Houses, 1.

3. **LYNCHROES**, a hamlet in St. Andrew's parish, 1 mile S of W. York. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

4. **LYNCHROES**, or **BLANCHTHORPE**, a parish in the North Riding, 4 miles ESE of Beverley. It has a post-office under Lutterworth. Acres, 7,000. Real property, £2,880. Pop., 413. Houses, 91. The parish is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Eborac. Value, £380. Patron, J. Bridges, Esq. The church is St. Mary's. There is a Baptist chapel.

5. **LYNCHROES**, a village in Cullingthorpe-Kingson parish, 1 mile S of W. York. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

6. **LYNCHROES**, a township in Gosforth parish, 1 mile S of W. York. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

7. **LYNCHROES** (High and Low), a township in Embsay parish, Northumberland, adjacent to the North-east railway, 7 miles SNE of Alnwick. Acres, 278. Pop., 30. Houses, 11.

8. **LYNCHROES**, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

9. **LYNCHROES**, a hamlet. See BRASHFIELD.

10. **LYNCHROES**, a parish in Crediton district, Devon; 2 miles S of W. of Crediton. It has a station, and 5 S of W. of Crediton. It is a town, 2 miles S of Crediton. Acres, 324. Real property, £395. Pop., 132. Houses, 26. The living is a benefice under Hartland abbey; it has been a benefice since the time of Elizabeth, to the living of Hartland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £61. Patron, G. Linton, Esq. The church is a church of stone and chancel, with porch and tower.

11. **LYNCHROES**, a parish in the district of Tiverton and district of Somerset; on the river Exe, 1 mile S of Tiverton. It is 18 NW by N of Tiverton station. Pastoral, 1 mile S of Tiverton. Acres, 2,759. Real property, £2,400. Pop., 325. Houses, 64. The living is a benefice under the living of Hartland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £384. Patron, F. J. J. J. The church is a church of stone and chancel, with porch and tower.

12. **LYNCHROES**, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and hamlet in Somerset. The town stands on the river Exe, 1 mile S of Tiverton. It is 18 NW by N of Tiverton station. Pastoral, 1 mile S of Tiverton. Acres, 2,759. Real property, £2,400. Pop., 325. Houses, 64. The living is a benefice under the living of Hartland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £384. Patron, F. J. J. J. The church is a church of stone and chancel, with porch and tower.

found in 1618, by Hugh Sney, said to have been a water in an iron of the town; has an income of £1,143 from endowment; gives support to aged men and women; and is a handsome quadrangular Tudor structure. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 23 April and 17 Sept. Weaving and manufactures of silk are carried on. Dampier, the navigator, was a native.

The parish includes also the tithings of Discombe and Redlynch, and the chapel of Wyke-Champflower. Acres, 2,631. Real property, £11,500. Pop., 2,227. Houses, 418. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir H. B. Hoare, Bart. Redlynch Park is a seat of the Earl of Deveser. A Roman pavement was found, in 1711, at Discombe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £168. Patron, Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart. The parishes of Redlynch and Wyke-Champflower are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains five parishes and two extra-parochial tracts; and is in the district of Wincanton. Acres, 11,952. Pop., 3,968. Houses, 822.—The hundred contains eight parishes. Acres, 12,643. Pop., 4,209. Houses, 822.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

LYNCHROES, a township in Bolewell parish, Devon; 4 miles S of W. of Bolewell. Real property, £513. Pop., 1. Houses, 1.

gar. Value, £107. Patron, C. W. G. Wynne, Esq. The church needs repair. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Charities, £18.

BRYN WAD, a township in Llandidan parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles S. of Ruthin. Pop., 200.

BRYN-EGLYWYS, a parish in the district of Corwen, and county of Denbigh; 6 miles NE of Corwen r. station, and 11 WNW of Ruabon. It is divided into the townships of Bodynydd, Bryntangor, Rhydbodwell, Gwrlthor, and Llan; and it has a post-office under Corwen. Acres, 3,283. Real property, £2,737. Pop., 141. Houses, 89. The property is divided among a few. Much of the surface is upland. There is a mineral spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £90.* Patron, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The church is rather bad. There are Calvinistic Methodist and Wesleyan chapels. A school has £12 from endowment; and other charities £6.

BRYNFLEN, a township in Llanfair-Caeinion parish, Montgomery; near Llanfair. Pop., 50.

BRYNELLTYN, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery; near Llanfyllin. Pop., 20.

BRYNFFAINGLE, a township in Abergella parish, Denbigh; near Abergella. Pop., 15.

BRYNFFYNON, a village in Llanfair-is-Gaer parish, Carnarvon; 2 miles NE of Carnarvon.

BRYNFORD, a township in Holywell parish, and a chapelry in Holywell and Ysceiogil parishes, Flint. The township lies near the town and r. station of Holywell. Real property, £2,919; of which £790 are in mines. The chapelry was constituted in 1854. Post-town, Holywell. Pop., 910. Houses, 199. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

BRYNGLAS, a township in Llanfair-Caeinion parish, Montgomery; 1 mile SW of Llanfair. Pop., 72.

BRYN-GWALEDIDAN, a township in Llangadfan parish, Montgomery; 7 miles WNW of Llanfair. Pop., 71.

BRYNGWRAN, a hamlet and a sub-district in the district and county of Anglesey. The hamlet stands 3½ mile N by W of Valley r. station, and 8 ESE of Holyhead; and has a post-office under Holyhead, and fairs on Easter Monday, Holy Thursday, 11 Oct., and 21 Nov. The sub-district lies across the hamlet; and contains three parishes, nine parochial chapels, an extra-parochial tract, and a village. Acres, 25,693. Pop., 5,746. Houses, 1,289.

BRYNGWYN, a township in Dymceirion parish, Flint; 3½ miles E of St. Asaph. Real property, £1,500. Pop., 88.

BRYNGWYN, a parish in Abergavenny district, Monmouth; 2½ miles WNW of Raglan r. station, and 7 SE by E of Abergavenny. Post-town, Raglan, under Newport-Monmouth. Acres, 1,184. Real property, £2,131. Pop., 313. Houses, 72. The property is divided among a few. Bryngwyn House is the seat of Archdeacon Crawley. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £200.* Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny. The church is good. Charities, £10.

BRYNGWYN, a parish in the district of Hyl and county of Radnor; on the river Arrow, 4½ miles WNW of the Hereford and London railway, and 6 NNW of Hay. Post-town, Hay, under Hereford. Acres, 4,536. Real property, £2,412. Pop., 334. Houses, 65. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £291. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is bad. Charities, £9.

BRYNGWYN (ISA AND CHA), two townships in Caermarthen parish, Hants; on the verge of the county, 6 miles ESE of St. Asaph. Real property, £1,302. Pop., 131 and 79.

BRYNGWYNE, a hamlet in Llanfangel-Aberllynth parish, Caernarvon; near Llanfawr.

BRYNDADOD, a hamlet in Llanfahan parish, Carmarthen; 2 miles NW of Llanfawr.

BRYNDEDDU, a township in Rhuddlan parish, Flint; near Rhuddlan. Pop., 48.

BRYNIG-WITH-KELFAMERCH, a township in Kirkham parish, Lancashire; 2 miles SW of Kirkham.

Acres, 1,000. Real property, £1,715. Pop., 116. Houses, 21.

BRYNKINAIT, a township in Clirk parish, Denbigh; on the river Dee, adjacent to the Shrewsbury and Chester railway, 1 mile NE of Clirk. Brynkinaid House here, the seat of Lord Dunsannon, belonged to the Trevors; and was the scene of much of the early life of the mother of the first Duke of Wellington.

BRYNKIL, a station on the Carnarvonshire railway; 11 miles SE of Carnarvon.

BRYN-LLANFAIR, a locality in Llanfair-is-Gaer parish, Carnarvonshire; on the Mona' street, adjacent to the Carnarvon railway, 3 miles NNE of Carnarvon. It has a post-office under Bangor.

BRYNLLYWARCH, a township in Kent parish, Montgomery; 2 miles SE of Newton. Pop., 111.

BRYNLLYS. See BRYNLLYS.

BRYNMAWR, a village in Llangrannock and Llanelly parishes, Brecon; 1 mile SW of Cri Llanelly.

BRYNMAWR, a large seat of iron-works, on the northern border of Monmouth; on the Merthyr and Abergavenny railway, in the vicinity of Nargyle. It has a post-office under Tredegar, a r. station, an inn, a church, and several chapels. A railway from it to Blaenau was authorised in 1856.

BRYNPOLYN, a township in St. Asaph parish, Flint; near St. Asaph. Real property, £3,374. Pop., 782.

BRYN-SADDER, a locality 2 miles from Blaenrisant, in Glamorgan; with a post-office under Cardiff.

BRYNSIENKIN, or **BRYNSIENKIN**, a village in Llandidan parish, Anglesey; 3½ miles NW of Carnarvon. It has a post-office under Bangor, and a fair on 12 Oct.

BRYNTALCH, a township in Llandudol parish, Montgomeryshire; 2 miles SW of Montgomery.

BRYNTANGOR, a township in Bryn-eglywys parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles NW of Llanfyllin.

BRYN-UCHEL-WITH-TAFOLUG, a township in Cemma parish, Montgomery; 8 miles NE of N. Llanfyllin. Real property, £1,355. Pop., 227. Houses, 10.

BRYN-Y-BELLIDD, a hamlet in Llanfawr parish, Carmarthen; near Llandid-fawr. Real property, £921. Pop., 286.

BRYN-YORKIN, a seat adjacent to Caergwile, in Flint. It belongs to the Yonges, descendants of Tudor Trefor; and is a quadrangular structure of 1610, after a design by Inigo Jones.

BRYNYORUG, a village in Towyn parish, Merioneth; near Towyn.

BRYNYWALL, a township in Llanfyllan parish, Flint; near Llanfyllan. Pop., 63.

BUBB-DOWN, a wooded eminence in Dorset; adjacent to the Weymouth and Yeovil railway, 2 miles N by E of Evershot. It forms a conspicuous landmark; and commands a very extensive and brilliant view.

BIBBENHALL, or **BIBBENHALL**, a parish in the district and county of Warwick; on the river Avon, 4 miles SW by S of Brandon r. station, and 5 SSE of Coventry. It has a post-office under Kenilworth. Acres, 1,290. Real property, £2,985. Pop., 343. Houses, 79. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £220.* Patron, the Bishop of Worcester. The church is good.

BUBNELL. See BUBNELL.

BUBNEY, a hamlet in Whitlatch parish, Salop; near the Epsom canal, 1 mile NW of Whitlatch.

BUBWITL, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Howden district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the river Derwent, and on the Selby and Market-Weighton railway, 6½ miles NE by E of Selby; and has two stations on the railway, Bulwark and Bulwark-Hill-Field, ½ of a mile distant from each other, and a post-office under Howden. Acres, 1,420. Real property, £2,893. Pop., 554. Houses, 125. The parish contains also the townships of Harthorpe, Forthorpe, Gribborn, Willbroth, Spaldington, and Bessingham-Garby. Acres, 10,154. Real property, £12,753. Pop., 1,456. Houses, 393. The property is subdivided. A village, of the large and seven smaller churches, lies on the Derwent at Bulwark township. The living is a vicarage in the diocese

BUCKHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the Diocese of Ely, and Chapter of York. The church is a fine example of nave, aisles, and chancel, with a square tower and a small spire. It was rebuilt in 1760. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a church of St. Nicholas de Bulwith, who attended the Council of Constance, was a native. The sub-district contains another church and part of a third. Acres, 1,111. Pop., 214. Houses, 61.

BUCKHAM, or **BUCKHAM-BANK**, a township in the Diocese of Ely, on the river Caldw, adjacent to the Great and Maryport railway, 5½ miles SW of Carlisle. Real property, £8,400. Pop., 617. Houses, 111. There are cotton-works, a family, and an edge-tooling establishment.

BUCKBY (BUCKBY), a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the Diocese of Ely, Northampton. The village stands near the head of the river Nen, 14 miles E of Wellingborough, 2½ miles SE of Crick railway station, and 5½ NE of Wellingborough. It has a post-office and a Rectory. The parish includes a portion of the hamlet of Mureott. Acres, 2,600. Real property, £10,150. Pop., 2,500. Houses, 570. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. There are chapels for Independent and Baptists. A school has £12 from endowment, and other charities £32. The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 20,188. Pop., 5,787. Houses, 1,532.

BUCKLEN, a village and a parish in St. Neots district, Huntingdonshire. The village stands near the River Great Ouse and the railway, 4 miles SW of Huntingdon and has a post-office under Huntingdon, a railway station, and a farm. The parish includes also Stutloe hamlet. Acres, 6,590. Real property, £9,517. Pop., 1,200. Houses, 211. The manor was given, in the time of Henry I., to the monks of Lincoln. The residence of the bishop, a fine, modern, brick structure, was built in 1830, and the rectory was given, by order in council, to the Bishop of Lincoln. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £290.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is a handsome edifice, with a tower which was recently repaired. There are two National Schools, an endowed school for boys, a national school for girls, four almshouses, and other charities £170. Bishop Malby of Durham was vicar.

BUCKDEN, a township in Armcliffe parish, W. R. Yorks, of the River Wharfe, 11½ miles NE of Settle. It includes the hamlets of Craye, Popsdale, Yockenthorpe, Barmston, and Bultham-dale, and has a post-office at Skipton, and a Wesleyan chapel. Acres, 12,221. Real property, £5,630. Pop., 235.

BUCKENHAM, a parish in Blakeney district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, and the Yarmouth railway, 7½ miles ESW of Norwich. It has a station on the railway; and its parish is in the County of Norfolk. Acres, 931. Real property, £1,100. Pop., 43. Houses, 11. The property is all freehold. A Roman station is supposed to have been of a ferry is here over the Yare, and a Roman station, united with the rectory of Blakeney, is in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £284.* Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church is a fine example of a typical tower and was recently restored.

BUCKENHAM NEAR-TOTTS, or **BUCKENHAM**, a parish, and a sub-district, in the Diocese of Ely, on the River Great Ouse, NE of Blandon railway station, and 6½ miles W of Ely. Acres, 1,111. Pop., 1,111. Houses, 11. The property is all freehold in one estate. The Rectory is in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £284.* Patron, the Rev. T. N. Vernon. There is a school.

BUCKENHAM NARVE, a village and a parish in the Diocese of Ely, on the River Great Ouse, 3½ miles SE of Ely, and 1½ miles W of Wymondley. Acres, 1,111. Pop., 1,111. Houses, 11. It contains a fine old hall, a church, and a large

lady hall. A weekly market was formerly held on Saturday, and fairs are still held on the last Thursday of May and Sept., and 22 Nov. The parish comprises 324 acres. Real property, £1,630. Pop., 636. Houses, 152. The property is subdivided. A castle was built here, in the time of Henry II., by William de Albini. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £115.* Patron, the Inhabitants. The church is partly of 1470, partly earlier; has a square tower and a very beautiful screen; and contains a number of curious and interesting monuments. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a national school, an almshouse for six women, and other charities £61.

BUCKENHAM (Only), a village and a parish in Gaultree district, Norfolk. The village stands round a green of about 40 acres, 3 miles SSE of Attleborough railway station, and 7 SSW of Wymondham; and has a post-office under Attleborough. Acres, 4,956. Real property, £10,216. Pop., 1,214. Houses, 287. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by the Conqueror to de Albini; passed to the Knevetts and others; and belongs now to Lord Peter. A castle was built on it, soon after the Conquest; and gave place to the castle of New Buckenham. A priory of black canons was erected out of the materials of the castle; and given, in the time of Mary, to Sir Thomas Lovell. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £102. Patron, the Inhabitants. The church belonged to the priory, and is plain and thatched. There are an endowed school and some charities.

BUCKENHAM-PARVA. See **BUCKENHAM-NEAR-TOTTS**.

BUCKENHILL, a township in Woolhope parish, Hereford; 2½ miles N of Ross. Pop., 187.

BUCKENHILL, a parish in Houlton district, Devon; on the River Otter, the river Otter, and the Exeter and Southampton railway, 3 miles W of Houlton. It has a post-office under Houlton. Acres, 1,559. Real property, £3,514. Pop., 318. Houses, 69. The property is subdivided. Blandford Lodge and Houlton Fort are chief residences. The ancient catcouch at, noticed in the article Broadheugh, is partly within the northern boundary. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £120.* Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The church is cruciform; it is a richly carved edifice; and is in excellent condition.

BUCKFAST ABBEY. See **BUCKFASTLEIGH**.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the diocese of Totnes, Devon. The village stands near Dartmoor forest, 2½ miles SW by S of Exeter; and is on the line of a railway from the South Devon to Ashburton, near completion in 1862. It dates from old times; was formerly a market town; carries on blanket and serge manufactures, in mills employing about 400 hands; and has a post-office under Newton-Abbot, a chief inn, and fairs on the third Thursday of June and the second Thursday of Sept. The parish comprises 5,928 acres. Real property, with Holne, £11,184. Pop., 2,514. Houses, 522. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Buckfast abbey; was given, at the dissolution, to the monks of Bosis; and passed successively to the Doyles, the Blandfords, and the Benthams. Buckfast abbey stood on the Dart, about a mile N of the village; succeeded a Saxon monastery, founded in 618; and was itself a Cistercian establishment, of 1157, founded by Ethelward, son of William the Conqueror. The buildings of it covered several acres; but the chief remains of them are an ivy-clad tower, a line to the present mansion of Buckfast abbey, and the fish-lane, about 100 feet long, at the Grange; and part of their site is now occupied by a large woollen factory. Black marble is quarried, chiefly to supply Ely. A vicarage, now the property of the Earl of Macleod, 2½ miles from the village, was worked in the time of Henry VI., and reopened in 1851. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £270.* Patron, the Rev. M. Lowndes. The church surmounts a limestone eminence, overlooking the Dart, of a richly built in the village; is early English, with mid-

tures of perpendicular and debased Tudor; and *v.* s. not long ago, restored. The churchyard contains ivy clad remains of an ancient chantry or baptistry, many black round tombstones, and the grave of Admiral Thomas Whitel. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans; and charities £57. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 19,616. Pop., 4,263. Houses, 882.

BUCKHOLT (East and West), an extra-parochial tract in Stockbridge district, Hauts; on the verge of the county, on the Roman road from Winchester, 4 miles NNW of Dean r. station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Stockbridge. Acres, 1,224. Pop., 118. Houses, 5. Queen-wood college is here.

BUCKHORN-WESTON, a parish in the district of Winton and county of Dorset; on the verge of the county, on the Salisbury and Yeovil railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SWSW of Gillingham r. station, and 4 SE of Winton. Post-town, Gillingham, under Bath. Acres, 1,632. Real property, with Kingston-Magna, £7,920. Pop., 509. Houses, 117. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £360.* Patron, Lady Stapleton.

BUCKHOW-BANK. See BUCKABANK.

BUCKHURST, a chapelry in Chigwell and Loughton parishes, Essex; on the Eastern Counties railway, adjacent to Lipping forest, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Bishopsgate, London. It has a station, of the name of Buckhurst-Hill, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Buckhurst, under Woodford, London, N. E. It was constituted in 1838. Pop., 902. Houses, 147. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Chigwell. The church is modern and neat; and there is an independent chapel.

BUCKHURST PARK, the seat of Lord Delawarr, in Sussex; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of East Grinstead. The gate tower of the splendid, ancient, extinct mansion of the Sackvilles, is adjacent.

BUCKINGHAM, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred, in Bucks. The town stands on a bend of the river Ouse, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile NE of the Buckinghamshire railway, 16 miles NW of Aylesbury. The Buckinghamshire railway gives it communication in five directions, toward Banbury, Oxford, Aylesbury, Bedford, and London; and a branch canal, of 10 miles, formed in 1801, goes from it, north-eastward, down the valley of the Ouse, to the Grand Junction canal and Stony-Stratford. The town dates from ancient times. Remains of a Roman villa were discovered within 2 miles of it in 1837. The Roman general Aulus Plautius, on some spot near it, surprised and routed the Britons, under the command of the sons of Caractacus. The Saxon saint, Humbald, the subject of wondrous legends, was buried in it; and a shrine being erected over his grave, and afterwards renovated, attracted for ages crowds of pilgrims. Edward the Elder resided a short time in it in 918; and raised two forts for its defence. The Danes ravaged it in 911, and again in 1010. A castle was built on an eminence, within it, soon after the Conquest; but does not make any figure in history, and has disappeared. A great fire, in 1725, laid waste 188 dwelling-houses, and destroyed property to the amount of £38,000. The town had previously been the capital of the county; but it then lost that character; and has never since acquired any great prosperity.

Buckingham is one of the most interesting towns in the kingdom. It consists chiefly of one long irregular street; and is edified mainly with inferior brick houses. Two ancient bridges and a modern one give it passage over the river. The town-hall is a large brick structure of 1655. The jail is a building of 1758, enlarged in 1839; and has capacity for 86 male and 3 female prisoners. The church stands on the mound of the ancient castle; was built in 1174, at a cost of about £7,000; and has a handsome tower, 150 feet high. The Independent chapel was built in 1857, and is in the early English style. There are also Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. The cemetery was opened in 1856, and has two neat chapels. The grammar-school was the

chapel of a chantry, founded in 1268, by Aveldeanor Stratton; has a Norman doorway, and fine carved seats; and is enclosed by ancient walls. Another school has £34 from endowment; hospitals, £22; and other charities, £362. The workhouse cost £5,500; and has capacity for 200 persons. Lambard's house occupies the site of a mansion which was inhabited some time by Catherine of Arragon, the first queen of Henry VIII.; was built in 1611; occupied next year, by Prince Rupert; and gave quarters, for a night in 1615, to Charles I. Another house, still extant, was visited by Queen Elizabeth. The prebendary-house, of the same date as Lambard's, is a curious edifice, with a crooked chimney.

The town has a local post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and two chief inn; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes a weekly newspaper. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday; and fairs on 12 Jan., the last Monday of Jan., 7 March, the second Monday of April, 6 May, White-Thursdays, 10 July, the second Wednesday of Aug., 4 Sept., 2 Oct., the Saturday after 11 Oct., 8 Nov., and 13 Dec. The chief manufacture is lace-making with bobbins; but straw-plait making was recently introduced; and malting, tanning, and wool-sorting are carried on. The town was made a borough by Henry VIII.; is governed by a bailiff or mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; sent two members to parliament till 1867; and now sends only one. Its limits include also the parishes of Maids-Morton, Thornborough, Padbury, Hillesden, Preston-Bisset, Tingewick, and Radclive-cum-Chackmore. Real property in 1860, £42,027. Direct taxes in 1857, £5,450. Electors in 1868, 407. Pop. of the m. borough, 3,849. Houses, 818. Pop. of the p. borough, 7,626. Houses, 1,700. Bishop John of Buckingham, Cosin the martyr, and Goode the translator of the Psalms, were natives. The town has given the title of Duke to the families of successively Stafford, Villiers, Shaftesbury, and Grenville.

The parish includes the precinct of Prebend-End, the chapelry of Gwewett, and the hamlets of Lenborough, Bourton, and Borton-hill. Acres, 4,777. Rated property, £18,817. Pop., 3,849. Houses, 818. The property is much subdivided. Buckingham manor belonged, anciently to the Giffords, Earls of Buckingham; passed to successively the Clares, the Brookes, and the Staffords; suffered forfeiture, and was given to Richard Fowler, in 1490; was restored to the Staffords in 1495, and forfeited again in 1521; passed to successively Lord Marney, the Careys, and the Bryans family; and was lease, in 1541, for 999 years, to the corporation. Lenborough manor lay annexed to Buckingham manor till 1521; was held thence for nearly a century by the Crown; passed then to the Dorners; was purchased, in 1718, by Edward Gibson, Esq., the grandfather of the historian; and passed afterwards to the Goodriches. Stowe, the quadrangular magnificent seat of the Duke of Buckingham, is in the neighbouring parish of Stowe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £495.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The vicarage of Gwewett is a separate benefice.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Buckingham, Padbury, Aldstock, Addington, Steeple-Clydon, and Middle-Clydon. Acres, 14,983. Pop., 5,937. Houses, 1,301. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Tingewick, containing the parishes of Tingewick, Barton-Hartshorn, Chesham, Preston-Bisset, Hillesden, Tye-foord, Eglest, and Marsh-Gibson; and the sub-district of Leckhamstead, containing the parishes of Leckhamstead, Beauchampton, Thornton, Thornborough, Maids-Morton, Fosseot, Radclive-cum-Stocholt, Lillingstone-Lovell, Lillingstone-Dayrell, Stowe, Sandstone-with-Oll Wick, Water-Stratford, and Radclive, and the extra-parochial tract of Lydfild-Abbey. Acres, 52,419. Poor-rates in 1856, £10,678. Pop. in 1861, 15,756. Houses, 3,950. Marriages in 1866, 92; births, 694,—of which 23 were illegitimate; deaths, 244,—of which 93 were at ages under 5 years, and 8 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,050; births, 4,190; deaths,

astic colleges at Ashbridge and Eton, and of a nunnery hospital at Newport-Pagnall; but all remains of 14 other monasteries and 9 other hospitals, which once existed, are extinct. Eight churches show ancient Norman features; and two others are good specimens of ancient English. The county takes the title of Earl to the family of Hampden-Hobart.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RAILWAY, a railway of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. It commences in a junction with the North-western at Bletchley; goes west-south-westward to Bleicester, and thence south-westward to Oxford; sends off two lines in the vicinity of Winslow and Claydon, the one south-eastward to Aylesbury, the other north-westward and west-north-westward, past Buckingham and Brackley, to Banbury; and forms junctions at Oxford and Banbury with the Oxford and Rugby railway. Twenty-one miles of it are single line; and the rest double. It was authorized in 1817; but included then an amalgamation of two previous schemes, the Oxford and Bletchley incorporated in 1843, and the Buckingham and Brackley incorporated in 1816; while the line to Aylesbury was not incorporated till 1869.

BUCKISH-MILLS, a hamlet in Parkham and Woolfardisworthy parishes, Devon; on the coast, 6½ miles SW of Bideford. It has a Wesleyan chapel; and a glen at it is a pleasing feature amid a range of cliffs and woods.

BUCKLAND, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Faringdon district, Berks. The village stands 1½ mile S of the river Thames, 4 NE by E of Faringdon r. station, and 1½ SW by W of Oxford; and has a post-office under Faringdon. The parish includes also the hamlet of Carswell. Acres, 4,434. Real property, £5,720. Pop., 912. Houses, 171. The property is divided among a few. Buckland House is the seat of Sir R. Throckmorton, Bart.; was built in 1757, after designs by Wood of Bath; and contains relics of Mary Queen of Scots and Charles I., some other curiosities, and some fine pictures. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £310.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is old but good. There are Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, an endowed school with £92 a year, and charities £46.—The sub-district contains five parishes and four parts. Acres, 25,355. Pop., 4,945. Houses, 1,033.

BUCKLAND, a parish in Aylesbury district, Bucks; between the Aylesbury and the Wendover canal, 24 miles S of Marston-Gate r. station, and 3 WNW of Tring. Post-town, Tring. Acres, 1,514. Real property, £2,614. Pop., 732. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Stoke-Mandeville, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is ancient. There are a chapel of ease, Baptist and Methodist chapels, and a national school.

BUCKLAND, a parish in Winchcombe district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 1½ mile SW of Broadway, and 6½ WSW of Canopden r. station. It includes the hamlet of Loverton; and its post-town is Broadway. Acres, 2,270. Real property, £3,283. Pop., 355. Houses, 77. The manor belonged formerly to the Greshams; and belongs now to Sir T. Phillips, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £222. Patron, Sir T. Phillips, Bart. The church is later English; has a fine painted window of the time of Edward IV.; and is in good condition. Thynne's school has £200 from endowment.

BUCKLAND, a parish in Royston district, Herts; near Ermine-street and the source of the M and Quin rivers, 2 miles N of Huntingford r. station. It includes the village of Chipping; and has a post-office under Huntingford. Acres, 1,552. Real property, £2,164. Pop., 358. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £500.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is good.

BUCKLAND, a parish in Faversham district, Kent; near the river Swale and the Chatham and Dover railway, 3 miles NW by W of Faversham. Post-town, Faversham. Acres, 573. Real property, £886. Pop., 18. Houses, 3. The living is a sinecure rectory in the dio-

cese of Canterbury. Value, £167. Patron, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. The church has long been in ruins.

BUCKLAND, a parish in Dover district, Kent; on the river Dour, and on the Canterbury and Dover railway, 14 mile NW of Dover. Post-town, Dover. Acres, 978. Real property, £6,831. Pop., 3,162. Houses, 377. The property is subdivided. The surface is hilly. There are paper and corn mills. A lepers' hospital was founded about 1150. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £130.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and a national school.

BUCKLAND, a parish in Reigate district, Surrey; on the Reading and Reigate railway, 1 mile ESE of Betchworth station, and 2 W of Reigate. It has a post-office under Reigate. Acres, 1,741. Real property, £2,710. Pop., 369. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Buckland House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £317.* Patron, All-Souls College, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1860. Spencer, the biographer of Archbishop Chicheley, was rector.

BUCKLAND, a village in Therfield parish, Herts; 2 miles SW of Royston.

BUCKLAND, a hamlet in Thurlstone parish, Devon; 3½ miles W of Kingsbridge.

BUCKLAND, a mansion under a very romantic mountain in Brecon; on the river Usk, 6 miles NW by W of Crickhowell. It is the seat of J. P. Gwynne Mordaunt, Esq.

BUCKLAND-ABBNEY. See **BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM**.

BUCKLAND-BEACON. See **BUCKLAND-IN-LIN-MOOR**.

BUCKLAND-BREWSTER, a village and a parish in Bideford district, Devon. The village stands 3 miles from the coast, and 4½ SSW of Bideford r. station; and has a post-office under Bideford. It was formerly a market town; and it still has fairs on Whit-Tuesday and 2 Nov. The parish contains also the hamlets of Tythot, Bilsford, and Calworthy. Acres, 6,157. Real property, £4,053. Pop., 922. Houses, 178. The property is divided among three. The manor belongs to, in the time of Henry III., to the Brewsters; and belongs now to the Rolle family. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of East Putford and Bickworthy, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £244.* Patron, the Crown. The church is large and ancient; has a Norman door and a lofty tower; and contains many ancient monuments. There are chapels for Baptists and Bible Christians.

BUCKLAND-DENHAM, a village and a parish in Frome district, Somerset. The village stands near the Frome river, 2½ miles NNW of Frome r. station; and has a post-office under Frome. It formerly was a market town; and still has a fair on 16 Oct. The parish comprises 1,359 acres. Real property, £2,441. Pop., 435. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £181.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church was recently restored. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £11.

BUCKLAND (LASS), a parish in South Molton district, Devon; on an affluent of the river Taw, 5 miles NW by N of South Molton, and 7 NNE of Uffculme r. station. Post-town, South Molton. North Devon. Acres, 1,955. Real property, £1,193. Pop., 151. Houses, 23. The manor belongs to Paul Partridge. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Uffculme, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £245.* Patron, the Fortescue. The church is small and ancient, with a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £22.

BUCKLAND-EGG. See **BUCKLAND-EGG**.

BUCKLAND-FEE, a tithing in North Bampton parish, Somerset; 5½ miles S of Bridgwater. Real property, £2,715.

BUCKLAND-FILLEIGH, a parish in Torrington district, Devon; 6½ miles NW of Bideford, and 10 S of Bideford r. station. Post-town, Bideford, under Highampton, North Devon. Acres, 3,437. Real property,

41,87. Pop., 258. Hou. s. 36. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to Lord Ashburton and Lord Clinton. Buckland House is the seat of Lord Ashburton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £218. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter. The church stands close to Buckland House; is a handsome small edifice; and contains monuments of the Lislebys and the Porters.

BUCKLAND-IN-THE-MOOR, a parish in Newton-Abbot District, Devon; on the river Dart, adjacent to Dartmoor, 3½ miles NW of Ashburton, and 9½ W of Newton-Abbot. Acres, 1,458. Real property, £280. Pop., 113. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The manor, with Buckland House, belongs to the family of Boscawen. Buckland Beacon is a rocky eminence, commanding a very brilliant panoramic view. The living is a p. curacy, united to the vicarage of Ashburton, in the diocese of Exeter. The church is small, and was recently repaired. Charities, £33.

BUCKLAND-MINCHIN. See BUCKLAND-SOBER-ROUN.

BUCKLAND-MONACHOREM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in the district of Tavistock, Devon. The village stands near the river Tavy, and near the Hooe bridge station of the Tavistock railway, 4 miles S by E of Tavistock; and has a post-office, of the name of Buckland, under Plymouth. It formerly was a market-town; and still has a fair on Trinity-Monday. The parish includes also the hamlet of Milton, and part of the village of Horrabridge. Acres, 6,538. Real property, 26,100. Pop., 1,482. Houses, 290. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir Lopes Massey Lopes, Bart. Buckland Abbey, a Tudor edifice, was the former residence of Sir Francis Drake, the famous navigator; contains some interesting souvenirs of him; and is now the seat of his descendant, Sir T. T. F. E. Drake, Bart. Crapstone, Bockham, and Pound are the seats of respectively the Leaches, the Gills, and the Batters. A Cistercian abbey was founded in the parish, in 1278, by Andrew, a countess's widow of Devonshire; established by one of its abbots; given, at the dissolution, to Richard Crayfield; and garrisoned during the civil war. Small but interesting remains of the buildings still exist. There are several copper mines, and a tin mine. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of St. John's, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £430. Patron, the Rev. Dr. R. Hayne. The church is in the Decorated English, and a cruciform, with a tower; and contains carved old seats, a decorated ceiling, and a monument to Sir Baron, to Lord Heathfield, the defender of Gibraltar. A Baptist chapel is in the village; and a chapel of ease and a Wesleyan chapel are at Horrabridge. A school has 470 in endowment; and other charities since 1818. The sub-district contains six parishes and part of another. Acres, 86,562. Pop., 8,698. Houses, 1,447.

BUCKLAND-NEWTON, a tithing, a parish, and a hamlet in Dorset. The tithing lies 3½ miles N.E. by N. of Dorchester, and 6½ by N. of Eveshampton station; includes a village, which formerly was the seat of a market; and has a post-office under Dorchester. The parish contains also the villages of Muck, Dorlish, Muck, Dorlish, and Bredampton and Knowle; and is in the district of Dorchester. Acres, 6,618. Real property, exclusive of Muck and Bredampton, £8,495. Pop., 972. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Dorchester, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £495. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The parish church is a small, and is in the Decorated English style, and has a tower. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and a Baptist chapel. The church contains four parishes, and is in the diocese of Salisbury. Acres, with part of Bredampton, 11,000. Pop., 1,500. 17 S. Houses, 265.

BUCKLAND-NINGS, a tithing, a hamlet, a tithing, and a parish, in the district of Dorset. The tithing lies 4 miles N. of Eveshampton, and 1½ miles S. of Dorchester. The parish contains also the village of Bredampton, and is in the diocese of Salisbury. Acres, with part of Bredampton, 11,000. Pop., 1,500. 17 S. Houses, 265.

and a small stream, called; and probably was British. One of the holy new cows; the trench.

BUCKLAND-NIGHTS, a parish in Weymouth district, Dorset; near the Weymouth railway, 3 miles NW by N. of Melcombe Regis. It includes part of Nottingham hamlet; and its post-town is Radpole, under Weymouth. Acres, 1,237. Rated property, £1,189. Pop., 113. Houses, 27. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £176. Patron, Q. H. Strind, Esq. The church is good.

BUCKLAND-ST-MARY, a village and a parish in Chard district, Somerset. The village stands 1½ mile from the verge of the county, 1½ miles NW of Chard station, and 6 W by S. of Ilminster; and it has a post-office under Chard, and a fair on the Tuesday and Wednesday after 29 Sept. The parish comprises 3,494 acres. Real property, £3,734. Pop., 715. Houses, 151. The property is much subdivided. Traces of a Roman fort bear the name of Xeroche Castle; and relics of conflicts between the Saxons and the Danes have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £343. Patron, F. L. Popham, Esq. The church was rebuilt in the nine years prior to 1864; cost about £20,000, all defrayed by the rector, the Rev. J. E. Lane; is in the decorated English style; consists of nave with aisles, enclosed with side chapels, a south porch, and a massive western tower; and has ornament of coloured marbles, polychromy, statuary, and painted windows. Remains of an ancient stone cross are in the churchyard. There is a Baptist chapel.

BUCKLAND-SOBEROM, or B. MINOR, a locality in Dorset parish, Somerset; 4½ miles W of Taunton. A house of regular canons was founded here, in 1167, by William de Ekeigh; but soon suppressed. The property of it was given, in 1286, to the Knights Hospitallars. A nunnery and a preceptory succeeded the monastery; and the former consisted at first of the sisters of the Knights Hospitallars, but afterwards was separated from them and became a layman. The property was given, at the dissolution, to Alexander Popham and William D'Hey.

BUCKLAND-TOTT SAINTS, a parish in King'sbridge district, Devon; 2½ miles N.E. of King'sbridge, and 9.88 E of Kingsbridge Road station. Post-town, King'sbridge. Acres, with Loddswell, 3,568. Real property, with Cheltenham and Shefford, £7,451. Pop., 31. Houses, 8. The property is divided between two. Buckland House is the seat of the Clark family. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Loddswell, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was mostly rebuilt in 1779.

BUCKLAND-WYSE, a parish in South Molton district, Devon; 6 miles NW of South Molton, and 7½ E of Pannstaple station. It has a post-office under South Molton, North Devon. Acres, 1,779. Real property, £1,518. Pop., 321. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few; and great portion belongs to Lord Fortescue. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £194. Patron, J. F. Fortescue, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1867; retains the tower of previous structure; contains a chancel; is in the Decorated English style; of the thirteenth period; and has a clock on the tower; and a bell tower, and a bell tower.

BUCKLAND-WYSE, a parish in Wellington district, Somerset; and a locality in the district of Wellington and Exeter, 2½ miles E of Wellington. Post-town, Wellington. Acres, 3,571. Real property, £2,224. Pop., 301. Houses, 294. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Wellington, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church, which was a priory, was rebuilt in 1823.

BUCKLAND-WYSE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Dorset. The village stands on a hill, 1½ miles N.W. of Weymouth. The parish contains 16,180. Acres, 16,180. Pop., 1,172. Houses, 265. The property is divided among a few.

The manor belonged to Reading abbey; was given, at the dissolution, to John Winchcombe, commonly called Jack of Newbury; passed, by marriage, to the famous Lord Basingstoke; reverted to the descendant of Winchcombe; and belongs now to their representative, W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. A fine Tudor mansion was built on it by Jack of Newbury, and visited, in Lord Basingstoke's time, by Swift; but has been destroyed. Bucklebury common is an elevated undulating tract, commanding fine views. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Marlstone, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £453.* Patron, W. H. H. Hartley, Esq. The church is Norman, with low square tower and small spire; and contains monuments of the Winchcombes. There are an independent chapel, and an endowed school with £37. The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 23,949. Pop., 5,532. Houses, 1,178.

BUCKLESHARD, a village in Beaulieu parish, Hants; on Beaulieu creek, 6 miles ENE of Lymington. It was designed by the second Duke of Monmouth to be a town, with sugar refineries in connection with his West India estates; and had, for some time, several ship-yards; but is now of little importance.

BUCKLESHAM, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Bealings r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ ESE of Ipswich. It has a post-office under Ipswich. Acres, 1,622. Real property, £2,231. Pop., 362. Houses, 70. Many curious antiquities are found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £568.* Patron, the Rev. L. Walford. The church is of brick, and was repaired in 1842. There is a national school.

BUCKLEY, a chapelry in Hawarden parish, Flint; 2 miles N by W of Hope r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Mold. It has a post-office under Mold. The statistics are returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Hawarden. A railway from Buckley to Connah's Quay, 5 miles long, was formed under an act of 1860; and was at first for minerals only, but was authorized in 1863 for passengers also.

BUCKLOW, a hundred in Cheshire; separated by the river Mersey from Lancashire. It extends southward to Northwich; westward a little past Buncom; and eastward 3 miles past Altringham; contains eight parishes and parts of two others; and is cut into two divisions, East and West. Acres of the E. div., 58,638. Pop. in 1851, 26,293. Acres of the W. div., 45,983. Pop. in 1851, 28,582. Pop. of both in 1861, 60,629. Houses, 11,513.

BUCKMILL, a hamlet in Idle township, Calverley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Bradford.

BUCKMILLS, a chapelry in Woodlandsbury parish, Devon; near the town and r. station of Bideford. Post-town, Bideford. Pop., 249. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Exeter. Value, not reported.* Patron, Mrs. Elwes. The church is recent.

BUCKMINSTER, a village and a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicester. The village stands on the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Bockley r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Melton-Mowbray. The parish includes also the chapelry of Sewstern; and its post-town is Colsterworth, under Grantham. Acres, 3,653. Real property, £2,858. Pop., 654. Houses, 144. Buckminster Park, with a fine Grecian mansion of 1798, is the seat of the Earl of Dysart. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Sewstern, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £261.* Patron, the Earl of Dysart. The church is ancient, of various dates; and has a tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £48.

BUCKNALL, a parish in Homestead district, Lincoln; on an affluent of the Witham river, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Southey r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ W of Homestead. Post-town, Skewell, under Homestead. Acres, 2,471. Real property, £2,571. Pop., 496. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £381.* Patron, Lord Monsom. The church is good; and there are two Methodist chapels, a free school, and charities £18.

BUCKNALL, two townships and a parochial chapelry

in Stoke-upon-Trent parish, Stafford. The townships are Bucknall and Bucknall-Eves. Bucknall lies on the Biddulph branch of the North Staffordshire railway, 2 miles NE of Stoke-upon-Trent; has a r. station; and includes the hamlet of Ubbesley. Pop., 1,498. Houses, 283. Bucknall-Eves lies about a mile further NE. Pop., 245. Houses, 50. The parochial chapelry bears the name of Bucknall-cum-Bagnall; includes also the township of Bagnall; and was constituted in 1807. Post-town, Hauley, under Stoke-upon-Trent. Real property, £8,621; of which £4,355 are in mines. Pop., 2,170. Houses, 495. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Bagnall, in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £200. Patron, the Rev. J. Powys. The church is good.

BUCKNELL, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; near the Oxford and Bloxhedy railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Bicester. Post-town, Bicester. Acres, 1,670. Real property, £2,431. Pop., 326. Houses, 58. The property is divided among a few. Bucknell House is the seat of the Drakes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported.* Patron, New College, Oxford. The church is early English, with a Norman tower; and has a brass of 1638. Charities, £11.

BUCKNELL, a township and a parish in the district of Knighton; the former in the county of Salop; the latter partly also in the county of Hereford. The township lies on the river Teme, adjacent to the Knighton railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Knighton. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leintwardine. Acres, 2,730. Real property, £5,514. Pop., 622. Houses, 198. The parish includes also the township of Buckton and Coxall. Acres, 4,160. Real property, with Hampton-Latim and Pedwardine, £10,230. Pop., 790. Houses, 139. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Buckton, in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £342.* Patron, the Great S. Company, London. The church is good. Charities, £18.

BUCKROSE, a wapentake in E. R. Yorkshire. It is bounded on the N and the W, above and below New Molton, by the river Derwent; and contains twenty-eight parishes. Acres, 102,453. Pop. in 1851, 13,832; in 1861, 15,333. Houses, 2,977.

BUCKS. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKS-GREEN, a hamlet in Rudgwick parish, Sussex.

BUCKSHAW, a hamlet in Holwell parish, Dorset; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Sherborne. Pop., 16.

BUCKSTONE (THIN), a famous rocking-stone in Gloucestershire; near the Kymin, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Colford. It lies on a conspicuous eminence; consists of old red conglomerate; and measures about 53 feet in circumference. It probably was detached, by natural causes, from the subjacent rock.

BUCKTHORPE. See BRIGTHOLME.

BUCKTON, a township in the parochial chapelry of Kybe, Northumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Belford. Pop., 183.

BUCKTON, a township in Bridlington parish, E. R. Yorkshire; on the coast and on the Bridlington railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Bridlington. Acres, 2,047; of which 124 are water. Real property, £2,721. Pop., 181. Houses, 31.

BUCKTON AND COXALL, a township in B. and E. Knighton; on the river Teme, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Knighton. Acres, 1,450. Pop., 168. Houses, 21.

BUCKWORTH, a parish in the district and county of Huntingdon; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the Great Northern railway, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Huntingdon. Post-town, Alconbury, under Huntingdon. Acres, 1,950. Real property, £2,783. Pop., 201. Houses, 39. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £339.* Patron, R. E. D. Shatto, Esq. The church is good.

RUDBROOKE, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Warwick. The parish lies on the Birmingham and Warwick canal, and on the Birmingham and Oxford railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Warwick. It

of the village of Hain, on the Hill, and Lower Hain, on the north; and its post-town is Warwick. Acres, 3,270. Road property, £6,283. Pop., 492. Houses, 112. Great Park here is the seat of Lord Dorset. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £170. Patron, Rev. H. B. Faulkner. The church is a plain edifice, with a square tower; and contains monuments of the Dormers. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. A school has 450 ft. an endowment; and another char. sch. of £60. The sub-district contains nine parishes. Acres, 18,463. Pop., 4,446. Houses, 958.

BUDBY, a township in Edwinstowe parish, Nottingham, 1½ m. N.W. by W. of Olberton. Pop., 113. Houses, 27.

BUDINGTON, a hamlet in Bignor parish, Sussex; 1½ m. S. of Petersfield. Pop., 35.

BUDLE-HILL, a hamlet in Selworthy parish, Somerset; 3½ m. S.W. of Minehead. Pop., 28.

BUDLES, a hamlet in St. Peter parish, Kent; in 1801, 2 miles N. of Ramsgate.

BUDLESBATE, a hundred in Winchester division, Hants; it into lower half and upper half. The lower half contains the parishes of Compton, Hursley, and Twyford. Acres, 14,100. Pop. in 1851, 2,423. Houses, 455. The upper half contains Ashley parish, and other villages, and parts of two others. Acres, 15,522. Pop. in 1851, 2,270. Houses, 451.

BUDLE, or **BUDJANK**, a village and a chapel in St. Austrey parish, Cornwall. The village stands on a rocky point of Bristol channel, at the mouth of the Bude river, 1½ m. W. of Stratton. It has a post-office, a church, a house of Bude, North Devon, and a hotel; is frequented by sea-birds, and carries on a great trade in the exportation of shellfish and sea-butter. A fair is held on the 22 Sept. The tract around it includes the Bude and Bude Looe, a good coast, brilliant view-points, and the Bude and Bude Looe, the inventor of the Bude Looe. The Bude Looe included the village; and was continued in 1851. Pop., 766. Houses, 163. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £120. Patron, Sir J. D. A. Land, Bart.

BUDOCK, or **BUDOCK (St.)**, a village and a parish in the parishes of Exeter, Devon. The village stands on the Hamoaze estuary, near the Albert bridge and the Bude station of the Cornwall railway, 4 miles N.W. of Exeter. The parish includes also Budockshoek, and Budockshoek, and part of Kneaker's Knowle and Budockshoek; and its post-town is Scitath, Cornwall. Acres, 3,270. Road property, £6,174. Pop., 1,270. Houses, 220. The property is divided among a few lords, and is divided into the Budockshoek; and Budockshoek, and is now a fish-monger's place. It occupies a dell, running obliquely to the shore; looks warm and luxurious; and commands high views of comfort and recreation. Coleridge says of the Otter in its neighbourhood, "Mine eyes I never shut and the sunny ray Bat straight with all their tints thy web is rise; The cressing plank, the marge with willows gray, And bodied and that, vined with various dyes, Gloomed through their bright transparency." *See* Budockshoek.

BUDOCK (St.), a canal of Cornwall and Devon. It was opened in 1800, goes eastward past Machin, Pann, and H. B. Leach, to Thordany; and ends a canal, and down the Tamar, and into that river, to the sea. It was formed in 1826, at a cost of £100,000, and is a canal of 10 miles. Several inclined planes on it, and a canal, in 1800, serve as substitutes for the canal. It was obtained in 1867 for making a railway, and is now as long as Werrington, to the London and South-Western railway.

BUDOCK, a township in Bambergh parish, Northamptonshire, on the S.E. of Warren, 1½ m. N. of the Northamptonshire, 4½ miles E. by N. of Bedford. Acres, 724. Pop., 104. Houses, 12. It has granaries, flour-

mills, and a pier. Cocks are plentiful near it; and rocks of different kinds alternate rapidly on its coast. A Roman road went from it to Althwick. Budockshoek belonged to the Forsters, and passed to the Smiths.

BUDLEIGH (East), a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Devon. The village stands on the river Otter, about 2 miles from the coast, 8½ miles E. of Lymington station, and 5 WSW of Sidmouth; and has a post-office under Exeter. It is large and struggling; consists chiefly of cottages, and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the village of Budleigh-Salterton, and the hamlets of Great and Little Knowle. Acres, 3,277; of which 40 are water. Road property, £9,463. Pop., 2,460. Houses, 562. The property is divided among a few lords, and is the Duke's; and is divided successively to the Duke and the Duke's families; and Hayes-Barton, a Tudor edifice, now a farmhouse, belonging to Lady Rolle, was the birthplace and property of Sir Walter Raleigh. The living is a vicarage, united with the parishes of Salterton, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £315. Patron, the Hon. Mark Rolle. The church is perpendicular English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; and contains the Raleigh's grave, and many monuments. The vicarage of Withycombe-Raleigh is a separate benefice. There are a chapel of ease and Baptist and Wesleyan chapels at Budleigh-Salterton, and an Independent chapel at East Budleigh. Churches, 433. The sub-district contains also three other parishes and an extra-parochial tract; and is in the district of St. Thomas. Acres, 12,621. Pop., 4,619. Houses, 1,012. The hundred contains twenty-one parishes. Acres, 53,759. Pop. in 1851, 23,178; in 1861, 22,707. Houses, 4,821.

BUDLEIGH-SALTERTON, a village in East Budleigh parish, Devon; on the coast, immediately west of the mouth of the Otter, 2½ miles S. of East Budleigh. It has a post-office under Exeter, hotels, and many respectable lodging-houses; was not long ago, an obscure fishing hamlet; and is now a fashionable watering-place. It occupies a dell, running obliquely to the shore; looks warm and luxurious; and commands high views of comfort and recreation. Coleridge says of the Otter in its neighbourhood, "Mine eyes I never shut and the sunny ray Bat straight with all their tints thy web is rise; The cressing plank, the marge with willows gray, And bodied and that, vined with various dyes, Gloomed through their bright transparency."

BUDLEIGH (West), a hundred in Devon. It contains Chertton-Fitz-Peter parish, and six other parishes. Acres, 17,367. Pop., 2,321. Houses, 610.

BUDNEY, a hamlet in Whitechurch parish, Salop; 1 mile N.W. of Whitechurch.

BUDOCK, a parish in Falmouth district, Cornwall. It adjoins Falmouth on the SW, extends thence to Falmouth Bay, includes Pendennis Castle, and is ready communication with Falmouth station; and its post-town is Falmouth. Acres, 4,214; of which 215 are water. Road property, £10,671. Pop., 2,251. Houses, 411. The property is divided among a few lords, and is divided into the Budockshoek; and Budockshoek, and is now a fish-monger's place. A college was founded in 1270, at Gloucestre, by Bishop Beconson. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of St. Gluvias, in the diocese of Exeter. The church contains monuments of the Budegrees; and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and churches 270. A fair is held on 12 Aug.

BUDOCK (St.). *See* Budeaux (St.).

BUDON. *See* Budeaux.

BUDWORTH, a sub-district in Runcorn district, Cheshire. It contains the Runcorn township and eight other townships of Great Runcorn parish. Acres, 17,823. Pop., 1,111. Houses, 252.

BUDWORTH (Great), a township in Runcorn district, and a parish in Runcorn, Northwich, and Altrincham districts, Cheshire. The township lies on the Grand Trunk canal, near the river Weaver, and near the Northwich, Knutsford, and Altrincham railway, 2½ miles N. of

Northwich; and has a post-office under Northwich, and fairs on 15 Feb., 5 April, and 2 Oct. Acres, 872. Real property, £3,059. Pop. 613. Houses, 118. The parish contains also the townships of Seven Oaks, Antrobus, Crowley, Whitley-Superior, Whitley-Inferior, Butington, Stretton, Appleton, Dutton, Aston-by-Indwold, Fever-Inferior, Tabley-Inferior, Plumby, Pickmere, Little-Leigh, Barnton, Hartford, Wunnington, Cumberbach, Marbury, Marston, Wincham, Northwich, Castle-Northwich, Lostock-Graham, Nether-Poover, Allostock, Hulsc, Biches, Anderton, and Lach-Dennis; and the chapel of Wilton-cum-Twainbrooks. Acres, 35,926. Real property, £135,204. Pop. in 1841, 17,103; in 1861, 18,952. Houses, 3,834. The property is much subdivided. Marbury Hall, Arley Hall, and Belmont House, are chief residences. Bedworth-mere and Pickmere are small lakes. Many of the inhabitants are employed in salt-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £626.* Patron, Christ Church College, Oxford. The church is ancient; has an embattled tower; and contains monuments of the Pooles, the Warburtons, and the Leycesters. The chapels of Antrobus, Barnton, Hartford, Little Leigh, Lostock, Lower Poover, Stretton, Tabley, Lower Whitley, Willerspool, Witton, and Northwich, are separate benefices. Witton grammar-school has £270 from endowment; and other charities £172.

BUDWORTH (LITTLE), a parish in Northwich district, Cheshire, on an affluent of the river Weaver, near Delamere forest, 4 miles NE by E of Tarporley, and 4½ SW by W of Hartford r. station. It has a post-office under Tarporley. Acres, 2,762. Real property, £3,626. Pop., 582. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £85.* Patron, the Bishop of Chester. The ancient church belonged to St. Mary's nunnery in Chester; and the present one was built in 1798. Dodd's alm-houses have £130 from endowment; and other charities £62.

BUERSHILL, a hamlet in Castleton township, Rochdale par. 3, Lancashire; 2 miles SE of Rochdale.

BLEERTON, a township in Audlem parish, Cheshire; adjacent to the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, 7 miles S by E of Nantwich. Acres, 2,933. Real property, £4,410. Pop., 464. Houses, 93. There are two Methodist chapels, and charities £50.

BURTON, Aidford parish, Cheshire. See BURERA.

BUGBROOKE, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Northampton. The parish lies on Watling-street, the Grand Junction canal, and the North-western railway, 3 miles SE of Weedon station, and 5½ WSW of Northampton; and has a post-office under Weedon. Acres, 2,420. Real property, £5,391. Pop., 925. Houses, 213. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value £741.* Patron, the Rev. J. H. Harrison, sen. The church is ancient; and has a screen and an octagonal font. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £21. The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 9,545. Pop., 3,459. Houses, 765.

BUGLAWTON, a township-chapelry in Astbury parish, Cheshire; on the river Dane and the North Stafford railway, 2 miles NE of Congleton. Post-town, Congleton. Acres, 2,652. Real property, £8,127. Pop., 2,014. Houses, 441. B. Hall is the seat of the Percusons. There are several clink-mills and a cotton-mill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £160.* Patron, the Rector of Astbury. The church is good. There are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

BUGLEY, a hamlet in Gillingham parish, Dorset; 5½ miles WNW of Shaftesbury.

BUGSAY-MARSH, a locality on the Thames, 14 miles below Greenwich, in Kent. It has a post-office under Greenwich, London, S. E. Bugsay-Marsh is a bend of the Thames contiguous to it, about a mile long.

BUGSWORTH, a hamlet, with a r. station, in Glosop parish, Derby; on the New Mills and Buxton railway, 3 miles NNW of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

BUGTHORPE, or BROTHORPE, a parish in Pock-

lington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Derwent, 4½ miles ESE of Gate-Holmsley r. station, and 6 N by W of Pocklington. Post-town, Spurnbeck, under York. Acres, 1,900. Real property, £2,381. Pop., 245. Houses, 53. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £260. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church was repaired in 1859.

BUILDWAS, a parish in Maccley district, Salop; on the river Severn, and on the Severn Valley railway, at the junction of the branch to Much-Wenlock, 5½ miles SE of the Wrekin, and 4 NE of Much-Wenlock. It has a station on the railway, at the junction; and its post-town is Iron-Bridge, under Wellington, Salop. Acres, 2,124. Real property, £2,679. Pop., 276. Houses, 55. The property is divided among a few. Buildwas Park is the seat of W. Moseley, Esq. A Cistercian abbey was founded in the parish, in 1135, by Roger, Bishop of Chester; and given, at the dissolution, to Lord Powis. The side aisles and the chapels of the abbey church have perished; but the nave, the transept, the tower-arches, and the chapter-house mostly remain, are transition Norman, and form a noble ruin. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £26. Patron, W. Moseley, Esq. The church was built in 1720.

BUILTH, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Brecon. The town stands on the river Wye, and on the Llanidloes and Llanelli railway, 12 miles SW of New Radnor. It is sometimes called Llanfair-in-Builth. It occupies the site of the Roman station Bullauna; it had a castle in the 11th century, said to have been built by Bernard Newmann; and it was the favourite residence and the final retreat of the last Llewelyn. That prince was betrayed by the inhabitants, who continue to be reproached as "the traitors of Builth;" and he was slain in a single 5 miles to the north, since called Cwm-Llewelyn. The town consists chiefly of two parallel streets, which form irregular terraces on the side of a steep declivity. The castle and the greater part of the town were destroyed by fire in 1630. The foundations of the keep, measuring about 150 feet in circuit, can still be traced. A bridge of six arches spans the Wye, and connects the town with Radnor. The parish church is a neat modern edifice, with an old tower; and contains an ancient monument of a Lloyd, removed from a previous church. There are four dissenting chapels and an educational charity, the latter worth £60. The Park Wells, three mineral springs, severally saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous, are about 1½ mile to the NW, and draw visitors from a distance, who lodge in town. The environs generally are picturesque, the climate salubrious, and the sport for anglers good. The town enjoys ready communication with all parts of Wales and England from the intersection near it of the line of railway from Llanidloes to Brecon with the line from Knighton to Ludlow; and it has a r. station at the r. junction, and another station at the Wells, a head post-office, two child-hans, a weekly market on Monday, and fairs on the third Monday of Feb., the Friday before 12 May, 27 June, 2 Oct., and 6 Dec.; and is a seat of petty sessions.—The parish includes the town, and comprises 712 acres. Real property, £2,906. Pop., 1,410. Houses, 226. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £364.* Patron, T. Thomas, Esq.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Builth, Llanganten, Llaryngs, Maes-Mynis, Llanidloes-r. w. m., Allt-mawr, Llangynog, and Cricklan, ne at of Gwladir, and parts of Llanfair-fawr and Llanhamel-Bryn-Pallan; also the parish of Llanidloes, which is electorally in Radnor. Acres, 31,759. Pop., 5,444. Houses, 641. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Colwyn, containing the parishes of Disserth, Llandudoch, Llanfair-fawr-in-Elvel, G. g. m., and Aberdare, and the parochial chapels of Bettws-Disserth, Rhinllyn, Llanyareth, and Llaneddam-y-Garrg, all electorally in Radnor; and the sub-district of Aberystwyth, containing the parishes of Llanidloes-r. w. m., Llanidloes-r. w. m., Llanidloes, Llanidloes, Llanidloes, Llanidloes, and parts of the parishes of Llanfair-fawr and Llanidloes.

god-Rayn-Pabuon. Acres, 102,955. Poor-rate in 1866, 45,528. Pop. in 1861, 8,305. Houses, 1,533. Marriages in 1866, 61; births, 292,—of which 28 were illegitimate; deaths, 139,—of which 28 were at ages under 5 years, and 16 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 577; births, 2,545; deaths, 1,339. The places of worship in 1851, were 26 of the Church of England, with 3,050 sittings; 12 of Independents, with 1,101 s.; 5 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 1,282 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 530 s.; and 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 20 attendants. The schools were 9 public day-schools, with 360 scholars; 8 private day-schools, with 171 s.; 30 Sunday schools, with 1,736 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 5 s.—The hundred contains twenty parishes. Acres, 97,667. Pop., 6,492. Houses, 1,263.

BILBOURN, a rivulet falling into the river Coln near Exmoor in Herefs.

BULBIDGE, a village in Wilton parish, Wilts; near Wilton. Pop., 58. It formerly was a parish; and it ranks as a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Wilton in the diocese of Salisbury.

BULBY. See HAWTHORPE-WITH-BULBY.

BULCAMP, a hamlet in Blythburgh parish, Lincoln; 7½ miles SE of Halesworth.

BULCOTE, a chapel in Burton-Joyce parish, Notts; on the river Trent and the Midland railway, 1 mile NE of Burton-Joyce r. station, and 4½ NW of Bingham. Post-town, Burton-Joyce, under Nottingham. Acres, 976. Real property, £1,139. Pop., 136. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Burton-Joyce, in the diocese of Lincoln.

BULBY CASTLE, a ruined castle on the river Eden, 8½ miles NW of Appleby, in Westmorland. It was built by John de Bulby; and passed to the Veteriponts and the bishops of Carlisle.

BULFORD, a parish in Amesbury district, Wilts; on the river Avon, 2 miles NNE of Amesbury, and 4½ N by W of Porten r. station. Post-town, Amesbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 3,475. Real property, with Durrington and Milston, £7,535. Pop., 358. Houses, 78. Bulford House is a chief residence. Some Druidical stones occur; and an earthwork, supposed to represent an ancient British village, is adjacent within Durrington. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £75. Patron, Dr. Southey. The church is picturesque; and there is an Independent chapel.

BULK, a township in Lancaster parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the Kendal canal and the Carlisle railway, 2 miles NE of Lancaster. Acres, 1,147. Real property, £2,560. Pop., 109. Houses, 19. Bulk House is the seat of the Bishells.

BULKLEY, a township in Malpas parish, Cheshire; 5½ miles NE of Malpas. Acres, 948. Real property, £1,326. Pop., 196. Houses, 38.

BULKINGTON, a village and a parish in Nuneaton district, Warwick. The village stands near the Coventry canal and the Trent Valley railway, 4 miles SE by S of Nuneaton; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Rugby. The parish includes also the hamlets of Marston-Fibbert, Ryton, Weston-in-Arden, Wolvich, and parts of Burnale and Brancott. Acres, 4,510. Real property, £2,558. Pop., 1,858. Houses, 450. The property is much subdivided. Many of the land fronts are ribbon-weaves. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £253. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are three dissenting chapels, five Church schools built in 1829, and charities 105.

BULKINGTON, a village in Rufford parish, Wilts; 6 miles E of Tisbury. Acres, 973. Pop., 210. Houses, 51. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BULKWORTH, a parish in Ribblesdale district, Povey; on the river Trossa 7 miles SW by W of Great Tewkesbury, and 9.88 W of Bradford. Post-town, Pateley Bridge, under Ribblesdale. Acres, 1,115. Real property, £2,138. Pop., 128. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The manor belongs to the family of Bolls. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vi-

cage of Backland Brewer, in the diocese of Exeter. The church was built by Lord Chief Justice Hankford.

BULLEI M.. See BULLITT.

BULLBARROW, a chalk down 4 miles NW of Milton-Abbas, in Dorset. It has an altitude of 927 feet above the sea; and is crowned by Baulshy camp, a circular work with double ramparts, commanding a very extensive view.

BULL-BAY, a small bay on the N coast of Anglesey; 1 mile W of Amlwch. It has anchorage in five fathoms; but lies open to northerly winds.

BULLER'S GREEN, a township in the parish and within the borough of Morpeth, Northumberland. Acres, 363. Pop., 220. Houses, 45.

BULLEY, a parish in Westbury-on-Savern district, Gloucestershire; 2 miles NW of Old-street r. station, and 5 WNW of Gloucester. Post-town, Huntley, under Gloucester. Acres, 151. Real property, £1,853. Pop., 226. Houses, 47. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy annexed to the vicarage of Churcham, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church has Norman parts.

BULLEA, a village in Garth parcel, Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; 11 miles N of Neath.

BULL-GILL, a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway, in Cumberland; 4½ miles NE of Maryport.

BULLINGDON, a hundred in Oxfordshire. It adjoins Berks below Oxford; extends 15 miles north-north-eastward to Berks; and contains twenty-three parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 44,393. Pop., 12,185. Houses, 2,533.

BULLINGHAM, a hamlet on the west border of Herefordshire; 2 miles from Kingston.

BULLINGHAM (Lower), a township in St. Martin parish, Herefordshire; 1½ mile S of Hereford. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £2,390. Pop., 255. Houses, 59.

BULLINGHAM (Upper), or Bortonegmore, a parish in the county and district of Hereford; on the river Wye, 2 miles S of Hereford. Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 698. Real property, £1,361. Pop., 83. Houses, 19. The property is in one estate. The parish is ecclesiastically united with Lower Bullingham and Cratton townships. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £190. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is modern.

BULLINGTON, a parish in Andover district, Hants; on an affluent of the river Test, 4 miles WNW of Mitchelldever r. station, and 4½ S of Whitechurch. Post-town, Barton-Stacey, under Winchester. Acres, 1,623. Real property, with Tuffen, £3,134. Pop., 171. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Bullington House is an old mansion. A Roman camp is at Tiltney Hill; and Roman antiquities have been found there. The living is a vicarage united with the vicarage of Tuffen, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £260. Patron, W. Henniger, Esq. The church is good.

BULLINGTON, a chapel in Goltso parish, Lincoln; 2 miles W of Wrangley, and 3 E by N of Langworth r. station. Post-town, Wrangley. Acres, 700. Real property, £252. Pop., 44. Houses, 6. A Gilbertine priory and convent were founded here, in the time of Stephen, by Simon Fitzwilliam; and given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Suffolk. The living is annexed to C. the deanery in the diocese of Lincoln.

BULLOCK'S HAM, a township in Warkworth parish, Northumberland; adjacent to the North-eastern railway, 7 miles SSE of Alnwick. Acres, 295. Pop., 14. Houses, 2.

BULLOCK-SMITHY, a village in Stockport parish, Cheshire; 1½ miles SE of Stockport. It is the same as HAZENATON, which see.

BULL-POUNT, a small pond on the NW coast of Devon; 3½ miles W by S of Exmouth.

BULL-SAND, a flat in the mouth of the Humber, near Spurn-head, in Yorkshire. A light shines on it, in 4½ fathoms, and a fixed light, visible at the distance of 10 miles.

BULLS-CROSS, a village in Enfield parish, Middlesex; 2 miles W of St. John's Abbey.

BULLS-HEAD HILL, an eminence in Lancashire, 2½ miles WSW of Alford. It serves as a landmark.

BULLSLAKE HILL, an eminence on the natural border of Dorset and Somerset; 2 miles E of Milborne-port. It commands extensive views both E and W.

BULLSLAUGHTER BAY, a small bay near St. Gwen's head, on the south coast of Pembroke.

BULLSTON. See BOUTSTON.

BULLWELL. See BULWELL.

BULMAN'S VILLAGE, a locality 2½ miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne; with a post-office under that town.

BULMER, a parish and a sub-district in the district of Sudbury and county of Essex. The parish lies on the verge of the county, near the river Stour and the Sudbury railway, 2 miles WSW of Sudbury; and has a post-office under Sudbury. Acres, 2,779. Real property, £3,251. Pop., 753. Houses, 170. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Belchamp-Walter, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £445. Patron, S. M. Raymond, Esq. The church is good. The sub-district contains nine parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 17,501. Pop., 4,553. Houses, 1,031.

BULMER, a township, a parish, a sub-district, and a wapentake in N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on an affluent of the river Derwent, 3 miles WNW of Barton-Hill r. station, and 6½ SW by W of New Malton. Acres, 1,430. Real property, £2,115. Pop., 315. Houses, 79. The parish contains also the townships of Henderskelf and Welbourn; the latter of which has a post-office under York. Acres, 3,800. Real property, £4,893. Pop., 1,077. Houses, 227. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £395.* Patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church is good. The sub-district is in the district of Malton, and contains four parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 21,222. Pop., 4,074. Houses, 332. The wapentake contains thirty-three parishes and parts of seven others. Acres, 167,723. Pop. in 1851, 21,252; in 1891, 21,257. Houses, 4,855.

BULMERSHIRE COURT, a seat in the eastern vicinity of Reading, Berks. It was the residence of the prime minister Viscount Sidmouth, often visited by Pitt and Windham; and belongs now to E. J. Whibley, Esq.

BULPHIAN, a parish in Orsett district, Essex; 3½ miles NW of Stanford-le-Hope r. station, and 6½ SSE of Brentwood. Post-town, Orsett, under Romford, London, E. Acres, 1,667. Real property, £2,212. Pop., 298. Houses, 57. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £312. Patron, J. S. Hand, Esq. The church is tolerable.

BULSTON. See BOUTSTON.

BULSTRODE-PARK, a seat of the Duke of Somerset, 2½ miles ESE of Beaconsfield, in Bucks. It belonged anciently to the Bulstrodes; passed to the Jeffreys; was sold, about the end of the 17th century, to the Earl of Portland; and resold, in 1807, to the Duke of Somerset. A mansion was built on it by Judge Jeffreys; and is described in Mrs. Montagu's letters. The present mansion was founded by the Duke of Somerset; stood long in an incomplete state; and was begun to be reconstructed in 1860, on a new design, by Ferrey. A circular entrenchment, enclosing 21 acres, is in the park.

BULVERHITHE, a manor within Hastings borough, Sussex; on the coast and on the Brighton railway, 2 miles west of Hastings. Pop., 68. Houses, 14.

BULWELL, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bedford district, Notts. The village stands in Sherwood forest, adjacent to the Midland railway, 4 miles NNW of Nottingham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Nottingham. The parish includes also the hamlet of Hemphill. Acres, 1,210. Real property, £6,732. Pop., 3,660. Houses, 785. The property is subdivided. Bulwell Hall is the seat of the Rev. C. Padley. Limestone is worked. Calico printing, lace-making, stick-making, brick-making, and malting are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £323.* Patron, the Rev. C. Padley. The church is new, and has a square tower. There are

chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A school in 18--; other charities, 13. The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 8,294. Pop., 7,823. Houses, 1,671.

BULWICK, a parish in Oundle district, Northampton; on an affluent of the river Nene, 4½ miles ESE of Seaton r. station, and 7 NW by W of Oundle. It has a post-office under Wanford. Acres, in inclusive of Bulwick-Short-Leys, 1,910. Real property, £3,241. Pop., 203. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. Bulwick Hall is the seat of Tho. Tryon, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £160.* Patron, T. Tryon, Esq. The church is decorated and later English, and has an elegant tower and spire. Charities, £35.

BULWICK SHORT-LEYS, an extra-parochial tract in Oundle district, Northampton; contiguous to Bulwick. Pop., 69. Houses, 12.

BUMPSTEAD-HILTON, a parish in the district of Risbridge and county of Essex; on the N. verge of the county, and on the Halstead and Havilland railway, near Birdbrook station, 3 miles NNE of Thaxted. It has a post-office under Newmarket. Acres, 3,121. Real property, £4,210. Pop., 887. Houses, 191. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a tithing for the East Essex bounds. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £174.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is good.

BUMPSTEAD-STEEPLE, a parish in the district of Risbridge and county of Essex; on the Halstead and Havilland railway, near Birdbrook station, 3½ miles NE by E of Thaxted. It has a post-office under Halstead. Acres, 3,296. Real property, £3,085. Pop., 1,158. Houses, 235. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £220.* Patron, the Lord of manor. The church is good. There are an Independent chapel and national and British schools.

BUNBURY, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Nantwich, Cheshire. The township lies on the Chester canal and the Chester and Crewe railway, near the Calveley station, 3½ miles SSE of Truroport; and it has a post-office of the name of Hilder Bunbury, under Tarporley, and fairs on 11 and 12 July, and 30 and 31 July. Acres, 1,140. Real property, £4,423. Pop., 990. Houses, 209. The parish contains also the townships of Tiverton, Tilstone-Farnall, Beeston, Altham, Calveley, Wardle, Houghton, Sparston, Barning, Peckforton, and Burwardley. Acres, 16,590. Real property, £28,879. Pop., 4,727. Houses, 937. The manor belonged to Hugh Lupus; and passed to the Bunburys. A college for a master and six chaplains was founded here, in 1355, by Sir Hugh de Calveley; and was purchased from the Crown, in the time of Elizabeth, by Thomas Amlsey of London, who gave the income for charitable uses. The living is a vicarage, united with the parishes of Peckforton and Calveley, in the diocese of Chester. Value, £117.* Patrons, the Huddersbachers' Company. The church is later English; has a side chapel and a towered tower; was injured by the royalists in 1643; and recent complete restoration in 1865; and contains monuments of Calveley, the Cheshire hero of the 14th century, and Peckton, the commander against the Spanish armada. The parishes of Tilstone and Burwardley are separate benefices. There are seven dissenting chapels, two national schools, and charities £16.—The sub-district contains three parishes and part of another. Pop., 7,959.

BUNCKTON, a hamlet in Atherton parish, Sussex; 3½ miles NW of Steyning. Pop., 72. It forms a curry with Ashington.

BUNDLEY. See BUNDLETON.

BUNGAY, a town, two parishes, and a sub-district, in Wangford district, Suffolk. The town stands on the verge of the county, within a belt of the river Waveney, on the Waveney Valley railway, 6 miles W of Bacton. The name of it is said to be a corruption of *Le Bon Eye*, "the beautiful island." A castle at it was the seat and stronghold of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk; was garrisoned by one of them for Stephen, and thought to be in-

to give the Duke of Cornwall, in the thirteenth Edward, the lands given to the Mortimers; and received the crown in the reign of Edward IV. Remains of its castle, with a fine view, and pleasant views, but are connected with the history of the place. An old building represents one of the great owners of the castle, the great house, Earl Hugh, as saying, on his retreat from Framlingham,—"

"Woe! I in my strong castle of Bungay,
Upon the water of Waveney,
I would be here for the King of Cockayne,
Nor all his bravery."

A Benedictine monastery was founded on a spot between the two parish churches, in 1169, by Roger de Glanville and his wife the Countess Gundræda; and given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Norfolk. The town, excepting one street, was destroyed by fire in 1588; and most of the new is modern, and consists of spacious well built streets. The market-house is octagonal. The market-place has 2 cross, and formerly had two. The corn exchange was formerly a theatre. St. Mary's church is large and ancient; was rebuilt in 1695; and has a fine tower. Holy Trinity Church is small and ancient; and has a round tower. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The grammar school dates from a remote period; has 264 from endowment; and sends four scholars to Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Town lands yield £183 a-year for charities; 1 acre enclosed common is adjacent; and several gardens exist, of medicinal plants. The town has a post-office, a railway station, three banking offices, and a corn-chamber; and is a seat of petty sessions. A weekly market is held on Thursdays; and fairs on 11 May and 29 Sept. The Waveney is navigable hither; and a considerable trade is carried on in grain, flour, wool, and lime. Business is done also in malting, lime-burning, iron-founding, paper-making, letter-press printing, and the making of hemp fabrics. Real property in 1851, for 1850, £2,702; of Bungay-Burcott, £5,996. Pop. of the town, 3,865. Houses, 867.—The two parishes are St. Mary and Holy Trinity; and they are regarded as jointly co-terminous with the town. Acres of St. Mary, 758. Rector parson, £1,316. Pop., 1,395. Houses, 447. Area of Holy Trinity, 1,522. Rector parson, £1,316. Pop., 1,509. Houses, 431. St. Martin's church, and Holy Trinity a vicarage, in the diocese of Norwich. Value of St. Mary, £115; of Holy Trinity, £266. Patron of St. Mary, the Duke of Norfolk; of Holy Trinity, the Bishop of Norwich.—The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 16,808. Pop., 6,789. Houses, 1,117.

BUNNY, a parish in Bedford district, North; 5 miles S.W. of Bedford station, and 6½ S. of Nottingham. Pottery, Phosphors under Nottingham. Acres, 2,700. Real property, £6,315. Pop., 273. Houses, 68. The property is all in one estate. Bunny Park was the seat of the noble and excellent Sir T. Parkyns; and passed to Lord B. Russell. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Brethorne, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £195. Patron, Mrs. Fortenth. The church is partly decorated English, and has a crocketed spire. There is an old stone hall.

BURTONFORD, a village, a chapel, and a sub-district in Roxton district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Bly, at the terminus of a branch railway cutting from the London and Hertford line at St. Albans, and to the Bly, beyond, N. by E. of Hertford. It is a small town; consists chiefly of one street; has a few factory sections, and a public-house; and has a small post-office, a railway station, three places of worship, a public library, a schoolhouse, and a workhouse. The church is a small one; and the houses were founded, in 1175, by Henry, 1st Lord of North Wilt, who was a member of the Order of the Knights of the Temple, and was a benefactor to the church. There were four scholars to Christ's Church, Oxford. The church was built at a cost of £1,000. A weekly market is held on Mondays; and

fairs on 29 June and 1 Nov. The chapel includes the village; and is in the four parishes of Layston, Aspendon, Throcking, and Wyke. Pop., 581. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Layston, in the diocese of Rochester.—The sub-district contains fifteen parishes, and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 23,351. Pop., 6,789. Houses, 1,355.

BUNWILL, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; 3½ miles N.E. of New P. Bonham, and 4½ W.S.W. of Fakenham station. It has a post-office under Attborough. Acres, 2,470. Real property, £5,556. Pop., 997. Houses, 212. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £644. Patron, Sir R. J. Paxton, Bart. The church is good. There are a P. Methodist chapel and a n. school.

BURASTON. See BARNSTON.

BURBAGE. See BURBAGE, Leicester.

BURBAGE, a village and a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts. The village stands near the Kennet and Avon canal, and near the Reading and Devizes railway, in the neighbourhood of Savernake station, 6½ miles S.E. of Marlborough; is a straggling picturesque place; and has a post-office under Marlborough. The parish comprises 5,283 acres. Real property, £5,618. Pop., 1,693. Houses, 323. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £363. Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church is an edifice of 1854, with an old tower; and has two memorial windows, the one to Bishop Denison, the other to four natives who fell in the Crimean war. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £101.

BURBAGE, a chapel in Hartington parish, Derby; 1 mile S. of Buxton. It was founded in 1894. It has a post-office under Buxton. Living, a vicarage. Value, £100.

BURBAGE, or BURBAGE, a chapel, and a sub-district in Hinckley district, Leicester. The chapel is in Aston-Flamville parish; lies on the verge of the county, at Welling-street, 1½ mile S.E. of Hinckley station; and has a post-office under Hinckley. Acres, 3,170. Real property, £7,725. Pop., 1,865. Houses, 416. The property is small subdivided. Many of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Aston-Flamville, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is old but good, and has a tower and spire. There are chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Acres, 11,110. Pop., 5,157. Houses, 1,158.

BURBEACH, a hundred in the type of Brabant, Saxony. It contains Beeding and Hild parishes, and part of Edburton. Acres, 17,633. Pop. in 1851, 2,962. Houses, 531.

BURBECK, a streamlet falling into the river Lune, near Whinfield, in Westmoreland.

BURBO-FLOTS, a sand-bank off the mouth of the Mersey and the Dee, Lancashire and Cheshire. It is 7 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad; and is partly bare at low water. The main channels to the Mersey are to the N. of it; and the Horse and Rock channels to the S. Buoy marks its limits all round; and the Floating and Rock light show the channels.

BURBOOTH, a streamlet falling into the river Derwent, near Chatworth, in Derby.

BURCOMBE, a parish in Wilton district, Wilts; on an alluvial of the river Avon, adjacent to the Salisbury and Yeovil railway, 1½ mile W. of Wilton. It includes the tithing of North Burcombe, and is itself sometimes called South Burcombe; and its post-town is Wilton, under Salisbury. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £1,857. Pop., 374. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £52. Patron, St. John's Hospital, Wilton. The church is a good one to have traces of Saxon; and was repaired and enlarged in 1850.

BURCOTT, a hamlet in Dorchester parish, Oxford; on the Great Thames, 5 miles E. by S. of Abingdon. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £1,294. Pop., 172. Houses, 49. It has some mesne been regarded as a parish. Burcott House is the chief residence.

BURCOTT, a hamlet in Wing parish, Bucks; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Leighton-Buzard. Pop., 170.

BURCOTT, a township in Worfield parish, Salop; on an allment of the Severn, 2 miles NE of Bridgnorth.

BURCOTT, a tything in St. Cuthbert-Out, within Wells City, Somerset; 1 mile W of Wells. Real property, $\pounds 2,170$. Pop., 103.

BURDALL, a station on the Malton and Driffield railway, E. R. Yorkshire; 9 miles SE of New Malton.

BURDENS-BALL, a tything in South Newton parish, Wilts; 2 miles N of Wilton.

BURDON, a hamlet in Highhampton parish, Devon; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Hatherleigh. Burdon House here is the seat of C. Burdon, Esq.

BURDON, a township in Bishop-Wearmouth parish, Durham; near the Durham and Sunderland railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Sunderland. Acres, 1,000. Real property, $\pounds 1,448$. Pop., 95. Houses, 13.

BURDON (GHEAT), a township in Houghton-le-Skerne parish, Durham; near the Stockton railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Darlington. Acres, 588. Real property, $\pounds 1,291$. Pop., 101. Houses, 17.

BURDOSWALL, a locality in Lanercost parish, Cumberland; on the Roman wall, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Brampton. The Roman station Amboglanna was here; and many Roman inscriptions have been found.

BURE (FHE), a river of Norfolk. It rises near Hindolveston, and runs about 42 miles, south-eastward, past Aylsham and Acle, to the Yare at Yarmouth. It receives the Ant and the Thone in the marshes above and at Acle; and is navigable to Aylsham.

BURE, a tything in Christchurch parish, Hants; on the lay, 1 mile E of Christchurch. Real property, $\pounds 4,327$. Pop., 786.

BURES, a hamlet and a sub-district in the district of Sudbury. The hamlet is in the Essex part of Bures-St. Mary parish; lies on the river Stour, adjacent to the the Sudbury railway, 5 miles SSE of Sudbury; and has a station on the railway, a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Colchester, and a fair on Holy Thursday. Acres, 1,450. Real property, $\pounds 3,920$. Pop., 623. Houses, 140. The sub-district contains, besides Bures-St. Mary parish, two parishes in Essex and four in Suffolk. Acres, 17,622. Pop., 5,642. Houses, 1,281.

BURES-MOUNT, a parish in Lexden district, Essex; on the river Stour, adjacent to the Sudbury railway, near Bures station, 6 miles S by E of Sudbury. Post-town, Bures, under Colchester. Acres, 1,404. Real property, $\pounds 2,479$. Pop., 301. Houses, 57. An ancient artificial mound here, about 80 feet high, and of unknown origin, has a base of nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, $\pounds 400$. Patron, the Rev. P. Brett.

BURES-ST MARY, a parish in the district of Sudbury and counties of Essex and Suffolk; on the river Stour and on the Sudbury railway, at Bures station, 5 miles SSE of Sudbury. It contains the hamlet of Bures, which has a post-office under Colchester. Acres, 4,131. Real property, $\pounds 9,201$. Pop., 1,659. Houses, 369. The property is much subdivided. Edmund, king of East Anglia, is said to have been crowned here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, $\pounds 273$. Patron, O. Hanbury, Esq. The church is ancient, and was restored in 1865. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities $\pounds 10$.

BUREA. See EVESHAM.

BURFIELD. See BURGHEFIELD.

BURFORD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Witney district, Oxford. The town stands on the river Windrush, near Wyckford Forest, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ascot-r. station, and 18 W by N of Oxford. It is a place of high antiquity. A synod was held at it, in 705, in presence of the kings Ethelred and Berthwald, to correct opinions respecting Easter. A battle was fought in its vicinity, at Battle-Edge, in 753, between Ethelred, king of Mercia, and Cuthred of the West Saxons, who was tributary to him, when Cuthred got the victory, and threw off the Mercian yoke. A stone coffin, of great size and weight, was found, a number of years

ago, a little below the surface on the scene of action; and is supposed to have been deposited there after the battle. An action was fought in the vicinity also, in 1649, between Fairfax and the royalists; when the latter were defeated, and some of them imprisoned in the church. The town contains many old houses; and is ill built, decayed, and dull. It has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Evington, a banking-office, two chief inns, a town-hall, a parish church, Baptist, Quaker, and Wesleyan chapels, a free school, and almshouses. The church is large, cruciform, and interesting; has a Norman central tower, other Norman portions, and some early English work, but is mainly perpendicular, of various dates; includes several large chapels, and a very rich south porch; and contains grand or curious monuments of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Edmund Harman, and other persons. The charities, including school and almshouses, amount annually to $\pounds 449$. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and fairs on the last Saturday of April, 5 July, 25 Sept., and the first Saturday of Dec. A considerable trade in saddlery, rugs, and other articles was formerly carried on; but has greatly declined. Heylin, the author of "Microcosmos," Needham, the author of "Mercurius Britannicus," and Beechey, the painter, were natives. The town gives the title of Earl to the Duke of St. Albans. Pop., 1,435. Houses, 337.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Upton and Signett. Acres, 2,170. Real property, $\pounds 6,886$. Pop., 1,649. Houses, 356. A small priory, a cell to Kynesham abbey in Somerset, anciently stood near the town; and was given, at the dissolution, to Edmund Harman, and conveyed, by the Long Parliament, to the famous Speaker Lenthall. A mansion, in the Tudor style, and called Burford Priory, now occupies its site; and is the seat of Charles Greenaway, Esq. Quarries of fine building-stone are in St. Kitt's; and supplied the material for St. Paul's cathedral. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Fulbrook, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, $\pounds 294$. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.—The sub-district contains ten parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 17,845. Pop., 4,816. Houses, 1,103.

BURFORD, a township and a parish in the district of Tenbury and county of Salop. The township lies on the river Teme and the Knighton canal, adjacent to the Tenbury railway, 1 mile W of Tenbury; and had formerly a market. Pop., 387. Houses, 88. The parish contains also the townships of Boraston, Greet, Nash, Stoke, Tilsoe, Weston, Whatmore, and Whition. Post-town, Tenbury. Acres, 6,672. Real property, $\pounds 10,380$. Pop., 1,121. Houses, 210. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, of three portions, in the diocese of Hereford; the first portion united with the p. curacies of Boraston and Nash, the second portion united with the p. curacy of Whition, and all three in the patronage of Lord Northwick. Value of the first, $\pounds 44$; of the second, $\pounds 286$; of the third, $\pounds 335$. The mother church was anciently collegiate; and has a brass of the 14th century. There are churches also in Boraston and Nash. Charities, $\pounds 10$.

BURFORD, Wilts. See PRITFORD.

BURG. See BUREN.

BURGAGE, a part of Southwell parish, Notts.

BURGATE, a parish in Thriston district, Suffolk; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Mellis r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Eye. Post-town, Mellis, under Scole. Acres, 2,076. Real property, $\pounds 2,948$. Pop., 359. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, $\pounds 569$. Patron, the Bishop of Norwich. The church has a double-canopied brass of 1409; and is in fair condition.

BURGATE (MURFRE, NORTH, and SOUTH), three tythings in Fordingbridge parish, Hants; on the river Avon, from 1 to 2 miles N of Fordingbridge. Real property, $\pounds 1,964$, $\pounds 2,619$, and $\pounds 1,473$. Pop., 659, 129, and 609. Burgate House belongs to the family of Coventry.

BURGEDIN, a township in Guilsfield parish, Montgomery; 2 miles N of Welshpool. Pop., 491.

market is held on Thursday; and fairs on the second Thursday of May and Aug., and on 26 Sept. A Roman station was here; and remains of a Roman castrum still exist, on high ground, partly natural, partly artificial. Roman coins also have been found; and there are two tumuli, one of them very high, called Cockhill. There were formerly two churches, but one of them was long ago demolished. The other, now the parish church, is later English; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel; has a fine embattled, turreted, western tower, the battlements adorned with quatre-foils; and contains a richly carved oak pulpit and an octagonal font. There are chapels for Baptists and Methodists, a free school, with 200, and other charities, with 271. The parish comprises 4,233 acres. Real property, £10,071. Pop., 1,224. Houses, 254. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Winthorpe, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £129.* Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The sub-district contains twelve parishes. Acres, 25,282. Pop., 4,941. Houses, 1,024.

BURGHLEY HOUSE, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter, on the NE border of Northamptonshire; adjacent to the river Welland, and to the Syston and Peterborough railway, in the southern vicinity of Stamford. The mansion was founded in 1575, by Sir William Cecil; is a great hollow Tudor quadrangle; and contains a fine collection of pictures. The park is large; and was laid out by Brown.

BURGH (LITTLE). See **BURGH-PARVA**.

BURGH-MATTISHALL, or **BERGH-MATTISHALL**, a parish in Midford district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Wensum, 2½ miles north of Thuxton r. station, and 5½ E by S of Evesham. Post-town, Mattishall, under Thetford. Acres, 694. Real property, £1,328. Pop., 191. Houses, 58. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hockering, in the diocese of Norwich. Churches, 219.

BURGH-NEXT-AYLSHAM, or **BURGH-ST-PETER**, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on the river Bure, 2 miles SE of Aylsham, near the line of the projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, and 1½ N of Norwich. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 789. Real property, £1,857. Pop., 227. Houses, 54. The property is divided between three. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, J. H. Helly, Esq. The church is good.

BURGH-PARVA, a hamlet in Melton-Constable parish, Norfolk; 4½ miles SW of Holt. It was formerly a parish; and it ranks as a rectory, annexed to Melton-Constable; but its church is in ruins.

BURGH-ST. MARGARET AND ST. MARY, a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk; near the river Bure, 4½ miles NE of Ayle, and 7½ NW of Yarmouth r. station. It has a post-office of the name of Burgh, under Norwich; and had formerly a market. Acres, 1,655. Real property, £4,110. Pop., 554. Houses, 125. The property is much divided. The living is a double rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £424. Patron, the Rev. W. Lucas. The church of St. Margaret is good; and that of St. Mary is in ruins. There are a dissenting chapel, a national school, and charities 279.

BURGH-ST. PETER. See **BURGH-NEXT-AYLSHAM**.

BURGH-ST. PETER, or **WHEATFOVE-BURGH**, a parish in Loddon district, Norfolk; on the river Waveney and on the Lowestoft railway, near Mutford station, 6 miles ENE of Bacton. Post-town, Mutford-Bridge, under Lowestoft. Acres, 2,041. Real property, £3,146. Pop., 298. Houses, 78. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £330.* Patron, the Rev. W. Boycott. The church is good; and there is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURGH-SOUTH, or **SORCIBRETON**, a parish in Midford district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 2½ miles NNW of Hingham, and 3½ WSW of Hardingham r. station. Post-town, Hingham, under Attleborough. Acres, 1,216. Real property, £2,224. Pop., 317. Houses, 62. The property is divided between two. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £249. Patron, E. Gurlon, Esq. The church is fair.

BURGH-UPON-BAIN, or **BROUGH-ON-BAIN**, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; on the river Bain, among the Wolds, 6½ miles W of Louth r. station. It includes the hamlet of Girsby; and has a post-office under Louth. Acres, 1,560. Real property, £2,595. Pop., 393. Houses, 82. The South Wold hounds meet here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £153.* Patron, J. W. Fox, Esq. The church is good.

BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS. See **BURGH-ON-SANDS**.

BURGH-WALLIS, a township and a parish in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the Roman road to York, adjacent to the Dutch river, 1½ mile SW of Askerne r. station, and 7 NNW of Doncaster; and it includes parts of the hamlets of Robin Hood's Well and Haywood. Pop., 226. Houses, 39. The parish includes also part of the township of Sutton; and its post-town is Askerne, under Doncaster. Acres, 1,709. Real property, exclusive of the part of Sutton, £2,555. Pop., 237. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. Burgh-Wallis House belonged formerly to the Anns; but belongs now to M. Tisbury, Esq.; and the ancient mansion has given place to a modern one. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £275.* Patron, M. Tisbury, Esq. The church contains some old monuments, and is good.

BURGH-WALTER. See **BRIDGEWATER**.

BURGODUNUM. See **ANDRE**.

BURHAM, a parish in Malling district, Kent; on the river Medway, adjacent to the Maidstone railway, near Snodland station, 4½ miles NNW of Maidstone. It has a post-office under Rochester. Acres, 1,737. Real property, £3,968; of which £659 are in quarries. Pop., 775. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. A quarry here, belonging to W. H. Banstead, Esq., forms a fine study of the Lower chalk rocks, and is rich in fossils. Lime-works here send large supplies to London; and there are extensive pottery and cement works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £191. Patrons, Mary Anne Cubitt and others. The church is partly early English. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities 223.

BURIAN (ST.). See **BICKHAM (ST.)**.

BURINGTON. See **BURINGTON**.

BURITON, a tything and a parish in Petersfield district, Hants. The tything lies on the verge of the county, near the Guildford and New Portsmouth railway, 2 miles SSW of Petersfield; and has a post-office under Petersfield. The parish includes also the tythings of Nursted and Weston. Acres, 6,395. Real property, £8,030. Pop., 1,050. Houses, 196. The property is subdivided. Mapledurham here belonged to Gibbon, the historian; was sold by him to Lord Stowell; and belongs now to J. Bonham Carter, Esq. Grey limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Petersfield, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £1,181.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is partly Norman; has an ivy-clad square tower; and contains an ancient screen, a modern altar-piece, and very numerous monuments. There are a Primitive Methodist chapel, three almshouses, and charities 280.

BURLAND, a township in Acton parish, Cheshire; on the Ellesmere canal, adjacent to the North Western railway, 3½ miles NW by W of Nantwich. Acres, 1,520. Real property, £3,122. Pop., 672. Houses, 169.

BURLEIGH-ARCHES, a hundred in the rape of Pevensey, Sussex; conterminous with Lindfield parish.

BURLEIGH-HOUSE. See **BURGHLEY-HOUSE**.

BURLESCOMBE, a parish in the district of Wellington and county of Devon; under Blackdown, on the Roman Port way from Somerset to Exeter, and on the Great Western canal and the Bristol and Exeter railway, 5 miles SW of Wellington. It has a station on the railway, and it includes the tything of Applodre and the hamlet of Westleigh; the form of which has a post-office, of the name of Applodre, North Devon. Acres, 3,768. Real property, £6,229; of which £700 are in quarries. Pop., 829. Houses, 170. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to E. A. Sanford, Esq. An Angli-

Union colery was founded at Canonsleigh in the time of Henry II., by Will: de de Charville; conveyed, in 1284, to Maud, Countess of Gloucester, and changed by her into a manery; passed, after the dissolution, through a number of hands; and belongs now to the family of Howard. Some small remains of it, including a fine five-bay tower, still exist. Limest: of superior quality abounds; and great quantities of it are sent off by canal and railway. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £255.* Patron, Rev. T. C. Tanner. The church is chiefly of the time of Henry VII.; was renovated in 1843; and contains a beautiful ancient screen, and fine monuments of the Ayshfools. An ancient chapel stands on the Ayshford estate; and was recently restored.

BURLSTONE, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the river Piddle, 4 miles NNW of Moreton r. station, and 7 ENE of Dorchester. Post-town, Piddletrenthide, under Dorchester. Acres, 374. Real property, £211. Pop., 45. Houses, 7. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Athelhamstone, in the diocese of Salisbury.

BURLEY, a hamlet in Minchinhampton parish, Gloucestershire, near Minchinhampton.

BURLEY, a tything and a chapelry in Ringwood district, Hants. The tything is in Ringwood parish, at the SW of the New Forest, 2 miles NW of Holesley r. station, and 5 E by S of Ringwood; and has a post-office under Ringwood. Real property, £1,606. Pop., 77. The chapelry includes the tything, but consists mainly of Burleyville and part of Burley-Walk; and was constituted in 1849. Acres, 2,600. Pop., 672. Houses, 142. Burley House is the seat of C. Esdaile, Esq. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. An ancient church here is supposed to have been demolished by the Conquerors in making the New Forest. The present church is a fine structure in modern Gothic. There is a dissenting chapel.

BURLEY, a township in Cehnington parish, 8 E by S of mile, NNW of Ludlow. Pop., 140.

BURLEY, a township-chapelry in Otley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Ilkley railway, 2 mi. W by N of Otley. It includes a village, with a well-built street about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile long; and has a post-office under Otley, and a r. station. Acres, 4,037. Real property, £8,638. Pop., 5,126. Houses, 117. Burley Old Hall, Burley New Hall, and Burley Lodge are principal residences; and the latter two were built, in the latter part of last century, by Morley, the local descriptive poet. Many of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and woollen mills. The living is a vicarage, with Mounston, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £137.* Patron, T. Horsfall, Esq. The church is modern; and there are three dissenting chapels.

BURLEY, a village and a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands near Headingley r. station, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Leeds; and has a post-office under Leeds. The chapelry was constituted in 1849. Pop., 3,539. Houses, 713. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £250.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was rebuilt in 1857.

BURLEY, or **BURLEY-ON-TRE-HILL**, a parish in Oakham district, Rutland; in the vale of Catnes, 2 miles NE of Oakham r. station. Post-town, Oakham. Acres, 3,729. Real property, £1,572. Pop., 237. Houses, 34. The manor belongs to the Segrave, the De Lilles, the Steniers, and others; passed to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and belongs now to G. Finch, Esq. The Duke of Buckingham, in his mansion here, entertained James I. with Ben Jonson's mask of the Gypsies, and he, the day of Geoffrey Jonson's sword upset fall; in the presence of Charles I. and his court, in a great party. The mansion was burnt in the civil war; but the stables belonging to it are still standing. A Gravel pit, built by Lord I. Earl of Northampton, and now the residence of the Finch family, occupies a part of the Duke of Buckingham's mansion; it is 100 ft. high, commands a beautiful extensive view; and contains many fine pictures and some master-piece pictures. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £250. Patron, G. Finch, Esq. The church is pleasantly surrounded with trees. There is a free school.

BURLEY-HAM, a chapelry in Acton parish, Cheshire; on the verge of the county, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Wrenbury r. station, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Whitechurch. It has a post-office under Whitechurch. The statistics are returned with Acton. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £100. Patron, V. Mount-Cum-mere.

BURLEY LODGE AND BURLEY RAILS. See **BURLEY WALK**.

BURLEY VILLE-WITH-EIGHTEEN CLOSES, an extra-parochial tract in Ringwood district, Hants; in the New Forest, within Burley chapelry, contiguous to Ringwood parish. Acres, with the extra-parochial part of Burley Walk, 7,170. Pop., 515. Houses, 105.

BURLEY WALK, a tract in Ringwood district, Hants; in the New Forest, partly in Ringwood parish, and partly extra-parochial. Acres, 7,740. The extra-parochial part includes Burley Lodge, Burley Rails, Burley New enclosure Cottage, and Old House. Pop., 62. Houses, 12.

BURLINGHAM-ST. ANDREW, a parish in Bofield district, Norfolk; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Ayle, and 3 NE by E of Brundall r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Burlingham, under Norwich. Acres, 750. Real property, £2,018. Pop., 185. Houses, 35. The property is divided among a few. Burlingham House is the seat of H. Burroughes, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Burlingham-St. Edmund II, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £550. Patron, H. Burroughes, Esq. The church has a painted roof-screen of the 16th century.

BURLINGHAM-ST. EDMUND, a parish in Bofield district, Norfolk; contiguous to Burlingham-St. Andrew. Post-town, Burlingham, under Norwich. Acres, 661. Real property, £1,824. Pop., 85. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Burlingham-St. Andrew, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is old but good.

BURLINGHAM-ST. PETER, a parish in Bofield district, Norfolk; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Ayle, and 2 ENE of Brundall r. station. Post-town, Burlingham, under Norwich. Acres, 405. Real property, £1,081. Pop., 80. Houses, 18. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £145. Patron, R. N. Burroughes, Esq. The church has a figured stone pulpit; and is good. Toller, the antiquary, was rectar.

BURLINGJOBE. See **RADNOR** (Omo).

BURLINGTON. See **BURNHAMTON**.

BURLOW CASTLE. See **AN**, acres, Sussex.

BURLTON, a township in Leighton parish, 8 E by S of miles SW by W of Weed. It has a post-office under Shrewsbury. Pop., 172.

BURMANTOFTS, a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire. It was constituted in 1854; and its post-town is Leeds. Pop., 5,062. Houses, 1,132. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £204.* Patrons, Five Trustees. The church is a neat one of about £3,000.

BURMARSH, a parish in Romney Marsh district, Kent; on the coast, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the M. T. canal, 3 miles SSW of Westerham r. station, and 1 ESW by W of Hythe. Post-town, Burmarsh, under Faversham. Acres, 1,796. Real property, £1,611. Pop., 170. Houses, 32. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £220. Patron, The Lord Chancellor. The church is good.

BURMISTON, a parish in Ship Green-Stour district, Warwick; at the river Stour, 2 miles S by E of Shipston-on-Stour, and 3 ESE of Stratford r. station. It has a post-office under Shipston-on-Stour. Acres, 505. Real property, £677. Pop., 112. Houses, 14. The manor belonged to the third of Hen. VI.; it is a Gravel pit, situated and passed to the Steniers. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Welton.

in the diocese of Worcester. The church was recently rebuilt. There is a free school.

BURN, a township in Brayton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Solly canal, adjacent to the river Aire, 3 miles SW of Solly. Acres, 2,372. Real property, £2,923. Pop., 320. Houses, 63.

BURN (Thun), a stream of Norfolk; running 6 miles northward to the sea, 3 miles NNE of Burnham-Westgate.

BURN, or **BURN** (THE), a stream of Lancashire; running past Burnley to the river Calder.

BURNAGE, a township in Manchester parish, Lancashire; on the river Mersey, adjacent to the Manchester and Sheffield railway, 4 miles S of Manchester. Acres, 658. Real property, £3,741. Pop., 624. Houses, 120.

BURNASTON, a township in Etwell parish, Derby; adjacent to the Birmingham and Derby railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Derby. Real property, £1,980. Pop., 188. Houses, 35.

BURNBY, a parish in Poeklington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Derwent and on the York and Market-Weighton railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Poeklington. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Hayton, under York. Acres, 1,667. Real property, £2,515. Pop., 126. Houses, 24. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £318.* Patron, Lord Londesborough. The church is fair.

BURNCROSS, a hamlet in Becclesfield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Sheffield.

BURNSIDE, or **BURNSHEAD**, a chapelry in Kendal parish, Westmoreland; on the river Kent and the Windermere railway, 2 miles NNW of Kendal. It has a station on the railway, and includes the townships of Strickland-Kettle, Strickland-Roger, and part of Skelmergh; and its post-town is Kendal. Rated property, £6,772. Pop., exclusive of the part of Skelmergh, 905. Houses, 173. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Earl of Lonsdale. Burnside Hall was formerly the seat of the Braithwaites, one of whom wrote "Franklin Barrely's Journal"; and is now the seat of the Gales. Godmond Hall belonged formerly to the Godmonds, and was fortified. There is a "holy well." Paper-making is carried on. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £120. Patrons, Trustees. The church was re-built in 1825.

BURNESSE. See **BURNES**.

BURNSTON, a township and a parish in Bedale district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies near the river Swale, 4 miles SE of Bedale, and 3 W of Sinderby r. station. Acres, 1,185. Real property, £2,368. Pop., 230. Houses, 70. The parish contains also the townships of Gateaby, Thelkstone, Cartcliffe, and Exelby, Leeming, and Newton; and its post-town is Bedale. Acres, 7,411. Real property, £13,291. Pop., 1,554. Houses, 355. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £546.* Patron, the Duke of Cleveland. The church was restored in 1854; and has a splendid eastern memorial window to the late Duke of Cleveland. The p. curacy of Leeming is a separate charge. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and churches £29.

BURNITTE, a parish in Keynsham district, Somerset; on the river Chew, adjacent to the Great Western railway, 2 miles SE of Keynsham. Post-town, Keynsham, under Bristol. Acres, 608. Real property, £1,335. Pop., 98. Houses, 16. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £125. Patron, the Rev. J. B. Dowton. The church has a tower of 1575, and is good.

BURNHILLLOW, a station on the Cornwall railway, in Cornwall; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of St. Austell.

BURN HALL, a locality $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Durham; the seat of the Salvin, and the site of a Roman Catholic chapel.

BURNHAM, a village, a parish, a sub-district, and a hundred in Berks. The village stands adjacent to the Great Western railway, near the river Thames, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Maidenhead; and has a post-office under

Maidenhead. It was formerly a market-town, and still has fairs on 25 Feb., 1 May, and 2 Oct. The parish includes also the liberties of Boveney, Boveney-Lower-Side, Britwell, East Burnham, Chippenham, and Wool. Acres, 6,730. Real property, £13,968. Pop., 2,231. Houses, 463. The property is divided among a few. Burnham Grove is the seat of Sir W. Johnson, Bart. An Augustinian abbey was founded about a mile from the village, in 1265, by Richard, king of the Romans; and given, at the dissolution, to William Tyldesley; and some small remains of it still exist. A fragment of an ancient forest bears the name of Burnham Beeches; consists of venerable beech trees, all pollarded; and has been sketched by many artists. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Boveney, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £505.* Patron, Eton College. The church is early and decorated English. The p. curacy of Dromore is a separate benefice. There are an independent chapel, three schools, and charities £122. Bishop Abchurch, who died in 1556, was a parson, and the learned Jacob Bryant was a resident.—The sub-district contains five parishes, and the greater part of two others; and is in the district of Eton. Acres, 16,580. Pop., 6,134. Houses, 1,196.—The hundred contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 58,371. Pop., 29,531. Houses, 4,247.

BURNHAM, a village and a parish in Maldon district, Essex. The village stands on the river Crouch, opposite Wallasea Island, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Southend station, and 10 SE of Maldon. It has a post-office under Maldon; dates from old times; includes a good street; is a seaport and a coast-guard station; and has two churches, a custom-house, a convenient quay, and a ferry. Fairs are held at it on 25 April and 21 Sept.; and oyster-fishing, boat-building, and sail-making are carried on. The parish includes also the hamlet of Ostend. Acres, 5,523. Real property, £11,521; of which £2,672 are in fisheries. Pop., 1,870. Houses, 388. The property is divided among a few. The land is marshy. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £558.* Patron, not reported. The church is good; and is so situated as to serve as a land-mark. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURNHAM, a hamlet in Thornton-Curtis parish, Lincoln; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Barton-upon-Umber. Pop., 10.

BURNHAM, a hamlet in Hoxey parish, Lincoln; 2 miles S of Epworth. Pop., 160. It has a post-office under Raverty.

BURNHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Axbridge, Somerset. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of the rivers Brue and Parret, at the terminus of a short branch railway, in connection with the central Somerset and the Bristol and Exeter railways, 2 miles NW of the Highbridge Junction, and 9 SW by W of Axbridge. It has a post-office under Bridgewater, and an hotel; and is frequented as a watering-place. The beach at it is a fine sand; but is left bare to the breadth of 4 miles, at low water. A project was authorized in August 1860 for constructing a tidal harbour in connection with the branch railway, with the view of traffic by steam-vessels, to the various ports of the Bristol Channel and of South Wales. There is a large monthly market. Two mineral springs, severely saline and sulphureous, are close to the beach; and, at two fountains, for guiding vessels into the river Parret, 14 and 25 feet high, 1,500 feet asunder, the higher one intermitting, the lower one fixed, are in the neighbourhood. The parish includes also the tithing of Hush-juxta-Highbridge, the hamlets of Bideford and Highbridge, and part of the tithing of Aston-clarks. Acres, 4,302; of which 130 are water. Real property, £16,557. Pop., 2,252. Houses, 473. The property is much divided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £559.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The church is an ancient building, 120 feet in length, with a lofty tower, serving as a land-mark; was recently well restored; and contains a magnificent altar-piece, designed by Inigo Jones. The vicarage of Highbridge is a separate benefice. There are a national school and churches £72. Bishop King was here.—The

shire, but contains seven parishes. Acres, 25,200. Pop., 5,707. Houses, 1,235.

BURNHAM, a sub-district in the district of Docking, Norfolk. It contains twelve parishes and an extra-parochial rectory, and Burnham-Westgate. Acres, 25,180. Pop., 5,647. Houses, 1,470. See BURNHAM-WESTGATE.

BURNHAM-BEPPDALE, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk, on the coast, 2½ miles NW by N of Burnham-Westgate station, and 1½ W by N of Wells. Post-town, Burnham, under Lynn. Acres, 1,061. Real property, 14,100. Pop., 81. Houses, 20. The property is divided among a few. Much of the surface is naturally salt marsh, but has been partially reclaimed. Brick and tiles making are carried on. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £257.* Patron, D. Thos. de H. Blyth, Esq. The church is Norman, and is flat, with a round tower; had formerly a font with 124 sculptures emblematic of the Saxon months; and is very good.

BURNHAM (EVA), or **ALARDS**, a liberty in Burnham parish, Bucks; 4½ miles NE of Maidenhead. Pop., 312.

BURNHAM-FLATS, a series of sands off the NW coast of Norfolk. It includes the Docking, the Blakeney, and the St. Key overfalls, the Woolbeck, the Middle, and the Stuck banks; extends 15 miles along the coast, and about the same distance seaward; flanks the east side of the Lynn deeps; and is partly dry at low water, but in spring has from 1 to 5 fathoms.

BURNHAM-NORTON, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 1 mile N of Burnham-Westgate station, and 1½ W of Wells. Post-town, Burnham, under Lynn. Acres, 3,360; of which 670 are water. Real property, 21,000. Pop., 172. Houses, 12. A Carmelite priory was founded here in 1241, by Sir Ralph de Hunpaul and Sir William de Colthorp; and given, at the dissolution, to the abbey of Colham. The historian, was prior of it. The living is a divided rectory, annexed partly to the rectory of Burnham-Westgate and partly to that of Burnham-Sutton, in the diocese of Norwich.

BURNHAM-OVERY, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; 1½ mile NE of Burnham-Westgate station, and 5 W of Wells. Post-town, Burnham, under Lynn. Acres, 2,548; of which 250 are water. Real property, 24,470. Pop., 650. Houses, 157. The property is divided among a few. The rivulet Burn goes here into the sea, and forms Burnham Harbour; and a grain trade and fisheries are carried on. Limestone is worked, and bricks are made. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Burnham-Sutton, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is old but good; and has a square tower, surmounted by a turret.

BURNHAM-SUTTON-UM-BURNHAM-ULPH, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; ½ of a mile S of Burnham-Westgate station, and 6 W by S of Wells. Post-town, Burnham, under Lynn. Acres, 1,152. Real property, 42,161. Pop., 350. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The present parish comprises two ancient parishes. The living of Burnham-Sutton is a rectory, united with the vicarage of Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Uph, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £709.* Patron, the Lord Chamberlain. The church is old. The other half of the rectory of Burnham-Uph is annexed to the rectory of Burnham-Westgate. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURNHAM-THORPE, a parish in Docking district, Norfolk; on the rivulet Burn, 1½ mile E of Burnham-Westgate station, and 4½ by S of Wells. It formerly had a weekly market on a fair. Its post-town is Burnham, under Lynn. Acres, 2,328. Real property, 22,000. Pop., 177. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. The major portion is jointly to the Churches. Bricks and tiles are made. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £475.* Patron, the Earl of Oxford. The church is later English, and contains a canonized bust of St. W. Calchope, an Excommunicat of Vincent Nelson's father, who was reformer. Vincent Nelson was born in the parish; and

and took from the place the title of Baron. There are an Independent chapel and a free school; and the latter has 244 from endowment.

BURNHAM-ULPH. See BURNHAM-SUTTON.
BURNHAM-WESTGATE, a village and a parish in Docking district, Norfolk. The village stands adjacent to the rivulet Burn, and on the Heathum and Wells railway, 8½ miles NW of Eckenham. It has a post-office, of the name of Burnham, under Lynn, and a railway station; was formerly a market town; and still has fairs on Easter Tuesday and 1 and 2 Aug. The parish comprises 3,047 acres. Real property, 56,210. Pop., 1,694. Houses, 255. The property is divided among a few. Holtham Park is a seat of the Earl of Leicester. There are two iron-works, and an agricultural implement manufactory. The living is a rectory, united with half of the rectories of Burnham-Norton and Burnham-Uph, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £768.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is a neat building of flint and freestone, with a square tower. There are an Independent chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, large national schools, and charities £28.

BURN HILL, a station on the Wardale Extension railway, in Durham, 16 miles NW of Bishop-Auckland.

BURNHOPE (TUN), a head-stream of the river Wear, on the western border of Durham; joining the main stream 14 miles W of Wolsingham.

BURNING CLIFF, a volcanic eminence on the coast of Dorset; 4½ miles ENE of Weymouth. It emitted clouds of hot vapour between 1824 and 1827; but its volcanic character was due, not to any deep igneous action, but to the effect of prolonged rain upon iron pyrites and bituminous shales.

BURNINGHAM. See BRUNNINGHAM.
BURNISTON, a township in S.W. parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the coast, 3½ miles NNW of Scarborough. Acres, 1,523; of which 123 are water. Real property, £2,558. Pop., 350. Houses, 80.

BURNLEY, a town, a township, four chapelrys, a sub-district, and a district in Lancashire. The town stands on the river Burn, immediately above its influx to the West Calder, 22 miles N of Manchester. The Leeds and Liverpool canal is adjacent; and railways go in three directions, toward Skipton, Toton, and Blackburn. A Roman station is supposed to have been here; a Roman road passed through, from Eboracaster to Eborac; and Roman coins, and other relics have been found. An adjacent spot, called Sixfield, is traditionally held to have been the scene of a battle in the time of the heptarchy. The town itself is almost wholly modern; has undergone vast increase since the latter part of last century; and owes its character to the rise and enterprise of manufactures. It is built chiefly of freestone, and presents a fair appearance. The town-hall is a large building of 1868. The exchange is commodious. St. Peter's church is an ancient structure, early English and later, altered by renovations. St. James' church is a structure of 1895, in the lancet style. St. Paul's church is a structure of 1845. St. Andrew's church is in the decorated English style, and was built in 1868. The Independent chapel in Westgate is in the Romanesque style; and was built in 1863, at a cost of 25,000. There are two other Independent chapels, three Baptist, four Wesleyan, two Primitive Methodist, a Free Methodist, and a Roman Catholic; and the last was built in 1849, at a cost of 115,000. The grammar school was founded in the time of Edward VI.; has 210 poor endowment; and had Dr. Whitaker for a scholar. There are in other public schools and charities 281. The town has had post-office, two railway stations, a telegraph office, a banking office, four distilleries, a mechanics' institute, and a public reading-room; is an office of petty sessions and county court; and a printing-press; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Monday; and fairs on 3 March, Easter Eve, 10 July, and 11 Oct. Woollens were the first great manufacture; but cottons are now the staple. There are three worsted mills, and about thirty cotton mills. There are also a printing-works, corn mills, non-ferrous, brass foundries, machinery-

works, rope-walls, tan-works, and breweries. Much trade is carried on likewise from neighbouring collieries and freestone quarries. Townley Hall, the seat of the Townley family, where the late Charles Townley collected the marbles which were sold at his death to the British Museum, also Omerod Hall, General Scarlett, and Gawthorpe, Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., are in the vicinity. The town was enfranchised by the charter of 1857, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. in 1851, 20,828; in 1861, 28,700. Houses, 5,655.

The township is of less extent than the town, which extends into the township of Ilabergtham-Eaves. Acres, 1,839. Real property, £71,779; of which £10,186 are in mines. Pop., 19,971. Houses, 3,515.—The chapelry is St. Peter, a rectory, St. James and St. Paul, vicarages, and St. Andrew, a p. curacy, in the diocese of Manchester; and they are jointly consecrated with B. township, or exclusive of Ilabergtham. Value of St. Peter, £1,400; of St. James and St. Paul, each £150; of St. A., not reported. Patron of St. Peter, R. T. Parker, Esq.; of St. James and St. Paul, alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of St. A., the Bishop.—The sub-district contains the townships of Burnley, Ilabergtham-Eaves, Lightenhill-Park, Dunnockshaw, Cliviger, Worschornethurstwood, Briercliffe-with-Extwistle, and Reedley-Hallows, Filley-Close, and New-Land-Booth. Acres, 21,448. Pop., 42,702. Houses, 7,805.—The district lies entirely within the parish of Whalley, and comprehends, in addition to Burnley sub-district, the sub-district of Padilham, containing the townships of Padilham, Muncoat, Hapton, Altham, Read, Simonstone, Heyhouses, and Higham-with-West-Close-Booth; the sub-district of Colne, containing the townships of Colne, Harrowford, Poulridge, Travden, and Little and Great Marsden; and the sub-district of Pendle, containing the townships of Wheatley-Carr, Old-Land-Booth, Roughlee-Booth, Goldshaw-Booth, and Barley-with-Wheatley-Booth. Acres, 51,126. Poor-rates in 1865, £22,656. Pop. in 1861, 75,555. Houses, 14,500. Marriages in 1866, 756; births, 2,893,—of which 238 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,151,—of which 1,037 were at ages under 5 years, and 19 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 6,078; births, 25,629; deaths, 16,454. The places of worship in 1861 were 93 of the Church of England, with 14,416 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 3,334 s.; 10 of Baptists, with 2,382 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 226 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 201 s.; 25 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 7,925 s.; 11 of Primitive Methodists, with 2,994 s.; 6 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,176 s.; 1 of the New Church, with 78 s.; 3 of Anglicans, with 1,086 s.; 2 independent, with 400 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 566 s. The schools were 42 public day schools, with 5,309 scholars; 39 private day schools, with 1,265 s.; 85 Sunday schools, with 16,374 s.; and 20 evening schools for adults, with £90 s. The workhouse is in Padilham.

BURNMOOR, a chapelry in Penshaw parish, Durham. Post-town, Fencehouses. Pop., 1,151. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £306. The church was built in 1588.

BURNMOOR TARN, a mountain lakelet in Cumbria. 9 miles NE of Ravenglass.

BURNOP AND HAMSTILLS, a township in Lancashire parish, Durham; on the river Broom, 6½ miles NW of Durham. Acres, 2,027. Pop., 155. Houses, 27. Here is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURNOPFIELD, a locality 7½ miles from Gateshead, in Durham; with a post-office under Gateshead.

BURNSALL, a township and a parish in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township bears the name of Burnall-with-Thorpe-sub-Montem; lies on the river Vear, 10 miles W by S of Pateley-Bridge, and 10 NE of Skipton r. station; and is near Eton and Garsington, which have post-offices, and Skipton. Acres, 2,968. Real property, £1,974. Pop., 200. Houses, 34. The parish includes also the townships of Conistone-with-Kilnsey, Hutton-with-Boadley, Applethorpe, Harrington, Eton, and Chase; the two last of which have post-offices under Skipton. Acres, 51,341. Real property, £16,337. Pop., 1,275. Houses, 258. The property is

subdivided. A number of the inhabitants are employed in cotton and woollen manufactures. The living is a rectory of two portions, united with the p. curacies of Eton and Conistone, in the diocese of Ripon. Value of the first portion, £315; of the second, £276. Patron of the first portion, the Rev. J. Graham; of the second, Earl Craven. The church was rebuilt in 1858. The chapels of Eton and Conistone are good; and a chapel at Skyrhelme was built in 1837. There is an endowed grammar school with 412 a-year.

BURNSIDE. See BURNSIDE.

BURNTASH and BURNTASH-GREEN, two localities in the W of Kent; about 1½ and 2 miles SSE of Lewisham. Burntash-Green has a post-office under Lewisham, London S. E.

BURNTHRADFIELD. See BRADFELD-COMSTRE.

BURNTHAM, a quondam marsh, now reclaimed, on the mutual border of Cambridge and Suffolk; between the rivers Ouse and Lark, between Mildenhall and Littleport.

BURNTHAM, a station on the Eastern Counties railway; on the western verge of Essex, adjacent to the river Stort, 2½ miles E by N of Royston.

BURNTHAM, a locality on Icknield-street, in Herts; 1 mile NE of Hitchin. It has remains of an ancient station.

BURNTHAM, the supposed site of the ancient Benavent, in Northamptonshire; under Borough hill, ½ a-mile S of Daventry. It comprises about 6 acres; and has yielded fragments of ancient buildings and other relics.

BURNTHAM, a hamlet and a township-chapelry in St. Michael-Lichfield parish, Stafford. The hamlet lies 2 miles NNW of Harnsworth r. station, and 3½ W of Lichfield; and has a post-office under Lichfield. The chapelry includes also the hamlets of Lich and Woodhouses, and was constituted in 1845. Rated property, £8,757. Pop., 1,634. Houses, 339. The property is divided among a few. New coal mines were recently opened. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £360. Patron, the Vicar of St. Mary's. The church is good.

BURNTHAM, Essex. See BURNTHAM.

BURNTHAM, a hamlet in Clint township, Ripley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Ripley.

BURNTHAM, a division of Walton-on-Thames parish, Surrey.

BURNTHAM, a division of Church-Stanton parish, Devon.

BURNTHAM, a parish in Worthing district, Sussex; on the river Arun, 2 miles NE by E of Arundel r. station, and 4 NNW of Angmering. Post-town, Arundel. Acres, 2,722. Real property, £2,243. Pop., 256. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £145. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is partly Norman. There is a national school.

BURN, an island in the mouth of the Aven, in Devon; 6 miles W of Kingsbridge. It has an area of about 10 acres; and is connected with the mainland at low water. It once had a chapel; and it is a station for the pilchard fishery.

BURNADON. See BURNADON and BURNADON.

BURNALL, a township in Appleby-St. Lawrence parish, Westmorland; on a branch of the river Ehen, 1½ miles SW of Appleby. Acres, 689. Pop., 66. Houses, 16. BURNELL-CUM-COWLING, a township in Bodely parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1½ mile SW of Bodely. It has a post-office, of the name of Burnell, under Bodely. Acres, 463. Rated property, £1,115. Pop., 111. Houses, 25. It forms a manor, annexed to the rectory of Bodely.

BURNINGHAM, a township in Botesford parish, Lincoln; on the A. 16, 2½ miles NE of Epworth. It has a post-office under Bawtry. Acres, 2,420. Rated property, £3,662. Pop., 692. Houses, 141. It ranked formerly as a chapelry under the vicarage of Botesford; and it has a rectory-endowed church, and two Methodist chapels. Brick-making is carried on.

BURNINGTON, a parish in South Molton district,

Devon; on the rivers Mole and Taw, 2 miles WNW of Portsmouth Arsenal station, and 4 NW of Chumleigh. Post-town, Chumleigh, North Devon. Acres, 5,330. Real property, £4,115. Pop., 939. Houses, 188. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to anciently to Tavistock abbey, and belongs now to the Earl of Portsmouth. Northcote belonged once to the Hankfords; passed to the Pollards; and belongs now to the Buckinghams. The surface of the parish is diversified, and shows some romantic scenery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £276.* Patron, W. Buckington, Esq. The church is an edifice of different dates, from about 1150 to 1550; consists of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with an embattled tower; and has a handsome screen. There are chapels for Plymouth Brethren and Bible Christians.

BURREINGTON, a parish in the district of Ludlow and county of Hereford; on the river Teme, 4½ miles NW of Wrocton r. station, and 5 WSW of Ludlow. Post-town, Leintwardine, Herefordshire. Acres, 2,580. Real property, with Aston and Downton, £3,750. Pop., 231. Houses, 42. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £145. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was reported in 1859 to be very bad.

BURREINGTON, a village and a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset. The village stands amid romantic scenery, at the northern skirt of the highest part of the Mendip hills, 5 miles NE by N of Axbridge, and 5½ SE of Yatton r. station; and has a post office, of the name of Berrington, Somerset. The parish comprises 2,000 acres. Real property, £2,155. Pop., 477. Houses, 104. The property is divided among a few. A romantic rocky hollow leads from the village up the Mendips; and is flanked by ribbed masses of mountain limestone. A descending cavern, at the side of this, about a ½ of a mile from the village, was discovered in 1795 to contain about fifty human skeletons, supposed to have been entombed here by the ancient Britons; and discovered afterwards to contain bones of horses, sheep, and other animals, supposed to have taken refuge in it after it ceased to be a place of sepulture. An catwork, called Burreington Ham, occurs on a hill farther up; and is thought to have been a scene of Druidical rites. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £147.* Patron, the Lord Bishops. The church is of the 14th c., and was restored in 1856. There are a national school and charities 418.

BURRICH. See USK.

BURROUGH. See BARN.

BURROUGH, or Burrough-on-the-Hill, a parish in Melton-Mowbray district, Leicestershire; 5½ miles S of Melton-Mowbray r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of Burrough-on-the-Hill, under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,565. Real property, £2,754. Pop., 138. Houses, 28. The property is subdivided. Burrough Hill, called also Cesar's camp, commands a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £453.* Patron, the Rev. G. Barnaby. The church has a figured circular font, a piscina, and the tomb of a Stockden, and is good.

BURROUGH-GREEN, a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge; 2½ miles ESE of Dullingham r. station, and 5½ S of Newmarket. It has a post office under Newmarket. Acres, 2,247. Real property, £2,161. Pop., 427. Houses, 92. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £295.* Patron, Charles Park, Esq. The church is a fine but good, and has a tower and several ancient monuments. There is an endowed school with 250 a-year.

BURROUGH-GREEN, Kent. See BOURNEMOUTH.

BURROUGH-HOUSE, a seat in Surrey; on Binstead Down, 3½ miles SE of Farnham. It belonged to the Burslem, and passed to the Benceford; and it is believed to be the site of a Roman station.

BURROW, a seat in Harford parish, Devon.

BURBOWASH, a hamlet in Ockbrook parish, Derbyshire; on the Midland railway, and on the Roman road for a little Chester, near the river Derwent, 5½ miles

ESE of Derby. It has a station on the railway, and carries on a manufacture of hosiery.

BURROW-BRIDGE, a chapelry in Stoke-St. Gregory, Bridgewater, Lyng, Middlesex, North Petherton, Ogbery, and Weston-Zoyland parishes, Somerset; on the river Parret, 2 miles NW of South Petherton, and E S of Langport r. station. Post-town, South Petherton, under Ilminster. Pop., 622. Houses, 144. The chapelry was constituted in 1349. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is good.

BURROWDEN. See BORNOWDEN.

BURROW-WITH-BURROW, a township in Tunstall parish, Lancashire; on the river Lune, 2 miles SE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Acres, 2,290. Real property, £2,737. Pop., 225. Houses, 38. The Roman station Premetonacum is thought to have been here; Roman pavements, altars, inscriptions, urns, and coins have been found; and a Roman milestone is on the road. Burrow Hall is the seat of the Parss.

BURROWGATE. See PENRITH.

BURROWS (NORTHAM). See NORTHAM.

BURRY-PORT. See PEMBERTON.

BURRY RIVER, the estuary of the Loughor and Aunuan rivers, off the east side of Carrarthen bay, on the mutual border of Carrarthen and Glamorgan. Its length downward is 12 miles; and its width, at the mouth, is 4½ miles. The depth, over the bar, at low water or spring tides, is 6 feet; and the rise of the tide there in neaps is about 13 feet, and in springs 16 ft 3 in. The chief channel up is not more than ½ of a mile, but is well buoyed. Pendrey harbour, with light, is on the north side; Loughor, with accommodation for vessels of 200 tons, is at the head; and Burry-Holme, with ruins of a cell to Llanguemah priory, is on the south side.

BURSCOUGH, a township-chapelry in Ormskirk parish, Lancashire; on the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and on the Southport and Ormskirk railway, 4 miles NNE of Ormskirk. It includes Burscough-Bridge village; and has two stations, of the names of Burrough Junction and Burrough-Bridge, on the railway, and a post-office, of the name of Burscough-Bridge, under Ormskirk. Acres, 4,959. Real property, £12,115. Pop., 2,491. House, 478. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the cotton manufacture. A priory of Black Canons was founded here, in the time of Richard I., by Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Chatham, and was the burial place of the Stanleys, previous to their adoption of Ormskirk; and some remains of the priory still exist. The chapelry bears the name of Burscough Bridge; and was constituted in 1847. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £151. Patron, the Vicar of Ormskirk. The church was built at a cost of £3,260. There are a Wesleyan chapel of 1869, and a national school.

BURSLAND, a village and a parish in South Stoneham district, Hants. The village stands on the Hamble creek, 4½ miles SSW of Botley and Bishops-Waltham r. station, and 4½ ESE of Southampton; and has a post-office under Southampton. A small quay is here; and trade is carried on in corn and coals; and ship-building was formerly done to the extent of constructing some large men of war. The parish comprises 729 acres of land and 110 of water. Real property, £2,231. Pops., 659. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, and is the vicarage of Hound, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £210.* Patron, Winton College. The church possesses a tower, but is not good. A railway from Botley to Bursland was formed in 1862-3; and one was once projected, at the same time, from Botley to Bursland.

BURSLEM, a town, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Walsingham, and within the borough of South-wich, Staffordshire. The town stands on the site of a hill, adjacent to the Grand Trunk canal and the North Stafford railway, 3 miles NNE of Newcastle-under-Lyme. It was known at the Conquest as Bursledun; it became early into notice, in connection with excellent cloth manufacture and ground it, for the manufacture of coarse hosiery; it took the lead of all the towns

and hamlets of England in improvements in pottery; it was the birthplace of Wedgwood, and the scene of his many achievements till his removal to Etruria; and it has been called, both on account of its history and on account of its occupying a central spot in the great Staffordshire pottery tract, the "Mother of the Potteries." It is irregularly, though substantially built; it consists of streets and thoroughfares so confusedly aligned as to be perplexing to strangers; it has grown into junction with Longport, so as to be practically one place with that town; and it displays everywhere the murky and grotesque features of its staple manufacture. The town-hall, built in 1855, is a redeeming object. The structure is an oblong, of 100 feet by 60, in the Italian style, with pilastered Corinthian arcade, large end portico, and surmounting belfry; consists of three stories; and contains municipal offices, news-room, lecture-rooms, and a spacious main hall. The Wedgwood Memorial Institute, opened in 1893, near the town-hall, and near the place where Wedgwood's manufactory stood, comprehends a school of art, a museum, and a free library, and presents an ornamental facade decorated with terra-cotta mouldings, tile mosaics, Della Robbia panels, and other products of the ceramic art. St. John's church is a brick edifice, with a massive stone Norman tower. St. Paul's church, in Longport, is a handsome stone structure of 1823, built with aid of £8,000 from the church-commissioners. Christ church, in Cobridge, is an edifice of brick, with stone pinnacles, built in 1843. Sneyd church, in Sneyd hamlet, is a fine stone structure of 1552. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and other dissenters; and there is a school with 227 from endowment. About forty pottery establishments are in the town and its neighbourhood, producing every variety of porcelain and earthenware; and these, together with glass-works, colour-mills, smelting-furnaces, and various works connected with the potteries and the mines, employ nearly all the inhabitants. The town has a post-office under Stoke-upon-Trent, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and four chief inns; and is a seat of sessions and a polling-place. Markets are held on Monday and Saturday; and fairs on the Saturday before Shrove Tuesday, the Saturday on or after 24 June, the Saturday before Ember-week, and 26 Dec.

The township includes Longport and Dale-Hall. Real property, £51,264; of which £1,380 are in mines. Pop., 17,821. Houses, 3,510.—The parish includes also the hamlet of Sneyd, the ville of Rushton-Grange, and the lordship of Abbey-Hulton. Acres, 2,940. Real property, £95,240; of which £8,226 are in mines. Pop. in 1841, 16,001; in 1861, 22,327. Houses, 4,390. The property is much subdivided. Potter's clay forms a bed from 2 to 10 feet thick; fire clay lies below to considerable depth; and coal lies below the fire clay. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £525.* Patron, J. Morris, Esq. St. Paul, Christchurch, and Sneyd are separate charges, with p. curates. Value of St. Paul, £300;* of Sneyd, £150;* of Christchurch, £142.* Patron of St. Paul and Christchurch, the Rector of Burslem; of Sneyd, ultimately the Crown and the bishop.—The sub-district is conteminate with the parish.

BURSTALL, a parish in Sandford district, Suffolk; on an affluent of the river Orwell, 2½ miles WSW of Bramford r. station, and ¼ W of Ipswich. Post-town, Bramford, under Ipswich. Acres, 763. Real property, £1,114. Pop., 222. Houses, 49. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bramford, in the diocese of Norwich.

BURSTALL, Leicestershire. See BIRSTALL.

BURSTALL-GARTIL, a manor in Skeffling parish, E. R. Yorkshire; ¼ miles SE of Patrington. A cell to a Benedictine abbey near Alenmarle in Normandy, was founded here, in the 12th century, by Stephen, Earl of Alenmarle; passed to the monastery of Kinstall; and was eventually swept away by the sea.

BURSTEAD (GREAT), a parish and a sub-district in Billerica district, Essex. The parish lies around, and contains, the town of Billerica; which is near the Eastern Counties railway, and has a head post-

office. Acres, 3,502. Real property, £8,411. Pop., 2,095. Houses, 325. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £188.* Patron, the Rev. L. Evans. The vicarage of Billerica is a separate benefice. A school has £60 from endowment; and other charities £14.—The sub-district contains seven parishes, the greater part of another, and a library. Acres, 29,597. Pop., 4,803. Houses, 960.

BURSTEAD (LITTLE), a parish in Billerica district, Essex; 2½ miles SSW of Billerica, and ¼ E by S of Brentwood r. station. Post-town, Billerica. Acres, 1,829. Real property, £1,655. Pop., 133. Houses, 37. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £356.* Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is good; and there are charities £44.

BURSTOCK, a parish in Beaminster district, Dorset; on the verge of the county, ¼ miles WNW of Beaminster, and 5 SSW of Crewkerne r. station. Post-town, Broad-winsor, under Bridport. Acres, 913. Real property, £1,811. Pop., 220. Houses, 49. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £153. Patron, Rev. J. Jones. Charities, £14.

BURSTON, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Waveney, adjacent to the Eastern Counties railway, 2½ miles NNE of Diss. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Diss. Acres, 1,449. Real property, £2,731. Pop., 419. Houses, 87. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £418. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a hint structure, in good condition, with round tower and octagonal turret. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURSTON, a township in Stone parish, Stafford; on the river Trent, 4 miles SE of Stone. It forms a curacy with Aston.

BURSTON, an old seat in Hunton parish, Kent; ¼ miles SW of Maidstone. It was the seat of the Fauns, but is now a farm-house; and it is notable for commanding a fine view over the Weald.

BURSTON, Erpingham, Norfolk. See FAUSTON.

BURSTONE, a hamlet in Zed-Monachorum parish, Devon.

BURSTOW, a parish in Reigate district, Surrey; 2½ miles SE of Horley r. station, and 7½ SE by S of Reigate. It has a post-office under Crawley. Acres, 4,717. Real property, £4,265. Pop., 927. Houses, 151. The property is subdivided. Burstow Lodge, formerly called Coultings, and now a farm-house, was the seat of the Burstows, and passed to the Bysbes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £311.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is early English and good. There is a Baptist chapel. Flunstead, the first astronomer-royal, was rector.

BURSTWICK, a township and a parish in Pattingham district, E. R. Yorkshire. The township is joined with Skeeling; includes part of Ridgmont; lies on the Hull and Holderness railway, near the Hamlet, 7½ miles ESE of Hull; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hull. Real property, £5,847. Pop., 455. Houses, 96. The parish contains also the township of Ryhill and the hamlet of Camerton. Acres, 5,729. Real property, £8,872. Pop., 725. Houses, 119. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £280. Patron, Sir T. A. C. Constable. The church is later English, and was restored in 1853.

BURTERSEIT, a hamlet in Hawes township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile E of Hawes.

BURTHOLME, a township in Lanercost parish, Cumberland; on the river Irthing, 3 miles NE by N of Brampton. Real property, £1,892. Pop., 235. Houses, 66.

BURTHORPE. See EASTLACRE-MARTIN.

BURTLE, a chapelry in Moorleach parish, Somerset; 2½ miles SSW of Edington-Road r. station, and 5½ ENE of Bridgewater. Post-town, Clifton, under Bridgewater. Pop., 213. Houses, 47. It was constituted in 1856. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Bath and

Wals. Value, £100. Patron, Miss Field. The church is very old.

BURFORD, a hamlet in Wigtoft parish, Lincoln; 2 1/2 miles SW of Stoughton. Pop., 158.

BURTON, a name continued from "burgh-town" or "burgh-ton," and applied to a place where there was originally a castle or fortalice.

BURTON, a township and parish in Wirral district, Cheshire. The township lies on the estuary of the Dee, 2 1/2 miles WSW of Sutton r. station, and S.W. by W of Chester; and had formerly a market. Acres, 2,138; of which 230 are water. Real property, £2,178. Pop., 265. Houses, 51. The parish includes also the township of Pullington and its post-town is Neston, under Chester. Acres, 2,497. Real property, 24,235. Pop., 425. Houses, 77. The property is divided between two. Burton Hall is the seat of W. W. Congreve, Esq. Coal is worked in a mine running for beneath the estuary of the Dee. An hospital was founded at Bonville by Bishop Savigny, and given to the church of St. John in Liverpool. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £54. Patron, W. W. Congreve, Esq. The church is tolerable. There are a Roman Catholic chapel and an endowed school, the latter with 205 a-year. Bishop T. Wilson was a native.

BURTON, a township in Gresford parish, Denbigh; on the verge of the county, 5 1/2 miles NNE of Wrexham. Acres, 2,109. Pop., 570. Houses, 108.

BURTON, a hamlet in Charmister parish, Dorset; 1 mile N of Dorchester.

BURTON, a hamlet in Marnhull parish, Dorset; 3 1/2 miles ENE of Sturbridge. Marble is quarried.

BURTON, a village in Wintrich-Nearlough parish, Dorset; 5 1/2 miles W of Wareham.

BURTON, a village in Christchurch parish, Hants; 1 mile N of Christchurch. Real property, £2,882. Pop., 552. It has a curacy with Christchurch.

BURTON, a village in Bernakir parish, Glamorgan; 5 1/2 miles SE of Cardiff.

BURTON, a township in Donnington parish, Northumberland; 5 miles ESE of Belford. Acres, 1,050. Pop., 108. Houses, 17.

BURTON, a parish in the district and county of Pembroke; on Milford Haven; at Pembroke ferry, near New Milford r. station, 2 miles N of Pembroke. It includes the village of Houghton; and its post-town is Pembroke. Acres, 3,835; of which 400 are water. Real property, £2,241. Pop., 1,029. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. Benton Castle is a ruin, with a fine view. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £202. Patron, the Earl of Cardigan. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans, and charities, &c.

BURTON, a hamlet in Stogursey parish, Somerset; 3 1/2 miles NW of Bridgewater. Pop., 75.

BURTON, a chapelry in Much Wenlock parish, Salop; 3 miles SW by S of Much Wenlock r. station. It is a rectory under Wellington, Salop. The stations are returned with the parish. The living is a curacy in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £50. Patron, the Vicar of Much Wenlock.

BURTON, a hamlet in W. Wop parish, Westmoreland; under Burton Gill, 2 1/2 miles ESE of Appleby. It belonged to the W. W. and the Hyltons; and was the manor of Carlisle and Hylton. Lead ore is mined.

BURTON, a place on the NW border of Wilts, 8 miles NW of Chippenham; with a post-office under Chippenham.

BURTON, Isle of Wight. See **BARTON**.

BURTON, W. R. Yorkshire. See **BRITTON** (Mons).

BURTON, R. F. Yorkshire. See **HORNSEA-WITH-BURTON**.

BURTON, W. Cheshire. See **BURTON-BY-TARVIN**.

BURTON, Lincoln. See **BURTON-ON-LINE**, &c.

BURTON, or **BURTON**, a parish in Chichester district, Sussex; on the river Rother and the Arundel canal, near the M. & A. railway, 3 miles SSW of Petworth. Acres, 2,670. Pop., 899. Real property, £5,071. Pop., 15. Houses, 9. Bart's Park is the seat of the

Biddulphs. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Coates, in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £113. Patron, George Wyndham, Esq.

BURTON AND HOIME, a station on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 10 1/2 miles N by E of Lancaster.

BURTON-ABBOTS. See **BLACKBOROUGH**.

BURTON-AGNES, a township and a parish in Bridlington district, L. R. York-shire. The township lies on the Hull and Scarborough railway, 5 1/2 miles SW of Bridlington; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Hull. Acres, 2,499. Real property, £4,035. Pop., 344. Houses, 61. The parish contains also the townships of Halsthorpe, Thornholme, and Gransmoor. Acres, 6,409. Real property, £29,938. Pop., 723. Houses, 119. The property is divided between two. Burton-Agnes Hall is the seat of Sir H. Boynton, Bart.; was built by Inigo Jones; and stands on a fine slope of the Wolds, forming a striking object from the railway. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Harpham, in the diocese of York. Value, £897. Patron, the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe. The church has a nave of three bays, and a good western tower; contains a Norman font, an altar-tomb of 1336, and a tomb with effigies of 1411; and was restored by Archbishop Robert Wilberforce. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £21 a-year, and charities £40.

BURTON-BISHOP. See **BISHOP-BURTON**.

BURTON (BLACK). See **BURTON-IN-LONSDALE**.

BURTON-BRADSTOCK, a parish and a sub-district in Bridport district, Dorset. The parish lies on the river Brudy, and on the coast, 3 miles SSE of Bridport r. station; includes the tything of Sturhill; and has a post-office under Bridport. Acres, 2,680; of which 155 are water. Real property, with Shipdon-George and Sturhill, £6,435. Pop., 1,010. Houses, 223. Cliffs on the coast consist of fuller's earth. The vale of the Brudy here is beautiful. There are flax-mills and a tannery. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Shipdon-George, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £336. Patron, Lord Rivers. Charities, £4.—The sub-district contains nine parishes and a parochial chapelry. Acres, 16,306. Pop., 4,721. Houses, 980.

BURTON-BY-LINCOLN, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; near the Great Northern railway, 2 miles NNW of Lincoln. Post-town, Lincoln. Acres, 2,325. Real property, £3,548. Pop., 171. Houses, 58. The manor and Burton House belong to Lord Monson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £419. Patron, Lord Monson. The church is modern. Charities, £15.

BURTON-BY-TARVIN, a township in Tarvin parish, Cheshire; 3 1/2 miles NW of Tarporley. Acres, 224. Real property, £754. Pop., 77. Houses, 14.

BURTON-CHERRY, a parish in Beverley district, E. H. Yorkshire; near the Hull and Bridlington railway, 3 miles NW by W of Beverley. It has a post-office, of the name of Cherry-Burton, under Beverley. Acres, 3,661. Real property, £5,642. Pop., 502. Houses, 105. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £57. Patron, C. Bramwell, Esq. The church is recent, in the early decorated English style; and consists of nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower.

BURTON-CORGLES, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; on an affluent of the river Glen, and on the Great Northern railway, 2 miles NW of Corby. Post-town, Corby, under Grantham. Acres, 2,676. Real property, £3,862. Pop., 258. Houses, 54. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £654. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is tolerable. A school has £25 from endowment; and other charities £10.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, a hamlet in Swine parish, E. R. Yorkshire; with a station on the Horsea railway, 10 1/2 miles NE of Hull. B. & C. Horsea, formerly the property of the Cliffords, now the seat of Sir T. A. C. Constable, Bart., is a fine and spacious mansion, with fronts of 138 and 191 feet, and a tower at each corner; and contains a large collection of ionian manuscript history, and many

family portraits. Races are run in April, over a course of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, in the park.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, a township in Finghall parish, N. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Leyburn railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Leyburn. It includes the hamlet of Studlow. Acres, 2,572. Real property, £3,038. Pop., 224. Houses, 46.

BURTON-CUM-WALDEN, or **WEST BURTON**, a township in Aysgorth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; at the junction of Bishopdale and Wensleydale, 3 miles SW of Aysgorth. It has a post-office, of the name of West Burton, under Bedale; and fairs are held in it on 10 March, 6 May, 30 Aug., 29 Sept., and 3 Nov. Acres, 6,790. Real property, £4,038. Pop., 478. Houses, 110. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURTON-DASSETT, a village and a parish in Southam district, and a division of Kingston hundred, Warwick. The village stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Fenny-Compton r. station, and 4 E of Kingston; and was once a market-town. The parish includes also the hamlets of Little Dasset, North End, and Knightcote; and its post-town is Fenny-Compton, under Rugby. Acres, 5,400. Real property, £7,451. Pop., 655. Houses, 135. The manor belonged anciently to the Southleys; and passed to the Belknapps, the Wolfons, the Stanhopes, and the Temples. The surface is hilly, and continued long to be a haunt of wild beasts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £167.* Patrons, Lord Willoughby de Broke and R. W. Blencowe, Esq. Charities, £73.—The division contains ten parishes and part of another. Acres, 18,953. Pop., 3,815. Houses, 869.

BURTON-EXTRA, a township in Burton-upon-Trent parish, Stafford; forming part of the town of Burton-upon-Trent. Real property, £6,941. Pop., 2,849. Houses, 527. Here is a Baptist chapel.

BURTON-FLEMING, or **NORTH BURTON**, a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Gipsy-Race river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Speeton r. station, and 7 NW of Bridlington. It has a post-office, of the name of Burton-Fleming, under York. Acres, 3,590. Real property, £4,567. Pop., 525. Houses, 110. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £234. Patron, Admiral Miford. The church has a timber roof of 1576, and a circular Norman font. There are two Methodist chapels.

BURTON-GATE, a parish in Gainsborough district, Lincoln; on the river Trent and on the Lincoln and Gainsborough railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Marton station, and 5 SSE of Gainsborough. Post-town, Marton, under Gainsborough. Acres, 1,168. Real property, £2,030. Pop., 115. Houses, 24. Burton Hall is the seat of W. Hutton, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £58.* Patron, W. Hutton, Esq.

BURTON-GRANGE, a village in Monk-Bretton township, Royston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile NE of Barnesley.

BURTON-HASTINGS, a parish in the district of Hincley and county of Warwick; on Watling-street and Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, adjacent to the Trent Valley railway, 2 miles N of Bulkington r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Nuneaton. Post-town, Bulkington, under Rugby. Acres, 1,910. Real property, £2,856. Pop., 129. Houses, 48. The manor belonged, in the time of Edward IV., to William Lord Hastings; and passed, by marriage, to the Cotton family. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £87. Patron, W. Bucknill, Esq. The church is good; and there are charities £23.

BURTON (HUM), a village in Kirk-Burton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Huddersfield.

BURTON-HILL, a tithing in Malmshury-St. Paul parish, Wilts; near Malmshury. Pop., 290. Houses, 54.

BURTON-IN-BISHOPDALE. See **BURTON-CUM-WALDEN**.

BURTON-JN-KENDAL, a small town and a township in Kibbly-Lonsdale district, Westmoreland; and a parish in the same district, but partly in Lancashire. The town stands adjacent to the Kendal canal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Burton and Holme r. station, near Farlton-Knot, 19 miles NNE of Lancaster. It is well built; contains

a market-place, with handsome stone cross; has a head post-office; (designated Burton, Westmoreland, and two chief inns, a parish church, three other places of worship, and a grammar school; and is a seat of petty sessions. The church is an ancient edifice, with able chapels and a square tower; and was recently restored. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs on Easter Monday and 10 Oct. The township includes also the hamlet of Clawthorpe. Acres, 1,437. Real property, £5,507. Pop., 751. Houses, 152. The parish contains likewise the townships of Holme, Preston-Patrick, and Dalton, and part of the hamlet of Holmescales. Acres, 8,768. Real property, £12,835. Pop., 2,118. Houses, 396. The property is much subdivided. Preston-Patrick Hall, once the seat of the Prestons, is now a farm house. Considerable part of the land is reclaimed bog. Sulphate of strontium is found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £194.* Patrons, Simon's Trustees. The chapels of Holme and Preston-Patrick are separate benefices. The grammar school has an endowed income of £27, and other charities have £140. Dr. L. Dawes, Dr. G. Langbaine, Dr. W. Lancaster, and several other literary men of the time of Charles I., were natives; and William Cockin, the arithmetician and poet, was interested in the churchyard.

BURTON-IN-LONSDALE, or **BLACK-BURTON**, a township-chapelry in Thornton-in-Lonsdale parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Greta, adjacent to the Midland railway, 3 miles WNW of High Eantham r. station, and 12 NW by W of Settle. It has a post-office, of the name of Burton-in-Lonsdale, under Lancaster. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £3,153. Pop., 597. Houses, 134. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £91. Patron, the Vicar of Thornton. The church is old. There are a Wesleyan chapel and endowed schools.

BURTON-JOYCE, a village in Basford district, and a parish in Basford and Southwell districts, Notts. The village stands on the river Trent, adjacent to the Midland railway, 5 miles NE by E of Nottingham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Nottingham. The parish includes also the chapelry of Bulcote. Acres, 1,949. Real property, £3,076. Pop., 834. Houses, 177. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the families of successively Forz, Joaz, and Stapleton. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bulcote, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £145. Patron, the Earl of Chesterfield. The church is ancient but good; has a tower and spire; and contains a number of monuments. There are an Independent chapel of 1869, and a Wesleyan chapel.

BURTON-KIRK. See **KIRK-BURTON**.

BURTON-LATIMER, a parish in Kettering district, Northampton; adjacent to the Leicester and Bedford railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kettering. It has a station, jointly with Isham, on the railway, and a post-office under Wellingborough. Acres, 2,690. Real property, £5,563. Pop., 1,158. Houses, 258. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged once to the Latimers. The living is a rectory in the dio. of the Latimers. Value, £1,000.* Patron, the Rev. F. B. Newman. The church was restored in 1862. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £290.

BURTON-LAZARS, a chapelry in Melton-Mowbray parish, Leicester; adjacent to the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal, and to the Syston and Peterborough railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE by S of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 2,660. Real property, £4,505. Pop., 233. Houses, 52. The property is divided among a few. A lepers' hospital was founded here in the time of Stephen, partly by a general collection throughout England, but chiefly by the Mowbrays; and was the chief leazar-house in England. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Melton-Mowbray, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is good.

BURTON-LEONARD, a parish in Ripon district, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Leeds and Northallerton railway, near Wormald Green station, 4 miles SSE of Ripon. It has a post-office under Ripon. Acres, 1,729. Real prop-

erty, £2,465. Pop., 507. Houses, 121. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £140. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is tolerable; and there are two Methodist chapels, a n. school, and charities £31.

BURTON (Long.) See LONG-BURTON.

BURTON (North). See BURTON-FLEMING.

BURTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township in Prest-wold parish, Leicester; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Loughborough. Acres, 1,690. Real property, £3,812. Pop., 441. Houses, 97. Burton Hall here is the seat of the Mundys. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURTON-OVERY, a parish in Billesdon district, Leicestershire; near the Union canal, 6 miles E by S of Wigston r. station, and 7 SE by E of Leicester. It has a post-office under Leicester. Acres, 1,669. Real property, £4,110. Pop., 465. Houses, 110. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £497.* Patron, Captain W. Thorpe. The church is decorated and later English; and was recently repaired. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £23.

BURTON-PEDWARDINE, a parish in Sleaford district, Lincoln; 2 miles SW of Heckington r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Sleaford. Post-town, Heckington, under Sleaford. Acres, 2,580. Real property, £2,427. Pop., 135. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Alan de Craon; and passed to the Pedwardines. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £339.* Patron, H. Handley, Esq. The church is partly ancient, partly of the year 1802. There is a national school of 1860.

BURTON-PIDSEA, a village and a parish in Patrington district, E. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on an eminence, with an extensive view, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Harwick r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW by N of Patrington; and has a post-office under Hull. The parish comprises 1,950 acres. Real property, £5,188. Pop., 403. Houses, 84. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £42.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York. The church is 600.

BURTON-PYNSSENT, a tything in Drayton, Curry-Rivell, and Fivehead parishes, Somerset; on the downs, 2 miles SW of Langport. Pop., 43. The estate belonged to the Pynsents; but was bequeathed to William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham; and belongs now to Colonel Pynsent. The Earl of Chatham occasionally resided here; and he erected a column 140 feet high, popularly called the Burton steeple, to the memory of Sir William Pynsent. This crowns an eminence, with a fine view; and a funeral urn, to his own memory, erected by his Countess, stands in the grounds of the mansion.

BURTON-ROAD. See BONDARY.

BURTON-SALMON, a township in Monk-Frystone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the Normanton and York railway, 2 miles NE of Pontefract. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 913. Real property, £1,290. Pop., 247. Houses, 52.

BURTON-UPON-STATHER, a village and a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln. The village stands on a "staith" or creek of the river Trent, near that river's mouth, 3 miles NNE of Keadby r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Glanford-Brigg. It has a post-office, of the name of Burton, under Brigg; it figured formerly as a considerable market town; it serves now as a depot station for the Hull and Gainsborough steam-vessels; and it carries on a considerable trade in meal. The parish includes also the hamlets of Normanby, Thealby, and part of Colby. Acres, 3,560. Real property, £6,038. Pop., 953. Houses, 222. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Flix-borough, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is of the 13th century, and in good condition. There are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, a township, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district on the E border of Staffordshire. The township is included in the town. Real property, £27,396. Pop., 9,534. Houses, 1,825.

The town lies on the river Trent, and on the Midland railway, adjacent to the Grand Trunk canal, 11 miles SW of Derby. A branch canal connects the river with the Grand Trunk; and branch railways go off to lines communicating with all parts of the kingdom. The town was known to the Saxons as Llyreton or Maryton. A religious establishment was founded at it, in the 6th century, by the Irish lady Modwena, who had the reputation of a saint and of a great mediciner. A Benedictine abbey succeeded this establishment in 1004, founded by Wulfric Spot, Earl of Mercia; was changed by Henry VIII. into a collegiate church; and given, soon afterwards, to Sir William Paget. Edward II., in 1322, obtained a decisive victory here, over the Earl of Lancaster; and both parties in the civil war, in the time of Charles I., were here, at several periods, both vanquished and victors. The town occupies low level ground, formerly liable to inundation by the Trent, and overlooked by the precipitous thickly wooded hill of Scalphey. It does not look well, yet is substantially built; and it consists mainly of two chief streets, one of them running parallel with the Trent. An edifice, to include a new town-hall, municipal offices, assembly-rooms, library, museum, bath-rooms, and other apartments, was projected in 1865. The bridge across the Trent dates from about the time of the Conquest; is 1,545 feet long; and has 36 arches. A chapel stood at one end of it, built by Edward II., to commemorate his victory over Lancaster; but has disappeared. Some scanty remains of the ancient abbey exist in the churchyard, and opposite the end of New-street. The present parish church was built in 1720; stands on the east side of the market-place; is a fine large edifice, in the Italian style, with western square tower; and contains a beautiful altar-piece of white marble. Christ church, near the end of New-street, is a neat recent structure, in the early English style, with tower and spire 150 feet high. Holy Trinity church was built in 1824, at a cost of about £7,000; and is a large and handsome edifice in florid Gothic. The Independent chapel, in High-street, occupies the site of a previous chapel of 1662; and is an elegant structure in the Gothic style. There are chapels also for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The grammar-school, near the parish church, was founded in 1520 by Abbot Beane, and has an endowed income of £461; and other schools and charities have £374. A building in High-street is occupied partly by a museum, established in 1842, and partly by the reading-room of a literary society, established in 1844. The workhouse, in Horninglow, was erected at a cost of £5,400. The town has a head post-office, a railway station, with telegraph, a banking-office, and three chief inns; is a seat of sessions and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Thursday; and fairs on Candlemas-day, 5 April, Holy Thursday, 6 July, 1 Sept., and 29 Oct. The chief employment, from remote times, has been the brewing of ale; and this is now carried on to a greater extent than anywhere else in the kingdom. Allsopp's brewery cost £40,000, and was designed to be more than twice larger than it is; Bass's occupies fully 20 acres; and there are about eighteen others. Cotton manufacture, hat-making, and iron-working also are carried on. The town possesses certain privileges, and is sometimes called a borough, but is not governed by the municipal act. It comprises the townships of Burton-upon-Trent, Burton-Extra, and part of Horninglow. Pop. in 1851, 7,934; in 1861, 13,671. Houses, 2,595. Isaac Hawkins Brown, who died in 1760, was a native.

The parish contains all the town, all Horninglow township, and the townships of Stratton, Branstone, and Winshall,—the last eparochy in Derby. Acres, 7,730. Real property, £62,045. Population of the whole, 16,924. Houses, 3,258. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Marquis of Anglesey. The parochial living, and the livings of Christ church and Holy Trinity, are vicarages in the dio. of Lichfield. Value, £192, £300, and £307.* Patron of C., the Vicar of B.; of the others, Lord Anglesey. Stratton p. curacy is annexed to Trinity;

and Horninglow and Winhill are separate benefices.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Tatenhill. Acres, 17,138. Pop., 18,745. Houses, 3,695. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Gresley, containing the parishes of Lullington, Rolleston, Walton-upon-Trent, Stapenhill, and parts of Church-Gresley and Croxall,—all ectorally in Derby; the sub-district of Repton, containing the parishes of Repton, Newton-Solney, Foremark, Radbourne, Dalbury-with-Lees, Trusley, Etwell, Willington, and parts of Sutton-on-the-hill, Mickleover, and Barrow-upon-Trent,—all ectorally in Derby; and the sub-district of Tutbury, containing the parishes of Tutbury, Rolleston, and parts of Hanbury and Scropton, ectorally in Stafford, and the parishes of Eggington, Church-Broughton, Barton-Blount, Marston-upon-Dove, and parts of Sutton-on-the-Hill and Scropton,—ectorally in Derby. Acres, 90,652. Poor-rates in 1866, £13,316. Pop. in 1864, 41,065. Houses, 8,217. Marriages in 1866, 401; births, 1,963,—of which 95 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,004,—of which 426 were at ages under 5 years, and 21 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,642; births, 12,462; deaths, 7,501. The places of worship in 1851 were 39 of the Church of England, with 12,403 sittings; 4 of Independents, with 1,357 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 1,061 s.; 1 of Unitarians, with 74 s.; 33 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 4,433 s.; 15 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,909 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 200 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 80 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 180 s. The schools were 37 public day schools, with 3,479 scholars; 50 private day schools, with 1,084 s.; 51 Sunday schools, with 4,474 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 96 s.

BURTON-UPON-URE, a township in Masham parish, N. H. Yorkshire; 5 miles SW by S of Bedale. Acres, 2,920. Real property, £3,294. Pop., 120. Houses, 18.

BURTON (WEST), a parish in the district of Gainsborough and county of Nottingham; on the river Trent, 2 miles E of Sturton r. station, and 2½ SSW of Gainsborough. Post-town, Sturton, under Retford. Acres, 710. Real property, £2,059. Pop., 67. Houses, 7. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £65. Patron, John Barrow, Esq. The church is old.

BURTON (WEST), a tything in Bury parish, Sussex; 4½ miles N of Arundel. Pop., 201.

BURTON (WEST), N. E. Yorkshire. See **BURTON-CUM-WALDEN**.

BURTON-WOOD, a township-chapelry in Warrington parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the Sankey canal and the Liverpool and Manchester railway, 1 mile S of Collins-Green r. station, and 4 NW by N of Warrington. Post-town, Warrington. Acres, 4,144. Real property, £6,545. Pop., 990. Houses, 188. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £26. Patron, the Rector of Warrington. The church is fair; and there is a school with £12 from endowment.

BURWARDSLEY, a township-chapelry in Bunbury parish, Cheshire; 2 miles SW by S of Beeston r. station, and 4½ SSW of Turpooley. Post-town, Tattenhall, under Chester. Acres, 1,939. Real property, £1,513. Pop., 500. Houses, 106. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £50. Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in the former part of last century. There are a P. Methodist chapel, and charities £41.

BURWARTON, a parish in Bridgnorth district, Salop; on the river Rea, 9½ miles SW of Bridgnorth r. station. It has a post-office under Bridgnorth. Acres, 1,239. Real property, £3,143. Pop., 156. Houses, 23. Burwarton Hall is the seat of Viscount Boyle. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £123.* Patron, the Rev. J. Churton. The church is very good; and contains tombs of the Boynes.

BURWASH, or **BURGHENSH**, a village and a parish in Ticehurst district, Sussex. The village stands on an affluent of the river Rother, 2½ miles WSW of Etchingham r. station, and 8 NW of Battle; and has a post-office, of the name of Burwash, under Hurst Green. It was formerly a market town, and still has fairs on 12 May and 4 Oct.; and it is a seat of petty sessions. The

parish comprises 7,321 acres. Real property, £8,817. Pop., 2,143. Houses, 422. The property is much subdivided. There is a chalky-leate spring. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £699.* Patron, the Rev. J. Gould. The church is early and later English, and was restored in 1836. A chapel of ease, in the early English style, was built at Burwash Common in 1867. There are an independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £40. Burwash gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Westmoreland.

BURWELL, a village and a parish in Newmarket district, Cambridge. The village stands 4 miles ESE of the river Cam, and the same distance NW of Newmarket r. station; consists chiefly of one irregular street; has a post-office, under Cambridge; and was once a market-town. Traces of a castle are here, built before the Conquest, and besieged in the war between Stephen and the Empress Matilda. Seventy-eight persons were accidentally burnt to death in a barn here in 1277. The parish includes also part of the hamlet of Reach. Acres, 7,252. Real property, £15,227; of which £1,142 are in quarries. Pop., 1,957. Houses, 403. About one half of the land is fen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £335. Patron, the University of Cambridge. The church is fine decorated English; was partly restored in 1861; and has a pinnacled tower. There are a mission church of 1863, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, an endowed school, two national schools, a British school, and charities £152.

BURWELL, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 2½ miles W by S of Atherstone r. station, and 5½ SSE of Louth. It has a post-office under Louth; and fairs are held in it on 14 May and Old Michaelmas day. Acres, 2,190. Real property, £2,471. Pop., 153. Houses, 23. Burwell Park is the seat of H. Lister, Esq.; and was the birthplace of Sarah Jennings, the famous Duchess of Marlborough. A Benedictine priory was founded in the parish, by John de Hay, ancestor of the Umfravilles; made a cell to St. Mary's abbey, Bordeaux; and passed eventually to the Duke of Salisak. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Walsgate, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £54. Patron, H. Lister, Esq. The church has a Norman chancel arch.

BURWOOD PARK, the seat of Sir Richard Frederick, Bart., in Surrey; near the Walton station of the South-Western railway, 2½ miles SE of Chertsey. The mansion was built towards the end of last century, and contains a fine collection of pictures. The orangery is notable.

BURY, a name of the same meaning as burgh or burg, and applied to a place which was anciently a fort.

BURY, a village 4½ miles SW of Buntingford, in Herts.

BURY, a village 1 mile NE of Stovenage, in Herts.

BURY, a seat near Hemel-Hempstead, in Herts. It belonged once to the Warehouses, and passed to the Wigguses. The house is chiefly modern, but includes part of a previous one in which Henry VIII. visited J. Warehouse.

BURY, a hamlet in Brompton-Regis parish, Somerset; 2 miles E of Dulverton. Bury Castle here was a Roman camp.

BURY, a parish in St. Ives district, Huntingdon; on an affluent of the river Nen, ¾ of a mile S of Ramsey r. station, and 8 miles N by W of St. Ives. It has a post-office under Huntingdon. Acres, 1,645. Real property, £3,765. Pop., 362. Houses, 75. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Ramsey abbey; and passed to successively the Williamases, the Rainbridges, and the Barnards. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £107. Patron, the Duke of Manchester. The church is partly Norman and early English, and is good. There is a free school.

BURY, a parish and a hundred in Sussex. The parish is in Chichester district; lies on the river Arun, 1½ mile NW of Amberley r. station, and 5 SSE of Petworth; includes the tything of West Burton; and has a post-office under Petworth. Acres, 3,340. Real property, £4,916. Pop., 509. Houses, 169. Bury Hill here is crowned with a large barrow. The living is a vicarage in the diocese

of Chichester. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church was recently restored. There are national schools, and charities £40.—The parish is in the rape of Arundel; and contains eight parishes and part of another. Pop., 4,125. Houses, 803.

BURY, a township, a town, a parish, two sub-districts, and a district in Lancashire. The township lies all within the town's assigned boundaries. Acres, 2,370. Real property, £292,332, of which £171,755 are in railways, £1,640 in mines, and £80 in quarries. Pop., in 1841, 29,710; in 1861, 30,397. Houses, 5,971. The town lies on the river Irwell, 2 miles above its confluence with the Roach, and 8 N.W. of Manchester. A branch canal goes south-westward to the Manchester and Bolton canal; and railways go westward, northward, eastward, and southward. A Roman station is thought by some to have been on the town's site; a Saxon fort seems certainly to have been here; and a baronial castle, of early date, stood in Castle Croft, in the town's vicinity, and was demolished, in 1644, by the troops of Cromwell. The manor belonged, in the time of Henry II., to John de Lacy; and passed to successively the Burys, the Pilkingtons, and the Stanleys. A muster of 20,000 men, in the royalist cause, was made in 1642, on a heath in the neighbourhood, by Lord Strange, afterwards Earl of Derby.

The town was described in 1738 as "a little market-town;" but it must then have been only a village; and it has risen rapidly to magnitude under manufacturing enterprise. It, not long ago, contained old dilapidated buildings, and had a dingy appearance; but it has undergone great improvement, at once by re-edification of houses, by formation of new streets, and by construction of drainage-works; and it now presents a well-built and cleanly appearance, and is plentifully supplied with water. The new market-place was constructed in 1840; has a triangular outline, with open centre; is surrounded by piazzas and shops; and, in 1868, was covered with a roof of wrought iron and glass. A bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel, on a massive pedestal of granite, was erected in the old market-place in 1862, at a cost of £2,500. The town-hall is a handsome edifice, in the Italian style; contains an assembly-room, 54 feet by 36; and includes court-houses and police-office. The atheneum adjoins the town-hall; was erected in 1851; is a handsome building; and contains a lecture-hall 85 feet by 43, a museum 43 feet by 50, class-rooms, and reading-rooms. The banking-offices, the savings' bank, the railway station, the public baths, and the grammar school are good buildings. St. Mary's church was rebuilt in 1780; and has a tower and spire, rebuilt in 1844. St. John's church was built in 1770; St. Paul's, in 1841; Holy Trinity, in 1865; St. Thomas, in 1867; and the last is a highly ornate structure in the first pointed style, with tower and spire. A Wesleyan chapel and a Roman Catholic chapel are handsome edifices; the latter in the pointed style, and built in 1841. There are three independent chapels, two Baptist, 6 Methodist, a Unitarian, a Swedenborgian, and two Roman Catholic; a new cemetery, opened in 1839, comprising 22 acres, with two ornate chapels; a grammar school, founded in 1726, and with an endowed income of £442, and three exhibitions at the universities; a choristers' school; ten national and six denominational schools; a dispensary; and a variety of other local institutions. The town has a head post-office, two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, several chief inns, a weekly market on Saturday, and three annual fairs; is a seat of petty sessions and county courts, and a polling-place; and publishes four weekly newspapers. Woollen manufacture was formerly the main industry; and is still carried on in several large factories. Cotton manufacture, in various departments, is now the staple; received a great impulse from inventions by two natives, John and Robert Kay, and from the enterprise of the late Sir Robert Peel's father; and maintains at present upwards of twelve factories for spinning and weaving, two for printing and bleaching, and two for dyeing. There are also three large iron foundries, several smaller ones,

machine-making works, hat-making houses, and other manufacturing establishments. The town was made a parliamentary borough by the act of 1832; and is governed by a body of commissioners under a local act of 1846; and sends one member to parliament. Its boundaries, in addition to all Bury township, include most of the township of Elton. Direct taxes, £27,512. Electors in 1868, 1,366. Pop. in 1851, 31,262; in 1861, 37,563. Houses, 7,257.

The parish is chiefly in Bury district, but partly also in the district of Haslingden; and it includes the townships of Bury, Elton, Heap, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Tottington-Lower-End, Tottington-Higher-End, Musbury, and Cowpe-Leaches, Newhallhey, and Hall-Carr. Acres, 24,320. Real property, £424,274; of which £3,544 are in mines, and £952 in quarries. Pop. in 1841, 62,125; in 1861, 80,558. Houses, 15,754. The property is much subdivided. The surface is hilly; and the strata yield coal and building-stone. Chamber-Hall, now the seat of Thomas Price, Esq., in the vicinity of the town, was the birthplace of the late Sir Robert Peel. St. Mary's is a rectory, St. John's, St. Paul's, and Holy Trinity are vicarages, and St. Thomas's is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Manchester. Value of St. M., £1,937; of St. J., £240; of St. P., £360; of H. T. not reported; of St. J., £150. Parson of St. M., the Earl of Derby; of St. J., H. T., and St. T., the Rector; of St. P., Trustees. The rectories of Holcombe and Heywood, the vicarages of Edenfield, Elton, Musbury, Ramsbottom, Shuttleworth, Tottington, and Waterfoot, and the p. curacies of Heap and Walmersley are separate benefices.

The two sub-districts are North Bury and South Bury. Pop. of the former, 15,375; of the latter, 15,726. The district comprehends the sub-district of North Bury, containing part of the township of Bury; the sub-district of South Bury, containing parts of the townships of Bury, Elton, Heap, Pilsworth, and Pilkington, and part of the parish of Radcliffe; the sub-district of Elton, containing parts of the townships of Elton, Ainsworth, and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, and part of the parish of Radcliffe; the sub-district of Pilkington, containing part of the township of Pilkington; the sub-district of Radcliffe, containing parts of the townships of Bury, Elton, Ainsworth, and Pilkington, and part of the parish of Radcliffe; the sub-district of Holcombe, containing parts of the townships of Tottington-Lower-End and Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth; the sub-district of Tottington-Lower-End, containing part of the township of Tottington-Lower-End; the sub-district of Walmersley, containing parts of the townships of Elton, Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth, Tottington-Lower-End, and Birtle-cum-Bamford; the sub-district of Birtle, containing the township of Ashworth, and parts of the townships of Heap and Birtle-cum-Bamford; and the sub-district of Heywood, containing the township of Hopwood, and parts of the townships of Bury, Heap, and Pilsworth. The intersections of Radcliffe parish and of the several townships, throwing them into different sub-districts, are made chiefly by the rivers Irwell and Roach. Acres of the district, 32,590. Poor-rates in 1866, £24,113. Pop. in 1861, 101,135. Houses, 19,831. Marriages in 1866, 975; births, 3,579, of which 222 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,560, of which 1,621 were at ages under 5 years, and 51 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years, 1851-60, 7,817; births, 34,225; deaths, 21,986. The places of worship in 1851 were 20 of the Church of England, with 16,161 sittings; 1 of the Presbyterian Church in England, with 609 s.; 13 of Independents, with 5,192 s.; 4 of Baptists, with 1,680 s.; 3 of Unitarians, with 1,465 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 6,968 s.; 3 of New Connexion Methodists, with 1,205 s.; 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 1,276 s.; 3 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,593 s.; 4 of the New Church, with 850 s.; 2 of Roman Catholics, with 559 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 400 attendants; and 1 of Jews, with 14 st. The schools were 54 public day schools, with 6,528 scholars; 97 private day schools, with 3,363 s.; 92 Sunday schools, with 20,716 s.; and 14 evening schools for adults, with 620 s. The workhouse is in Bury township.

BURY, Suffolk. See BURY-ST. EDMUNDS.

BURYAN (St.), a parish and a sub-district in Penzance district, Cornwall. The parish lies 4½ miles E by N of Lands-End, and 4½ SW of Penzance r. station; and has a post-office under Penzance. Acres, 6,961. Real property, £3,350. Pop., 1,428. Houses, 290. The property is divided among a few. The surface consists largely of black granite hills. A small town, of ancient note, was here; but is now represented by only a few cottages. An oratory was founded at it, at an early period, by St. Bricina, a holy woman from Ireland. A secular college also was founded here in 909, by Athelstane; changed afterwards into an exempt deanery; and destroyed, in the time of the Commonwealth, by Shrub-hall, governor of Pendennis Castle. A number of Druidical remains, including the Merry Maidens, the Bosca-wen-Un, and the Rosmodrevy circles, occur among the hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter; and till 1861 was united with Levan and Sennen. Value, £570.* Patron, the Crown. The church stands on a wild open eminence, 415 feet high; has a lofty tower, commanding a view to the Scilly Islands; is an ancient edifice, greatly altered by modern renovations; and contains a fine carved screen, and a curious coffin-shaped monument with a Norman-French inscription. An ancient chapel, called the Sanctuary, stands about a mile to the SE. Attorney-general Nev, of the time of Charles I., was a native. The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 11,592. Pop., 2,453. Houses, 502.

BURY-BLUNSDON, a tything in Highworth parish, Wilts; 2 miles W of Highworth. Pop., 17.

BURY-DITCHES, an ancient British camp, in Salop; on Tongley Hill, 3½ miles S of Bishops-Castle. It commands a fine view.

BURY-HILL, the seat of C. Barclay, Esq., 1 mile SSE of Dorking, in Surrey. The grounds are ornate and interesting, and are open to the public.

BURY-HILL, Hants. See ANDOVER.

BURY-LANE, a chapelry, with a r. station, in Newchurch-Kenyon parish, Lancashire; on the Liverpool-Manchester railway, 11 miles W by S of Manchester. The living is annexed to Newchurch-Kenyon.

BURYMEAD. See ACTON, Middlesex.

BURY (NEW), a chapelry in Deane parish, Lancashire; 4 miles SE of Bolton. Pop., about 24,000. Living, a vicarage. The church was built in 1866. See KERSLEY.

BURY (NORTH). See BURY, Lancashire.

BURY-ST. EDMUNDS, a town, two parishes, and a district, in Suffolk. The town stands on the river Lark, at a meeting of railways from the E, the N, and the W, 14½ miles E of Newmarket. The Lark is navigable to within about a mile of it; and the railway from the N is the Bury and Thetford line, authorised in 1865, but not commenced at the beginning of 1868. The town is thought to have been the Villa Faustina of the Romans. It was made a seat of royalty soon after the settlement of the Saxons, and named Beodericsworth, signifying "the dwelling of Beoderic," after a person who had possessed it. Sighfrith, the fifth king of East Anglia, on embracing Christianity about 633, founded at it a monastic church. Edmund, who succeeded to the throne of East Anglia in 855, was crowned either here or at Bures; and, upon his being slain by the Danes, and acquiring the reputation of a martyr, his body, after having lain some time elsewhere, was solemnly deposited here, and occasioned the place to be called Bury-St. Edmunds. Miracles were alleged to be wrought; and great reputed sanctity was attained. A new church, over the royal remains, was founded, in 925, by Athelstane; and a splendid enlargement of this, with the character of a Benedictine abbey, was commenced in 1020, by Canute, and consecrated in 1032. A gorgeous shrine, for Edmund's body, was constructed in it; and Canute came hither in person, and offered his crown. A further enlargement of the edifice was begun soon afterwards, and completed in 1095. Edward the Confessor frequently dismounted within a mile of the abbey, and entered it on foot. Henry I. did homage in it, for his safe return to his dominions. Eustace plundered it in 1152. Henry II. was crowned in it; and he

carried the banner of St. Edmund in front of his troops at the battle of Foreham, and ascribed to its influence the victory he obtained. Richard I. made a visit to the shrine before going to Palestine. King John was here in 1201 and 1203; and a meeting of barons here shared with that of Runnymede the honour of wresting from him the Magna Charta. The Dauphin Louis plundered the abbey in 1216, and took away Edmund's body. Henry III. was several times here; held a parliament here in 1273; and contracted here the disease which terminated in his death. Edward I. and his queen visited the shrine five times in the course of his reign; and he held a parliament in the town in 1296. Edward II. kept his Christmas here in 1326; and his queen Isabella marched hither with the troops from the Prince of Hainault, and made Bury her rallying point. An assault, with great damage, was made on the abbey, in 1327, by the townspeople, and suppressed by military force. Edward III. and Richard II. made visits to the shrine. The insurgents under Jack Straw, in 1381, beheld Lord Chief Justice Cavendish at Bury, attacked the abbey, and slew the abbot. Henry VI. spent his Christmas here in 1433, and held a parliament here in 1446; and Shakespeare lays a scene here in that monarch's reign. Henry VII. was here in 1486. The Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, in 1526, assembled their troops here to quell the insurrection at Lavenham, Sudbury, and the adjacent country. The Duke of Northumberland, on proclaiming Lady Jane Grey to be successor of Edward VI., made Bury the rendezvous of his troops in support of her cause. Twelve persons were burnt at the stake here, on account of religious tenets, in the reign of Mary. A visit was made to Bury, in 1573, by Elizabeth. A great fire broke out in 1608, destroyed 160 dwelling-houses, and destroyed property to the value of £39,000. The plague made such havoc in 1633 that the grass grew in the streets. Forty persons, in the reign of James I., two of them tried before Sir Matthew Hale, were put to death in Bury for the imaginary crime of witchcraft.

The town occupies a gentle descent, on a sandy soil, and pleasant environs. It measures about 1½ miles by 1½; and is well built. The shrine-hall is a modern erection, incorporating part of the ancient church of St. Margaret; and contains two convenient courts, for criminal and civil causes. The Guild-hall gives name to a street; is a handsome edifice, with an old perch; and contains some interesting old portraits. The county jail cost £30,000, and has capacity for 176 male and 21 female prisoners. The bridewell, now used as a police office, outside the prison walls, was once a synagogue, and is a very old Norman building. The corn exchange was built in 1862; has a frontage of 82 feet and a depth of 119 feet; consists of nave and aisles; and has an elliptical iron roof, glazed for about 20 feet on each side of the arch. The atheneum was built in 1854; is a spacious structure; and contains apartments for a public club, a reading-room, a museum, a library of about 5,000 volumes, and a large hall. The botanic garden was established in 1820. The theatre was built in 1819. Moyses' hall is a late Norman house, with a vaulted lower story. Mediaeval vaults are under the Angel inn. Five gates were in the town walls, but have disappeared. A Franciscan priory, a college, five hospitals, and at least twenty-eight churches or chapels, besides the existing parish churches and the abbey chapels, were in the town at the Reformation; but most are known now only by their sites, or even only by their names. The college was founded by Edward IV., and is now a workhouse; St. Saviour's hospital was founded in 1184, appears to have been of great extent, and has all perished except a gateway; St. Nicholas' hospital was converted into a farm-house; the stone chapel became a small inn; and two or three other chapels are represented by fragmentary ruins. The abbey church was cruciform, 506 feet from end to end, 241 feet along the transept; had a nave of thirteen bays, a choir of five bays, a circular apse, containing the shrine, several chapels, a central lantern, and two octagonal western towers; and was built of flint and boulder, cased with Barnack stone. The cloisters and other buildings

connected with it were of corresponding magnitude. The chapter-house is now used as a stable; three arches of the west front are incorporated with modern houses; the central tower, 39 feet wide and 86 feet high, still stands, was restored in 1847, forms now the grand entrance to the churchyard of the two parish churches, and is a fine specimen of Norman architecture; and the abbey gate-house, 50 feet by 49, and 62 feet high, also still stands, and is richly decorated English; but all the other parts have perished. The revenues were equivalent to about £50,000 of the present day; and passed, at the dissolution, chiefly to the Ayres and the Bacons. St. Mary's church was built in 1005, and rebuilt in 1424-1480; has a west Norman tower; is 213 feet long; and contains altar-tombs of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, and five persons of the 15th century. St. James' church was built in 1200, rebuilt in 1500, and repaired in 1820; and the chancel was rebuilt, very ornately, in 1869. St. John's church was built in 1841, at a cost of £3,000; and is a handsome structure. St. Peter's church is a recent erection, at a cost of £3,000. The dissenting chapels are two Independent, two Baptist, one Quaker, one Unitarian, two Methodist, and one Brethren. The R. Catholic chapel was built in 1837. The grammar-school was founded by Edward VI.; educates 119 boys; and has an endowed income of £1,529, with six exhibitions at the universities. Three feoffee schools educate 450 boys and 150 girls, and were modified in 1865 to receive orphans. There are two national schools. The Suffolk general hospital was rebuilt in 1894 at a cost of £13,000. Clapton's asylum and school is an edifice in the Tudor style, built in 1842; and has an endowed income of £790. The total endowed charities within the borough amount to £3,923. There are likewise a mechanics' institute, a concert-room, and subscription rooms.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, four banking-offices, and four chief inns; is a seat of assizes and sessions, and a polling-place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Weekly markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on Easter-Tuesday, 2 Oct., and 1 Dec. Little manufacture exists; but a large trade arises from the markets, and from the demands of numerous wealthy neighbouring families. The town has sent two members to parliament since the time of James I.; and is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors. Its borough boundaries, both parliamentary and municipally, are the same as those of the two parishes and of the district. Acres, 2,934. Real property, £52,741. Direct taxes, £10,187. Electors in 1865, 697. Pop. in 1811, 12,588; in 1861, 13,218. Houses, 2,552. Lord Chancellor Aungerville, Bishop Gardiner, Bateley, the antiquary, Sir J. Cullum, Capel Loft, Bishop Tomline, Bishop Elmfield, and Repton, the landscape gardener, were natives; Norwold, the naturalist, Eversden, the historian, and Lydgate, the poet, were connected with the abbey; Archbishop Sancroft, Lord Keeper North, Anstey, Cumberland, the Bunburys, Kemilly, and a number of other distinguished men were educated at the grammar-school; and Madame de Gerlis, D'efoe, and Wollaston, were residents. The town gives the title of Viscount to Earl Albemarle.

The two parishes are St. Mary and St. James; the latter includes the chapel of St. John; and all three are vicarages in the diocese of Ely. The value of St. Mary's and St. James, not reported; of St. John, £113.* Patrons of St. Mary, Trustees; of St. James, H. Wilson, Esq.; of St. John, the Bishop of Ely. The district is not divided. Poor-rates in 1866, £6,034. Marriages in 1866, 106; births, 465, of which 61 were illegitimate; deaths, 317,—of which 59 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,007; births, 1,567; deaths, 3,115.

BURY (South). See BURY, Lancashire.

BURY-STREET, a ward of Edmonton parish, Middlesex; near the New River and the Great Northern railway, 8 miles N. of St. Paul's, London. Pop., 1,472. Bury Hill here was a seat of President Bradshaw.

BURYTHORPE, a parish in the district of Malton and E. R. Yorkshire; near the river Derwent, 3½ miles

E by S of Kirkham r. station, and 5 S of New Malton. It includes the hamlet of Thorntorpe; and its post-town is Kirkham, under York. Acres, 1,225. Real property, £1,561. Pop., 295. Houses, 52. The property is divided among ten. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £270. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1858; is a handsome edifice in the early English style; and contains an ancient Norman font, which belonged to a previous church. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BURYTON. See BURYTON-UPON-TRENT.

BURY-WALLS. See HAWKSTONE.

BURY-WOOD, a place, with a large and strong Danish camp, near Slaughterford, in Wilts.

BUSEBRIDGE, a chapel in Godalming parish, Surrey; 1½ mile S of Godalming. Pop., 550. Living, a vicarage. Value, £300.* The church was built in 1867.

BUSBY (GREAT and LITTLE), two townships in Stokesley parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2½ miles S of Stokesley. Acres, 1,368 and 675. Real property, £2,423. Pop., 117 and 38. Houses, 21 and 4.

BUSCOT, a parish in Faringdon district, Berks; on the river Thames, 4½ miles WNW of Faringdon r. station, and 14 SSE of Lechlade. It has a post-office under Swindon. Acres, 2,546. Real property, £4,556. Pop., 467. Houses, 91. The property is subdivided. Buscot Park belonged formerly to the Lovelands and the Stoners; and passed to the family of Campbell. The parish is a meet for the Old Berks hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £457.* Patron, R. Campbell, Esq. The church is old but good; and contains monuments of the Lovelands. Charities, £37.

BUSHBURY, a village and a parish in Penkridge district, Stafford. The village stands adjacent to the Birmingham and Stafford railway, near the Stafford and Worcester canal, 2½ miles N by E of Wolverhampton; and has a station on the railway. The parish includes also the hamlet of Moseley and the township of Essington; and its post-town is Wolverhampton. Acres, 6,377. Real property, £13,101. Pop., 2,651. Houses, 393. The property is subdivided. Bushbury Hall is a chief residence. Coal is worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £159.* Patrons, Mr. Horden and others. The church was built in 1160; and is good. Charities, £35.

BUSHBY, a hamlet in Thurnby parish, Leicestershire; 4 miles E by S of Leicester. Acres, 760. Real property, £1,220. Pop., 60. Houses, 15.

BUSHEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Watford district, Herts. The village stands ¾ of a mile E of the North Western railway, near the river Colne, 1½ mile SE of Watford; has a station on the railway and a post-office under Watford; and was once a market-town. The parish includes also Bushey-Heath, which likewise has a post-office under Watford, and is 3 miles from that town. Acres, 3,183. Real property, £15,586. Pop., 3,159. Houses, 680. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Mandeville; and passed after wards to the Crown. Bushey-Manor-House, Bushey-Grove, and Bushey-Grange are chief residences. The high grounds of Bushey-Heath command an extensive and beautiful view. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of St. Peter, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £755.* Patron, Exeter College, Oxford. The parish church is tolerable; and St. Peter's church is modern and very good. There are three dissenting chapels and three public schools. The sub-district contains two parishes. Pop., 4,928. Houses, 1,052.

BUSHEY-HEATH. See BUSHEY.

BUSHEY-PARK. See BUSHY-PARK.

BUSH-HILL, a village in the north of Middlesex; on the New River, 1½ mile S of Enfield. It has a post-office under Edmonton, London. N. Bush-Hill Park, adjacent to it, belonged to the Mellishes and the Sambrookes; has grounds laid out by Le Noir; and contains some of Gibbon's carvings.

BUSHLEY, a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; on the river Severn, near the Bristol and

Birmingham railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Tewkesbury. Post-town, Tewkesbury. Acres, 1,740. Real property, £9,227. Pop., 282. Houses, 63. Poll Court here is the seat of J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £358. Patron, J. E. Dowdeswell, Esq. The church is good.

BUSHMEAD, a seat on the north border of Beds; 5 miles W of St. Neots. A priory of Black canons was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by the Beauchamps; came, at the dissolution, to Sir W. Gascoigne; and passed to the Gerys.

BUSHWOOD, a hamlet in Old Stratford parish, Warwick; near Stratford-on-Avon.

BUSHY-PARK, a royal park in Teddington parish, Middlesex; on the Thames, adjacent to Hampton. It comprises 1,110 acres; and includes all the enclosures belonging to Hampton Court, except the Home Park. Nine avenues are in it, of chestnuts and limes, noted for beauty and magnificence. A right of passage through it having been withheld from the public, was recovered by the exertions of an humble resident at Hampton Wick. The house in it is a square brick structure, erected by the Earl of Halifax, and much improved by William IV.; and was occupied occasionally by George IV., and much by William IV. and his dowager Queen. There is a post-office of Bushy-Park under Hampton, London, SW. There is also, on the London and Kingston railway, a station of Teddington and Bushy-Park.

BUSLINGTON, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; adjacent to the Lincoln and Grantham railway, 2 miles NNW of Wickenby station, and 3 SW of Market Rasen. Post-town, Market Rasen. Acres, 1,096. Real property, £1,103. Pop., 55. Houses, 8. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £244. Patron, the Charter-house, London. The church is very old, and has a brass of 1310.

BUSLINGTON, a chapelry in Leeds parish, W. R. Yorkshire; constituted in 1849. Pop., 4,548. Houses, 998. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £300.* Patrons, Five Trustees.

BUSSAGE, a chapelry in Bisley parish, Gloucester; adjacent to the Cheltenham and Western Union railway, 3 miles E of Stroud. Post-town, Chalford, under Stroud. Pop., 312. Houses, 73. The chapelry was constituted in 1848. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £30.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

BUSSEX, a hamlet in Weston-Zoyland parish, Somerset; near Sedgemoor. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Bridgewater.

BUSTABECK-BOUND, a township in Castle-Sowerby parish, Cumberland; 3 miles SE of Hesketh-Newmarket. Pop., 221. Houses, 49.

BUSTLEHAM. See BISHAM.

BUSTON (HIGH and LOW), two townships in Warwickshire parish, Northumberland; on the Northeastern railway, between the Alne and the Coquet rivers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Alnwick. Acres, 706 and 870. Pop., 120 and 129. Houses, 21 and 20.

BUSY-GAP, a pass through the hills on the SW border of Northumberland; adjacent to the Roman wall, 3 miles NW of Haltwhistle. It used to be infested by moss-troopers.

BUTCOMBE, a parish in Axbridge district, Somerset; near the river Yeo, 5 miles SE of Nailsea r. station, and 8 NE of Axbridge. Post-town, Chew Stoke, under Bristol. Acres, 983. Real property, £1,582. Pop., 223. Houses, 52. The property is much subdivided. Butcombe Court is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £248. Patron, the Rev. W. H. Cartwright. The church is very ancient, and in fair condition.

BUTE DOCKS, a harbour in Glamorgan; at the mouth of the river Taff, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Cardiff. It has a post-office under Cardiff. Docks here were constructed by the Marquis of Bute. See CARDIFF.

BUTELAND. See BROOMHOP.

BUTLEIGH, a parish in Wells district, Somerset; on the river Brue, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Glastonbury r. station.

It includes the hamlet of Butleigh-Wootton; and has a post-office under Glastonbury. Acres, 4,467. Real property, £8,129. Pop., 1,038. Houses, 212. The property is divided among a few. Butleigh Court is the seat of R. Neville Grenville, Esq.; was recently rebuilt in part, from designs by Buckler; has a saloon 45 feet by 25; and contains some fine portraits. Butleigh Hill is prominent; and blue lias is found. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Baltonsborough, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £380.* Patron, R. Neville Grenville, Esq. The church is decorated English; and was restored in 1851, and enlarged in 1859. There are an Independent chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

BUTLEIGH-WOOTTON, a hamlet in Butleigh parish, Somerset; 3 miles NE of Somerton. Pop., 212. Wootton House here is the seat of the Hon. A. Wood.

BUTLER'S COURT, or GREGORIES, a seat $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N of Beaconsfield in Bucks. It was the residence and death-place of Burke; was given to him by the Marquis of Rockingham; and contains some paintings by Reynolds.

BUTLER'S CROSS, a locality $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Wendover, in Bucks; among the Chiltern hills, 7 miles SW of Tring. It has a post-office under Tring.

BUTLERS-MARSTON, a parish in Shipston-on-Stour district, Warwick; on an affluent of the river Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Kineton, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Penny-Compton r. station. Post-town, Kineton, under Warwick. Acres, 1,620. Real property, £2,630. Pop., 271. Houses, 63. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £169. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is Norman. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

BUTLEY, a township in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; on the Manchester and Birmingham railway, adjacent to Prestbury station, 3 miles N of Macclesfield. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £3,980. Pop., 674. Houses, 139. Some of the inhabitants are silk weavers. Roman remains have been found. There is a Wesleyan chapel. Newton, the historian of the Saracens, was a native.

BUTLEY, a parish in Plomesgate district, Suffolk; on a sea-creek of its own name, 3 miles W of Orford, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Wickham-Market-Junction r. station. Post-town, Orford, under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,941. Real property, £1,764. Pop., 385. Houses, 81. The property is divided among a few. A priory of Black canons was founded here, in 1171, by Ranulph de Glanville; and given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Norfolk and William Forth. Ruins and fragments of the abbey occupy nearly 12 acres; and part of the gateway has been fitted up as a house. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Capel, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £135. Patron, Lord Rendlesham. The church is good. There is a national school.

BUTSASH, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Fareham.

BUTSER HILL, a hill 3 miles SW of Petersfield, in Hants. It forms the western termination of the South Downs; has an altitude of 917 feet; and commands a magnificent view.

BUTSFIELD, a township in Lanchester parish, Durham; on Watling-street, adjacent to the Weardale Extension railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Wolsingham. Acres, 1,422. Real property, £1,324. Pop., 319. Houses, 64.

BUTTER-BUMP, a hamlet in Willoughby parish, Lincoln; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Alford.

BUTTERBY, a locality on the river Wear, 3 miles S by E of Durham. It was formerly called Deantrove; and belonged then to the Lunleys and the Claytons. It has salt springs.

BUTTER-CRAMBE, a township in Bossall parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Derwent, under Akby-Park camp, 3 miles E of Sand-Hutton. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £3,011. Pop., 126. Houses, 21. It forms a curacy with Bossall.

BUTTERHOUSE-GREEN, a locality 3 miles from Stockport in Cheshire; with a post-office under Stockport.

BUTTERLAW, a township in Newburn parish, North-

umberland; 5 miles W by N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 250. Pop., 10. Houses, 3.

BUTTERLEIGH, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; on the river Exe, 2½ miles S by E of Tiverton, and 3 W by N of Collumpton r. station. It has a post-office under Collumpton. Acres, 479. Real property, £222. Pop., 153. Houses, 81. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Courtenays and others; but has been dismembered. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £170.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is small, plain, and ancient, with a small tower.

BUTTERLEY, a seat of iron-works, 2½ miles S of Alfreton, in Derbyshire. The works were begun in 1792; they lie amid a rich tract of coal and lime; they soon began to employ about 1,500 men, and to make magnificent castings; and they possess ready means of transport by railway and canal.

BUTTERLEY, a hamlet in Edwina-Ralph parish, Hereford; 3 miles NE by N of Bromyard.

BUTTERLIP-HOWE, a round green hill at the head of Grassmere lake, in Westmoreland. It commands a charming view.

BUTTERMERE, a village, a township-chapelry, and a lake, in Brigham parish, Cumberland. The village stands about midway between Buttermere lake and Crummock water, 8½ miles SW of Keswick r. station, and 10 SSE of Cockermouth; and consists of only a church, two inns, and a few scattered houses. The church is new and neat, on the site of a previous one which was said to be the smallest in England; and one of the inns supplies boats for the neighbouring lakes, and is notable for the pathetic story of "Mary of Buttermere." The chapelry includes the village; and its post-town is Loweswater, under Cockermouth. Acres, 4,395. Real property, £1,120. Pop., 101. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. Hassness, the seat of General Benson, is on the NE side of the lake. The general surface is a grand vale, engirt with mountains, and much occupied with the lakes. A steep mountain-pass, called Buttermere-Haws, goes from the village, to an elevation of about 1,600 feet, on the road to Keswick. Blue slate is quarried. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £56. Patron, the Earl of Lonsdale. The lake extends from the head of the vale to within a mile of Crummock water; is 1½ mile long, ¾ of a mile broad, and 90 feet deep; and has a surface elevation of 217 feet above the level of the sea. Its face looks gloomy; but its skirts are magnificent, being immediately overhung by Honister Crag, with a precipitous front, about 1,500 feet high, and by the Hay-Stacks, High-Crag, High-Stile, Red-Pike, Buttermere-Moss, and Great-Robinson mountains.

BUTTERNERE, a parish in the district of Hungerford, and county of Wilts; 4½ miles S of Hungerford r. station. Post-town, Shalbourne, under Hungerford. Acres, 1,502. Real property, £206. Pop., 128. Houses, 26. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £229. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester.

BUTTERSHAW, a chapelry in Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire, near Bradford; constituted in 1842. Post-town, Bradford. Rated property, £4,334. Pop., 2,247. Houses, 565. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £200.* Patron, C. Hardy, Esq. The church was built in 1838; and a handsome independent chapel was built in 1868.

BUTTERTHWAITE, a hamlet in Ecclefield township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Sheffield.

BUTTINGTON, a township-chapelry in Mayfield parish, Stafford; 5½ miles ENE of Cheddleton r. station, and 6 E of Leek. Post-town, Warsaw, under Ashbourne. Acres, 1,940. Real property, £3,813. Pop., 325. Houses, 83. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £90. Patron, the Vicar of Mayfield. The church has a tower, and is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 237.

BUTTERTON, a township in Trenton parish, and a chapelry in Trentham, Swinarton, and Stoke-upon-

Trent parishes, Stafford. The township lies adjacent to the Grand Trunk canal and the Manchester and Birmingham railway, 2 miles S of Newcastle-under-Lyne; and includes the hamlet of Millstone-Green. Acres, 470. Pop., 57. Houses, 8. Butterton Hall is the seat of the Pilkingtons. The chapelry was constituted in 1845; and its post-town is Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop., 379. Houses, 74. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, not reported. Patrons, Sir W. and Lady Pilkington.

BUTTERTON-HILL, a hill between South-Brent and Ivy-Bridge, in Devon. Its altitude is 1,203 feet.

BUTTERWICK, a township in Sedgfield parish, Durham; near the river Skern, 2 miles E by N of Sedgfield. Acres, 1,495. Real property, £224. Pop., 48. Houses, 10.

BUTTERWICK, a parish in Boston district, Lincoln; on the coast, near Boston Deep, 4½ miles E of Boston r. station. It includes an allotment in the East Fen; and has a post-office under Boston. Acres, 4,420; of which 3,050 are water. Real property, £4,660. Pop., 605. Houses, 120. A large pond, which medical men declared to be highly pestiferous, was recently filled up and planted with vegetables. The living is a vicarage annexed to the vicarage of Frieston, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church has an early English octagonal font, and a rood turret. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £289 a-year, and charities £160.

BUTTERWICK, a hamlet in Eampton parish, Westmoreland; 7½ miles S of Penrith.

BUTTERWICK, a township-chapelry in Foxholes parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SSE of Sherburn r. station, and 10 N of Great Driffield. Post-town, Weaver-Thorpe, under York. Acres, 1,540. Real property, £1,613. Pop., 109. Houses, 16. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £47. Patron, the Rector of Foxholes. The church has an elychny of a knight.

BUTTERWICK, a township in Barton-le-Street parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Eye, 4½ miles NW of New Malton. Acres, 640. Real property, £275. Pop., 79. Houses, 16. It forms a curacy with Barton-le-Street.

BUTTERWICK (EAST), a township in Bottesford and Messingham parishes, Lincoln; on the river Trent, 3½ miles S by E of Keadby. Real property, £2,397. Pop., 420. There are three dissenting chapels.

BUTTERWICK (WEST), with Kelfield, a township-chapelry in Owston parish, Lincoln; on the river Trent, 3½ miles S of Keadby r. station. It has a post-office, of the name of West Butterwick, under Bawtry. Real property, £4,935. Pop., 907. Houses, 203. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £300.* Patron, the Vicar of Owston. The church was built in 1841. There are three dissenting chapels and a national school.

BUTTERWORTH, a township and two sub-districts in Rochdale parish, Lancashire. The township lies on the verge of the county, near the Manchester and Leeds railway, 3 miles E of Rochdale. It includes the hamlets of Clegg, Wildhouse, Kelfield, Butterworth Hall, Low-house, Langha, and Bleaned-gate-cum-Roughbank. Real property, £26,906; of which £5,355 are in mines. Pop., 6,704. Houses, 1,332. There are cotton and woollen factories, a church of 1798, dissenting chapels, two endowed schools, and charities £32. The sub-districts are B. Freehold-side and B. Lordship-side; and are jointly conterminous with the township.

BUTTINGHILL, a hundred in the rape of Lewes, Sussex. It lies round Cuckfield and Hursupoint; and contains twelve parishes. Acres, 60,456. Pop. in 1851, 15,123. Houses, 2,547.

BUTTINGTON, a parish in the district and county of Montgomery; on Offa's Dyke, the river Severn, and the Oswestry and Newtown railway, 2 miles NE of Welshpool. It has a station on the railway; and includes the townships of Clettrwood, Hope, and Trowen; and its post-town is Welshpool. Acres, 5,039. Real property, £6,106. Pop., 955. Houses, 173. The property is

divided among a few. A sharp victory was obtained here, in 894, by the Saxons over the Danes; and nearly the last of the sanguinary struggles of the Welsh for national independence was made here. Several ancient entrenchments are on the hills; and a vast quantity of human bones was found, not many years ago, in digging for a foundation. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £127.* Patron, the Vicar of Welshpool. The church is early English, and good.

BUTTOLPHS. See BOROLPH.

BUTTON-HILL, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Sheffield.

BUTTSBURY, a parish in Chelmsford district, Essex; on the river Wid and on the Eastern Counties railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Ingatstone r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ SSW of Chelmsford. Post-town, Ingatstone. Acres, 2,116. Rated property, £2,079. Pop., 531. Houses, 103. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Ingatstone, in the diocese of Rochester. The church is good.

BUXBURY, an eminence projecting from the Downs, 11 miles SW of Salisbury, in Wilt.

BUXEY-SAND, a shoal at the mouth of the river Crouch, in Essex.

BUXHALL, a parish in Stow district, Suffolk; on the rivers Ged and Orwell, near the Eastern Union railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Stowmarket. It has a post-office under Stowmarket. Acres, 2,120. Real property, £4,374. Pop., 536. Houses, 121. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £578.* Patron, the Rev. Copinger Hill. The church is good.

BUXLOW, a hamlet in Knodishall parish, Suffolk; $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Saxmundham. It forms a curacy with Knodishall.

BUXTED, a village and a parish in Uckfield district, Sussex. The village adjoins the Brighton and Tunbridge-Wells rail, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Uckfield; and has a post-office under Uckfield, a r. station, and a fair on 31 July. The parish comprises 8,945 acres. Real property, £7,324. Pop., 1,624. Houses, 326. The property is much subdivided. Buxted Place is the seat of Colonel Harcourt; and has a picturesque park. Hendall is an ancient house, long the seat of the family of Pope. Hog House is a structure of 1531; and was the seat of the Hogges. One of this family, Ralph Hogge, in 1543, made the first cast-iron cannon ever made in England; and his name, altered into Huggett, is still common among the Sussex blacksmiths. A relic of the old iron manufacture, in the form of a hammer-post, is at Howbourne. An hospital was founded in Buxted, in 1404, by William Hown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £403.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is chiefly early English, in good condition; has a low shingled spire; and contains a brass of 1375. The vicarage of Hadlow-Down is a separate benefice. Wotton, the linguist, and the two Clarkes, grandfather and father of Clarke the traveller, were rectors. There are a Calvinist chapel, a national school, and charities £144.

BUXTON, a small town, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Chapel-en-le-Frith district, Derby. The town stands in the bottom of a small valley, at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, almost encircled by lofty hills, near the source of the river Wye, and at the terminus of a branch-line from the Manchester and Macclesfield railway, also at the terminus of the Ambergate-Junction branch of the Midland railway, 10 miles E of Macclesfield, and 11 WNW of Bakewell. It was formerly called Badestanes, Bawkestanes, and Bawkestones. It possesses great medicinal springs, and has long been famed for them. It is thought by some to have been known to the Druids; and it certainly was known to the Romans. Cromlechs and Druidical circles occur on the heights in its neighbourhood; three Roman roads, with branches, went from it; Roman coins and tiles have been found at it; a Roman station, with baths, is believed by most antiquaries to have been

on its site; Saxon barrows, in which interesting relics have been found, are near it; and shrines, with baths, images, and offerings made by devotees resorting to it for health, were at it for ages preceding the Reformation. The shrines and baths were destroyed by an emissary of Henry VIII.; but the baths were speedily restored. Mary, Queen of Scots, while in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, came hither four times for health; Lord Burleigh and the Duke of Sussex came in 1577 and 1580; and other personages of note soon followed, giving the place a permanent celebrity. The third Earl of Devonshire, in 1670, pulled down a house which had been built for Queen Mary, and replaced it by a larger structure, now known as the Old Hall Hotel. Buxton was then a mere hamlet; but it thence grew steadily to be first a village and then a town. A pile of buildings, called the crescent, was erected by the Duke of Devonshire, in 1780, at a cost of £120,000. This has a frontage of 316 feet, consisting of two wings 53 feet each, and an intermediate curve of 200 feet; is three stories high; and includes two hotels, an assembly room, news-room, library, baths, and private residences. The basement story forms an arcade, and is used as a promenade; the upper part is adorned with Deric pilasters, entablature, and balustrade; and the ground in front is laid out in beautiful terraces. A suit of stables, said to be about the finest in Europe, is behind the crescent; encloses a covered circular ride, 180 feet in diameter, used for exercise in bad weather; and includes an upper story, let off as residences. The Square, Hall Bank, and Scarsdale Place also consist of good buildings. The chief street is wide, but is edified mainly with small houses. The old town stands distinct from the new; is an ordinary village; and has remains of an ancient cross.

The waters of Buxton have been much recommended by eminent physicians, and warmly sung by several poets. They rise in springs both tepid and cold, within 12 inches of each other; and are pellucid and mild. An analysis of them, in 1852, by Dr. Lyon Playfair, shows, per gallon, 0.656 grains of silica, 0.24 of oxide of iron and alumina, 7.773 of carbonate of lime, 2.323 of sulphate of lime, 4.543 of carbonate of magnesia, 0.114 of chloride of magnesium, 2.42 of chloride of sodium, 2.5 of chloride of potassium, a trace of fluorine, and a trace of phosphoric acid. Two elegant recent buildings, covered and lighted with roofs of glass, adjoin the ends of the Crescent, the one for hot baths, the other for natural baths; and a new erection, in room of an old one, called St. Anne's well, is over the springs, for the use of drinkers. The town can accommodate about 2,000 visitors at a time; and usually has from 12,000 to 14,000 in the course of the season, which lasts from May till October. It has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, a handsome and extensive hotel of 1868, seven other good and spacious hotels, a town-hall, a police station, many good shops, and five annual fairs; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling place; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A trade is carried on in the manufacture and sale of ornaments in alabaster, spar, and other minerals. There are two churches, the one old, the other a structure of 1812, in the Tuscan style, with a neat tower; three chapels for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; a free school, with 294 a-year from endowment; and a bath charity, for invalids, maintained by subscription. Walks, rides, and natural curiosities, of most interesting character, are in the neighbourhood. The serpentine walks go along the margin of the Wye; and are variegated with lakelets, mimic cascades, and rustic seats. The Duke's drive is a circuit of about four miles, through Ashwood-dale, and over Wye-dale. A splendid walk goes by Topley-Pike, along and across the Wye, and over cliffs to Choe-Ton. This is a mass of rocks, 300 feet high, covered lightly with foliage and commanding a delightful view. Poole's Hole, about a mile from the town, is a cavern, with stalactites and stalagmites in grotesque forms, and of fantastic names, one of them traditionally associated with a visit of Mary Queen of Scots. Diamond Hill, not far from Poole's Hole, affords beautiful specimens of quartz crystal; and

is crowned by a tower commanding a brilliant view. Other caverns, vales, and mountains of fascinating character. In fact all the attractions of the Derby Peak and of some tracts beyond, are within easy distance. Some of the railway works also, on the lines leading to the town and near its tunnels, viaducts, and cuttings—are very striking.

The chapelry includes the town; is in Bakewell parish; and comprises 1,527 acres. Real property, £10,539. Pop., 1,577. Houses, 343. The property is not much divided; and the manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £195.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire.—The sub-district contains parts of three parishes. Acres, 5,741. Pop., 4,142. Houses, 776.

BUXTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Bure, near the line of the projected railway from Norwich to Cromer, 4 miles SSE of Aylsham, and 3 N of Norwich; has a post-office under Norwich; and was a seat of petty sessions. A Roman station is supposed to have been here, and Roman urns and other Roman relics have been found. The parish comprises 1,274 acres. Real property, £3,516. Pop., 649. Houses, 134. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage, united with the rectories of Ormsdon and Skepton, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £584.* Patron, Sir H. Stracey, Bart. The church is ancient, has a square tower, and was recently restored. There are a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 2168. The sub-district contains twenty-three parishes. Acres, 25,024. Pop., 13,922. Houses, 2,271.

BUXTON, Harford. See BROCKTON.

BWLA-MAEN, a very precipitous rock, of remarkable character, near Ystradvelly, on the S border of Brecon. It consists of stratified marble; has the form of the segment of a circle; and is about 80 feet high and 70 feet broad. Its name means "the stone bow;" and it is sometimes called also the Chair of the Witch.

BWLCH, a Celtic name signifying a pass, defile, gap, or hollow.

BWLCH, a pass in the E of Breconshire; 3 miles NW of Crickhowell, on the road to Brecon. It commands a fine view.

BWLCH-AGRICLA, a pass in Denbigh; near Llanarmon, 3 miles E of Ruthin. It is supposed to have been traversed by Agricola on his way to Anglesey.

BWLCHAN, or BYCHAN, a chapelry in Henllan and Llanannan parishes, Denbighshire; 6 miles W of Denbigh r. station. It was constituted in 1355; and its post town is Denbigh. Pop., 537. Houses, 124. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £250.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop.

BWLCH-COEDEG, a hamlet 1 mile ENE of Dinas-Mowddwy, in Merioneth.

BWLCH-OERDDRWYS, a grand mountain-pass on the road from Dolobry to Dinas-Mowddwy, in Merioneth.

BWLCH-RHIWGER, a pass near Carsygedol, in Merioneth; on the road from Dolgelly to Llanbedr.

BWLCH-IREWYN, a hamlet in Cwmyny parish, Monmouth; on the river Monnow, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Abergarwey. It has a post-office, of the name of Bwlch, under Crickhowell. Acres, 655. Real property, £654. Pop., 95. Houses, 17.

BWLCH-TYDDIAD, a pass near Rhinog in Merioneth; on the road from Harlech to Llanbedr.

BWLCH-Y-CERNAN, a hamlet on the NW border of Bala; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Rhayader.

BWLCH-Y-CLATF, a hamlet in Montgomery; under Plinlimmon. $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Llanidloes.

BWLCH-Y-LIBAU, a chapelry in Melford parish, Montgomery. The church was built in 1364, and is in the early English style. See MERION.

BWLCH-Y-FEDWEN, a mountain-pass on the mutual border of Merioneth and Montgomery; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Dinas-Mowddwy, on the road to Llanfair.

BWLCH-Y-FRYDIA, a hamlet in Montgomery; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Newtown.

BWLCH-Y-GROES, a mountain-pass on the mutual

border of Merioneth and Montgomery; 8 miles S of Isala, on the road to Dinas-Mowddwy. The ascent of it is singular, grand, and stupendous, and used to be reckoned dangerous; and the name, which signifies "the pass of the cross," was given to it on account of a rude crucifix having been placed on its summit to stimulate the faith and courage of travellers.

BWLCH-Y-GYFNNG, a hamlet in Merioneth; $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Towyn.

BYALLFEN, an extra-parochial tract $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NW of Ely, in Cambridgeshire.

BYCHTON, a township in Whitford parish, Flint; 2 miles NW of Holywell. Real property, £2,023; of which £917 are in mines. Pop., 676.

BYERS-GREEN, a township and a chapelry in Auckland-St. Andrew parish, Durham. The township lies on the river Wear, and on the Clarence and Hartlepool railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Bishop-Auckland; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Ferry Hill. Acres, 997. Real property, £11,030; of which £3,975 are in mines. Pop., 1,634. Houses, 330. The chapelry was constituted in 1845. Pop., 2,691. Houses, 512. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the dio. of Durham. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of D. The church is good. There are two Methodist chapels and a national school.

BYFIELD, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; 6 miles E of Fenny-Compton r. station, and $\frac{7}{8}$ SW by S of Daventry. It has a post-office under Daventry. Acres, 2,760. Real property, £6,683. Pop., 901. Houses, 224. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £917.* Patron, Cains College, Oxford. The church is ancient. There are Independent and Primitive Methodist chapels, and charities 279.

BYFLEET, a village and a parish in Chertsey district, Surrey. The village stands near the river Wey, the Junction canal, and the Southwestern railway, 2 miles SSW of Weybridge r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Cobham; and has a post-office under Weybridge station. It is a curious picturesque place; and includes several old mansions. The parish comprises 2,063 acres. Real property, £3,991. Pop., 770. Houses, 153. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Crown; was given by Edward II. to Piers Gaveston; came again to the Crown; and was settled by James I. on Anne of Denmark. Byfleet Park, now a farm-house, is said to have been built by the Black Prince, and both it and Dorney House in the village are alleged to have been the nursing place of Henry VIII. A mansion was founded on the manor by Anne of Denmark, and completed by Sir James Fullerton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £295.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is good; and there are a national school, and charities £23. Stephen Duck, the poetical protégé of Queen Caroline, and Joseph Spence, the author of "Polymetis," were rectors.

BYFORD, a parish in Weobly district, Herefordshire; on the river Wey, and the Hereford and Brecon railway, near Moorhampton station, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles WNW of Hereford. Post-town, Bishopstone, under Hereford. Acres, 903. Real property, £1,737. Pop., 201. Houses, 42. The property is not much divided; and belongs chiefly to Sir H. Cotterell, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £195.* Patron, Sir H. C. Cotterell, Bart. The church is old, but very good.

BYGRAVE, a parish in Hitchin district, Herts; on the Hitchin and Royston railway, near Icknield-street and Metley Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Baldock. Post-town, Baldock. Acres, 1,809. Real property, £2,392. Pop., 195. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £377. Patron, the Marquis of Salisbury. The church is good.

BYKENORE. See BROCKTON.

BYKER, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district in Newcastle-upon-Tyne district, Northumberland. The township lies on the river Tyne, near the line of the Roman wall, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and

it has a post-office, of the name of Byker Hill, under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 687; of which 55 are water. Pop., 7,663. Houses, 1,046. The inhabitants are employed variously in potteries, glass-works, quarries, collieries, and other manufactories and works. The chapels are R. constituted in 1844, and E.-St. Anthony, constituted in 1803; and are in the parish of All Saints. Pop., 10,388. Houses, 1,359. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300 and £170. Patron of R., alternately the Crown and the Bishop; of E.-St. A., Lady James. B. church was built in 1862, at a cost of £2,500; and is in the decorated English style. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district contains three townships and two parishes. Pop., 12,994. Houses, 1,817.

BYKLESWADE. See **BIGGLESWADE.**

BYLAND-ABBEY, a township in Coxwold parish, N. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Malton and Driffield railway, at Coxwold station, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Thirsk. Acres, 3,130. Real property, £3,392. Pop., 104. Houses, 21. A Cistercian abbey was removed hither, in 1147, from Old Byland; and given, at the dissolution, to Sir William Pykering. The west front, one end of the transept, part of the aisles, and a fragment of the central tower, still stand; and are in transitional Norman. Edward II., while dining here with a small retinue, in 1323, was surprised by a body of Scots, and made a narrow escape.

BYLAND (OLD), a parish in Helmsley district, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Rye, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NW of Helmsley, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NNE of Coxwold r. station. Post-town, Helmsley, under York. Acres, 2,733. Real property, £1,942. Pop., 157. Houses, 30. A Cistercian abbey, an offshoot from Furness, was founded here, in 1143, by Roger de Mowbray; but was removed, four years afterwards, to Byland-Abbey. The living is a donative in the diocese of York. Value, £55. Patron, G. Wombwell, Esq. The church is old.

BYLAUGH, a parish in Mitford district, Norfolk; on the river Wensum, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Ebnham r. station, and $\frac{4}{5}$ S of Foudisam. Post-town, Bawdeswell, under Thetford. Acres, 1,546. Real property, £1,701. Pop., 62. Houses, 17. The property is divided between two. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £75. Patron, the Rev. H. Lombe. The church is old but good.

BYLCHAN. See **BWLCHAN.**

BYLEY, a township in Middlewich parish, and a chapelry in Middlewich, Devenham, and Sandbach parishes, Cheshire. The township bears the name of Byley-cum-Yatehouse; and lies near the Trunk canal, 2 miles N of Middlewich, and $\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Winsford r. station. Acres, 1,030. Real property, £1,724. Pop., 124. Houses, 21. The chapelry bears the name of Byley-with-Lees, or St. John Byley; and was constituted in 1847. Post-town, Middlewich. Pop., 460. Houses, 90. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £160. Patron, the Vicar of Middlewich.

BYNEA, a railway station in Carmarthen; on the Llanelly and Vale of Towy railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Llanelly.

BYNWESTON, a township in Worthen parish, Salop; $\frac{7}{8}$ miles NE of Montgomery. Pop., 91.

BYRAM-WITH-POOL. See **BYRONE-WITH-POOL.**

BYRETON. See **BURTON-UPON-TRENT.**

BYRKEHEVED. See **BURKENHEAD.**

BYRLING. See **BIRLING, Kent.**

BYRNESHED. See **BURNESIDE.**

BYRNES, or BURNES, a chapelry in Eilsdon parish, Northumberland; on the river Reel, among the Cheviots, 10 miles NW of Otterburn, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Forset r. station. Post-town, Eilsdon, under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Statistics returned with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £75. Patron, the Rector of Eilsdon. The church was built in 1793.

BYRONE-WITH-POOL, a township in Brotherton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, adjacent to the York and Derby railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Ferry-Bridge. Acres, 755. Real property, £1,020. Pop., 65.

Houses, 9. Byrone Hall is the seat of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart.

BYRON, a sub-district in the district and borough of Nottingham; consisting of part of the parish of St. Mary. Pop., 14,673. Houses, 3,104.

BYSHAM-MONTAGUE. See **BISHAM.**

BYSHOTTLES. See **BRANDON and BYSHOTTLES.**

BYSICH, a parcel in Llanbedr parish, Brecon; 2 miles NE of Crickhowell. Pop., 150.

BYSTOCK, a hamlet in Colyton-Rawleigh parish, Devon; 2 miles W of Sidmouth. Bystock House is the seat of E. Drett, Esq.

BYTHAM-CASTLE, a village and a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln. The village stands on the river Glen, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of Little Bytham r. station, and 5 S of Corby; and has a post-office under Stamford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Cowthorpe, and the chapelry of Holywell-with-Aunby. Acres, 7,760. Real property, £7,969. Pop., 1,024. Houses, 190. The manor was given by William the Conqueror to his brother-in-law, Odo, Earl of Albemarle; and passed to the Colvilles. An ancient castle stood on it; and was burned by Edward III., and afterwards rebuilt. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £450. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. There is a Wesleyan chapel. A school has £40 from endowment.

BYTHAM (LITTLE), a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; on the river Glen and the Great Northern railway, 5 miles S by E of Corby. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Castle-Bytham, under Stamford. Acres, 1,010. Real property, £1,643. Pop., 362. Houses, 64. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £320. Patron, alternately the Bishop of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is good. Charities, £16.

BYTHORN, a parish in the district of Thrapston and county of Huntingdon; on the verge of the county, 4 miles ESE of Thrapston r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NW by N of Kimbolton. Post-town, Thrapston. Acres, 1,503. Real property, £2,140. Pop., 292. Houses, 59. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Brington, in the dio. of Ely. The church is early English. There are a Baptist chapel, and charities £16.

BYTON, a parish in the district of Presteigne and county of Hereford; on the river Lug, near Shobden-hill-wood, 4 miles NNW of Pembridge r. station, and 4 E of Presteigne. Post-town, Shobden, Herefordshire. Acres, 946. Real property, £1,044. Pop., 214. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £104. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was built in 1860; and is a cruciform structure, in the early English style. The previous church was burned. Charities, £9.

BYWELL, a village and a sub-district in Hexham district, Northumberland. The village stands in the parishes of Bywell-St. Andrew and Bywell-St. Peter, on the river Tyne, adjacent to Stocksfield r. station, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles E of Hexham; and contains the two parish churches, and dissenting chapels. A weir, with a fall of about 10 feet, goes across the river below; a bridge, of recent erection, built at the cost of £15,000, spans the river adjacent; and a seat of W. B. Beaumont, Esq., and the ruins of an ancient castle, are in the vicinity. The surrounding manor belonged to the Bishops; passed to the Nevilles and the Fenwicks; and belongs now to W. B. Beaumont, Esq.—The sub-district contains three parishes, large part of another, and an extra parochial tract. Acres, 47,850. Pop., 8,123. Houses, 1,522.

BYWELL-ST. ANDREW, a township and a parish in Hexham district, Northumberland. The township includes part of Bywell village. Pop., 15. Houses, 7. The parish includes also the townships of Stocksfield Hall, Riding, Beal, Styford, and Broomhaugh; lies along the river Tyne and the Newcastle and Carlisle railway; and contains the r. stations of Stocksfield and Riding-Mill, and the post-offices of Stocksfield, Northumberland, and Riding-Mill, Northumberland. Acres, 5,512. Real property, £5,400. Pop., 503. Houses, 90. The

property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £159. Patron, W. B. Beaumont, Esq. The church has a lofty steeple, and is very good.

BYWELL-ST. PETER, a township and a parish in Hexham district, Northumberland. The township includes part of Bywell village. Pop., 94. Houses, 29. The parish includes also the townships of Whittington, Newlands, Espersfields, Healy, High Fortherley, Broomley, Apperley, Stelling, Newton, and Newton Hall; extends southward to the river Derwent at the boundary

with Durham; and is nearly 8 miles long and 5 miles broad. Post-town, Stocksfield, Northumberland. Acres, 17,784. Real property, £9,295. Pop., 1,574. Houses, 238. The property is divided among a few. Much of the land in the south is high and poor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church has a square tower, and is good. The p. curacy of Whittington is a separate charge.

BYWORTH, a hamlet in Petworth parish, Sussex; 1½ mile E of Petworth. It has a post-office under Petworth.

C

CABAS. See **CABUS**.

CABILLO, a village in Ystradgynlais parish, Brecon; 9 miles N of Neath.

CABOURN, a parish in Caistor district, Lincoln; 2 miles ENE of Caistor, and 4½ ENE of Moortown r. station. Post-town, Caistor. Acres, 2,890. Real property, £3,572. Pop., 171. Houses, 29. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, not reported.* Patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is tolerable.

CABURN-MOUNT, an eminence 2 miles ESE of Lewes, in Sussex; isolated by a pass from the South Downs, overlooking the railway, commanding a fine view, and crowned by an ancient round camp.

CABUS, or **CABAS**, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire; on the Lancaster canal, adjacent to the Lancaster and Preston railway, 2 miles N of Garstang. Acres, 1,220. Real property, £2,266. Pop., 209. Houses, 39.

CACCA-DUTTON. See **DUTTON-CACCA**.

CAD (THE), a stream of Devon; rising in the centre of Dartmoor forest, and running 10 miles south-south-westward to the Plym at Shagbush village, 8½ miles NNE of Plymouth. It is properly the Plym, being longer than the headstream bearing that name. Its vale is a wild glen, replete with character, overhung by cliffs and rocky hills, and flanked in parts with torrents of fallen masses of granite.

CADBURY, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; on the Romansleigh ridge-way, 5½ miles W by N of Hele r. station, and 6½ ENE of Crediton. Post-town, Chertiton-Fitzpaine, under Crediton. Acres, 1,899. Real property, £2,399. Pop., 241. Houses, 46. The property is divided among three. The manor, with Fursdon House, belongs to E. Fursdon, Esq. Cadbury Castle is the remnant of an ancient earthwork; was the rendezvous of Fairfax's army on a day in 1645; and has yielded a quantity of antique ornaments. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £163.* Patron, Rev. F. J. Coleridge. The church is a substantial structure of the 15th century.

CADBURY (NORTH), a village and a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset. The village stands on an eminence, 2 miles NE of Sparkford r. station, and 5 WSW of Wincanton; and has a post-office under Bath. The parish includes also the hamlets of Gallowhampton and Woolston. Acres, 2,819. Real property, £7,229. Pop., 997. Houses, 236. The manor belonged to the Newmarshes, the Botreauxes, and the Hungerfords; and passed to the Bennetts. The manor-house was built in 1581, by the third Earl of Huntingdon. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £700.* Patron, Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The church was built, in the time of Henry VI., by the Botreauxes; and contains several ancient monuments. There are a

Wesleyan chapel and a national school. Ralph Culworth was rector.

CADBURY (SOUTH), a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; adjacent to the Frome and Yeovil railway, 1½ mile E of Sparkford r. station, and 6 WSW of Wincanton. Post-town, North Cadbury, under Lath. Acres, 809. Real property, with Sutton-Monks, Weston, and Bampfylde, £4,663. Pop., 287. House, 56. The property is divided among a few. Cadbury House is the seat of J. Bennett, Esq. Cadbury fort, situated on the northern extremity of a ridge of hills, and anciently called Camlet, is thought to have been a Roman station, and probably was the Cathbrigion where Arthur routed the Saxons in a great battle; has yielded weapons, articles of camp equipage, a silver horse-shoe, and many Roman coins; comprises four concentric deep ditches, and as many massive ramparts, enclosing an area of about 20 acres; and has in the centre a moated mound, called King Arthur's Palace, and in the fourth ditch, a spring called King Arthur's Well. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, not reported.* Patron, J. Bennett, Esq. The church is good.

CADDINGTON, a parish in the district of Luton and counties of Bedford and Hertford; near the Hertford and Dunstable railway, 2 miles WSW of Luton. It includes the Humberstone portion of Market-street village; and its post-town is Luton. Acres, 4,509. Real property, £6,785. Pop., 1,851. Houses, 359. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £375.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church is ancient, and has two brasses of the 16th century. The vicarage of Market-street is a separate charge. There are two dissenting chapels, an endowed school with £138 a-year, and charities £16.

CADEBY, a township and a parish in Market-Bosworth district, Leicester. The township lies 1½ mile SE by S of Market-Bosworth, and 5 WSW of Desford r. station. Acres, 909. Real property, £1,692. Pop., 194. Houses, 43. The parish contains also the township of Osbaston; and its post-town is Market-Bosworth, under Ilkley. Acres, 2,130. Real property, £4,623. Pop., 422. Houses, 88. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Atherstone hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £223.* Patron, Sir Alex. Dixie, Bart. The church is very good. Charities, £21.

CADEBY, a hamlet in Wyham parish, Lincoln; 5½ miles NNW of Louth. It forms a curacy with Wyham.

CADEBY, a township in Sprotbrough parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the river Don, near the South Yorkshire railway, 4½ miles SW by S of Doncaster. Acres, 1,100. Real property, £1,536. Pop., 165. Houses, 36. It contains lime and building-stone; and forms a curacy with Sprotbrough.

CADELEIGH, or **CADELEIGH**, a parish in Tiverton dis-

trict, Devon; 4½ miles SW of Tiverton r. station. Post-town, Tiverton. Acres, 2,191. Real property, £2,160. Pop., 258. Houses, 74. The property is much subdivided. The surface rises into bold romantic hills, with brilliant views. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £198.* Patron, Mrs. Moore. The church is old; consists of nave, chancel, north aisle, and western tower; contains a canopied monument to Sir Simon Leach; and stands on high ground, forming a conspicuous landmark. An independent chapel is at Little Silver; and there are charities £16.

CADENHAM, a village 3 miles N of Lyndhurst, in Hants. An oak-tree here is remarkable for budding in the depth of winter.

CADER, a township in Llanrhaidr-in-Kinmere parish, Denbighshire; 3½ miles S by W of Denbigh. Pop., 133. Cader-Gwladus here is an eminence rich in curious minerals, and commanding a fine view.

CADER-ARTHUR. See ARTHUR'S CHAIR.

CADER-FERWIN. See BERWIN MOUNTAINS.

CADER-GWLADUS. See CADER.

CADER-IDRIS, a mountain-ridge in the SW of Merioneth; culminating 4½ miles SW by S of Dolgelly, and 6½ ESE of the sea at Barmouth. It extends south-westward from a point about 1½ mile SE of Dolgelly; is 6 miles long as the crow flies, but nearly 10 by the curvatures of its summit-line; and varies in breadth from less than ½ a mile to about 3 miles. Its highest points are Pen-y-Gador and Mynydd-Moel, 2,914 and 2,817 feet high. Its activities are generally steep, yet present every variety of gradation; and its breaks, hollows, and other features of contour give it more richness of scenic character than is possessed by almost any other mountain mass in Wales. The views from it are of vast extent, and exhibit striking contrasts. Its rocks are eruptive, variously basalt, greenstone, clogstone, and porphyry.

CADGEWITH, a village on the coast of Cornwall; in a romantic valley, 2½ miles NNE of the Lizard. It is inhabited chiefly by fishermen; is a coast-guard station; and has an inn. A pit or amphitheatre is near it, called the Devil's Frying-pan, nearly 2 acres in area, with sides 200 feet high, and receiving some water of flood tides through an arch which opens to the shore; and here hornblende slate and serpentine occur in junction, and iron pyrites, amianthus, and other minerals are found.

CADHAY, a seat, 1½ mile NNW of Ottery St. Mary, in Devon. It is a Tudor mansion; belonged formerly to the Haydens; and belongs now to Sir Thomas Hay, Bart.

CADISHEAD, a hamlet in Barton-upon-Irwell township, Eccles parish, Lancashire; 4½ miles W of Manchester. It has a post-office under Warrington. Pop., 961.

CADLANDS, a hamlet in Fawley parish, Hants; on Southampton water, 5½ miles W of Fareham. Real property, £2,567. Cadlands Park is the seat of the Drummonds; and has rich grounds, laid out by Brown.

CADLEIGH. See CADELEIGH.

CADLEY. See SAVERNAKE (South).

CADMORE-END. See ASHMASTEAD, Oxford.

CADNAM, a tything in Minstead parish, Hants; 6½ miles SW of Romsey. Pop., 154.

CADNEY-CUM-HOUSHAM, a parish in Glanford-Brigg district, Lincoln; on the Lincoln and Hull railway, 2½ miles SSE of Glanford-Brigg. It has a station, of the name of Housham, on the railway; and its post-town is Brigg. Acres, with Newstead, 4,860. Real property, £6,383. Pop., 570. Houses, 111. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Lincoln. Value, £230.* Patron, Lord Yarborough. The church is old. There are a chapel of ease, four dissenting chapels, and a British school.

CADOXTON, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Neath district, Glamorgan. The village stands on the Sarn-Helen Roman way and the river Neath, adjacent to the Neath canal and the Vale of Neath railway, ½ a mile N of Neath; and is within Neath borough. The parish includes the hamlets of Blaenboddan, Dyffryn-Clydach, Coedfrank, Ynis-y-mond, Upper Dylais, Lower Dylais, Lower Neath, Middle Neath, and Upper Neath; and extends about 15 miles from Briton-Ferry to Pont-Neath-

Vaughan. Post-town, Neath. Acres, 32,060; of which 905 are water. Real property, £19,268; of which £22,591 are in mines, and £4,500 in iron-works. Pop. in 1841, 5,794; in 1861, 8,203. Houses, 1,600. The property is subdivided. The surface is hilly, and displays much fine scenery. Aberpergwm, the seat of the Williams family, is remarkably picturesque. Ynis-las, Cadoxton Lodge, and Cadoxton Place also are chief residences. Coal and ores abound; and the Neath Abbey iron-works, the Crown and Mines Royal copper-works, and many other large mineral or manufacturing establishments are within the parish. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Crynant, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £240.* Patron, R. H. Miers, Esq. The church is good; and contains the pedigree of the Williams family, engraved on sheets of copper. The vicarages of Skewen and Aberpergwm, are separate benefices. There is a chapel of ease at Crynant. There are also chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. The parish, under a modified form of its name, gives title to Earl Cadogan. The sub-district contains part of Cadoxton parish and the whole of another. Acres, 27,304. Pop., 7,522. Houses, 1,452.

CADOXTON-JUNTA-BARRY, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the coast, 4½ miles S of St. Fagans r. station, and 6½ SW of Cardiff. Post-town, Sully, under Cardiff. Acres, 1,025; of which 80 are water. Real property, £1,009. Pop., 279. Houses, 64. There are remains of a castle; and lime is worked. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £100. Patron, R. F. Jenner, Esq., and others.

CADWELL, a hamlet in Tathwell parish, Lincoln; 2 miles S of Louth.

CADWELL, a liberty in Brightwell-Baldwin parish, Oxford; 3½ miles NNW of Watlington.

CADWORTH. See CAWDEN.

CAE-COCH, a spa on the E border of Carnarvon; in the vale of the Conway, in the vicinity of Trefriw, adjacent to the Conway and Llanrwst railway, 3 miles N of Llanrwst. It is called also the Vale of Conway spa. A neat hotel and other houses for visitors have been built; and a great number of invalids have recently come hither.

CAE-GORLAN, a township in Llangelynin parish, Carnarvon; 2 miles S of Conway.

CAEGURWAIN. See CAERGWRWAIN.

CAELWYNGRYDD, a hamlet in Llanllechid parish, Carnarvon; 3½ miles NE of Bangor.

CAENBY, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; 6½ miles NW of Wickenby r. station, and 7 W of Market-Rasen. Post-town, Glenham, under Market-Rasen. Acres, 1,430. Real property, £2,413. Pop., 125. Houses, 25. The manor and property belong to Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £304.* Patron, Sir C. M. L. Monck, Bart. The church is good.

CAEN-WOOD, a seat adjacent to the west side of Highgate, in Middlesex. It belonged formerly to Lord Bute; and belongs now to the Earl of Mansfield. The house is in the Ionic style, after a design by Adams; and contains valuable paintings and portraits. The Fifth monarchy men, in 1661, took refuge in the grounds, and were attacked here by the guards.

CAENYNNON, a township in Oswestry parish, Salop; near Oswestry. Pop., 142.

CAER, CAR, or GAR, a Celtic or old British prefix, signifying a fort or any other artificial military strength.

CAERALLWCH. See CAER-FALLWCH.

CAERARIANRHOD, a submerged town in Carnarvon bay; about 2 miles from the shore, off the mouth of the river Llŷon, 7½ miles SW by S of Carnarvon. The ruins of it are visible at low water.

CAERAU, an old seat of the Lloyds, adjacent to an ancient camp, near Llangammarch, in Brecon.

CAERAU, Glamorgan. See CAIRA.

CAER-BANNAU, the site of the Roman Bannium, in Breconshire; on the Julian way, 3½ miles W of Brecon. The Roman works here are still traceable, around an area of 624 feet by 456; and Roman inscriptions and coins have been found. A town sprang up in connexion

with the military defences; and was the capital of a large circumjacent trade till after the Norman conquest.

CAER-ERAN, an ancient fort in the south-western peninsula of Cornwall; 4½ miles WSW of Penzance. It encloses and crowns a hill; comprises outer ditch, outer vallum, inner ditch, inner wall, and central circle; and is 90 paces in diameter.

CAER-CARADOC, or **CRADOCK-HILL**, a hill on the SW border of Salop; at the river Clun, near Offa's Dyke, 3 miles NE of Knighton. It was the place of Caractacus' last stand against O. Scapula; and it retains some traces of his defensive works.

CAER-COEL. See **CIRENCESTER**.

CAER-CRWYN, an ancient British camp on a hill 5½ miles SW of Corwen, in Merioneth. The hill is crowned also by a pillar erected in honour of Sir W. W. Wyn, Bart., and commands one of the grandest views in Wales.

CAER-CUSTEINT. See **CARNARVON**.

CAERDDEN. See **GARTHEN**.

CAERDIFE. See **CARDIFF**.

CAER-DREWYN, an ancient British fort near Corwen, in Merioneth; marked now by only a circle of loose stones, nearly ½ a mile in circumference. Owen Gwynedd took post here to repel the invasion of Henry II.; and Owen Glendower retreated hither, from the menace of Henry IV.

CAER-EGARRY. See **CAELSTOR**.

CAERELINION-FECHAN, a township in Mallowd parish, Montgomery; on the verge of the county, on the river Dovey, 2 miles S of Dinas-Mowddwy. Acres, 1,894. Real property, £707. Pop., 111. Houses, 22.

CAERFAGAN, a locality 5 miles ESE of Rhayader, in Radnor. It is traversed by a Roman road; and is supposed by many antiquaries to be the site of the Roman station *Magnos*. Numerous Roman relics have been found in its neighbourhood.

CAER-FALLWCH, or **CAERALLWCH**, a township in Northop parish, Flintshire; 3½ miles S by E of Flint. Real property, £9,551; of which £6,646 are in mines. Pop., 925. Houses, 195. Some of the inhabitants are employed in lead mines. An ancient British camp here, called *Moel-Gaer*, encloses a circular area of 196 yards in diameter; has an artificial mound in the centre; commands a very extensive view; is one of the most perfect ancient strongholds in North Wales; and is thought to have been an outpost of the Ordovices for defence against the Romans.

CAERFEDWIN, a township in Llandyrnog parish, Denbighshire; 4½ miles E of Denbigh.

CAER-FRYDDYN. See **CARMARTHEN**.

CAERGAER, an ancient camp on the Julian way, near St. Nicholas, in Glamorgan.

CAER-GERLLOG, a township in Llandderfel parish, Merioneth; 3½ miles E of Bala.

CAERGWYLL, a township in Hope parish, Flint; on Watt's Dyke, the river Alan, and the Wrexham and Mold railway, 5 miles NNW of Wrexham. It has a post-office under Wrexham, and a r. station. It was a Roman station, an outpost of Deva. Tiles inscribed with the name of the 20th legion, a hypocaust or vapour-bath, and other Roman relics have been found at it; and traces of Roman smelting-works and of two Roman roads are in the neighbourhood. A castle stood at it, on a lofty hill, prior to the time of Henry II.; was visited by Edward I. and his queen; was soon afterwards burned down by accident; and seems to have been rebuilt in 1507. A mutilated circular tower of the castle, and some fragments of the walls still remain. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, 15 Mar., 22 Aug., and 27 Oct. *Caergwyle* is a borough, under charter from the Black Prince, with a mayor and two bailiffs; and unites with other and seven other parishes in sending a member to parliament; but, as a borough, includes Estyn or Hope township, and part of Rhian-fel-fel. Pop., 844. Houses, 176.

CAERGWRWAIN, or **CAEGWRWAIN**, a hamlet in Llanidloes parish, Glamorgan; on the verge of the county, at the river Towy, 10 miles N of Neath. Real property, £3,567; of which £2,737 are in mines. Pop., 843.

CAERHUN, or **CAER-RHUN**, a village and a parish in Conway district, Carnarvon. The village stands on the Conway river, near the Conway and Llanrwst railway, 5 miles S of Conway. It occupies the site of the Roman *Conovium*; has yielded many Roman relics; and is a pretty place. The parish includes also the townships of Isar-afon, Maen-y-Bardd, Penfro, and Rhwng-y-Ddwy-afon; and its post-town is Llanrwst. Acres, 13,402. Real property, £4,657. Pop., 1,314. Houses, 313. The property is divided among a few. The surface comprises mountains, glens, and chasms; and is highly picturesque. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedr, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is good; and there are dissenting chapels.

CAERLEON, a small town and a sub-district in Newport district, Monmouth. The town is in the parish of Llangattock; and stands on the river Usk, 1½ mile N of the South Wales railway, and 2½ mile N of Newport. It was the Roman *Isca Silurum* and *Isca Colonia*, and the capital of *Britannia Secunda*. Akeman-street went from it to Caerwent and Bath; the maritime Julian way, to Neath and St. Davids; and the mountain Julian way, to Abergavenny, with a branch to Monmouth. The Roman city included a great fortress; and is said to have been superbly built, and about 9 miles in circuit. A British city succeeded the Roman one; and was the capital of the Welsh princes who styled themselves kings of Gwent and lords of Caerleon. The court of King Arthur was held here; and a castle was built at the Conquest, and captured by Edward I. Christianity also made a figure here, both in pristine struggles with paganism, and in erecting establishments. Martyrs were slain; a monastery was founded at an early period, and succeeded by an abbey before the time of King John; and a bishop's see was constituted by Dubricius, the opponent of the Arians, and removed by his successor David to Meneira, which then took the name of St. Davids.

The ruins of Caerleon were long very grand. Giraldus Cambrensis, writing more than seven centuries after the Romans left it, says:—"Many remains of its former magnificence are still visible; splendid palaces which once emulated with their gilded roofs the grandeur of Rome, for it was originally built by the Roman princes, and adorned with stately edifices; a gigantic tower, numerous baths, ruins of temples, and a theatre, the walls of which are partly standing. Here we still see, within and without the walls, subterraneous buildings, aqueducts, and vaulted caverns; and what appeared to me most remarkable, stoves so excellently contrived as to diffuse their heat through secret and imperceptible pores." The buildings have now nearly all perished; but very numerous small relics have been preserved, and some great substractions and mounds remain. A work published by Mr. John E. Lee in 1845 figures the antiquities in twenty-seven engravings; and a local museum, erected by the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, has a rich collection of the relics. The chief large remaining works are fragments of the walls of the Roman fortress 12 feet thick and 1,800 yards in circuit; an oval bank of earth, the vestige of the Roman amphitheatre, 16 feet high and 222 feet by 192; an artificial mound, of doubtful character, 90 feet high and 300 yards round at the base; remains of the castle overhanging the Usk; ruins near the bridge; and a round tower near the old-fashioned inn, the Hanbury Arms. An old tradition regards the amphitheatre as the festival scene of King Arthur and his knights; popular nomenclature calls it King Arthur's Round Table; and the Welsh bards have sung—

"How he first ordain'd the circled board,
The knights whose martial deeds far-famed that table round
Which trust in their loves, which most in arms renowned:
The laws which long upheld that Order, they report;
The Pentecosts prepar'd at Caerleon in her court;
That table's ancient seat; her temples and her groves,
Her palaces, her walls, baths, theatres, and stoves."

The town now consists chiefly of two streets. Most of the houses are old; and many of them are partly constructed with Roman bricks. The bridge is a handsome

modern structure, in room of a curious old wooden one. The market-house is an ancient weather-worn edifice, with four gigantic Tuscan pillars. The church is a handsome Norman edifice; and there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and a free school. The town has a post-office under Newport, Monmouth; and is a seat of petty sessions. Markets are held on Thursdays; and fairs on the third Wednesday of Feb., 1 May, 20 July, and 21 Sept. There are extensive tinworks. Pop., 1,263. Houses, 254. The sub-district contains sixteen parishes and part of another. Acres, 51,398. Pop., 7,615. Houses, 1,548.

CAERLEON-ULTRA-PONTEM, a hamlet in Christchurch parish, Monmouth; on the river Usk, opposite Ceerleon, and suburban to that town.

CAER-LLEON-VAWR. See **CHESTER**.

CAERMARTHEN. See **CARMARTHEN**.

CAER-MERLIN. See **CARMARTHEN**.

CAERNARVON. See **CARNARVON**.

CAER-ODER. See **BRISTOL**.

CAER-PALLADWR. See **SHAFTESBURY**.

CAERPHILLY, a village, a chapelry, a sub-district, and a hundred in Glamorgan. The village is in the hamlet-tract of Eneerglyn, in the parish of Eglwysilan; and stands on a plain, surrounded by barren mountains, adjacent to the Rumney railway, near the Rumney river, 7½ miles by road, and 9½ by railway. N by W of Cardiff. It most probably was founded by the ancient Britons. A monastery early stood at it, dedicated to St. Cnydd; and was burnt, in 831, by the Saxons. A fortress seems to have been built at it soon after the Conquest; was dismantled, in 1219, by Rhys Yrchan; rebuilt in 1221, by John de Brus; enlarged and strengthened by Ralph Mortimer and Hugh de Spencer; used as a fastness, by the Spencers, for plundering the circumjacent country; made the refuge of Edward II., in his flight from his rebellious barons; sustained then a very vigorous and obstinate siege; was held, in 1400, by Owen Glendower, but then was "a fortress great in ruins;" and ceased thereafter to be much noticed in history. The ruins of it, now extant, cover an area of 30 acres; display remarkable magnificence; and include outworks, gateways, towers, a grand hall 7 feet by 80, and a ponderous leaning tower, 80 feet high, much shattered, 10 feet out of the perpendicular, and supposed to have sustained its injuries from a steam-explosion at the time of the great siege. Tennyson resided sometime in the vicinity; lays the scene of his "Idylls of the King" in the immediate neighbourhood; and seems to refer to the castle in the following lines:—

"All was ruinous;

Here stood a shattered archway, plumed with fera;
And here has fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,
And, like a crag, was gay with wilding flowers."

The village is an irregular assemblage of small houses, contiguous to the castle. It was formerly a borough; it has a post-office under Cardiff, a railway station, and an inn; and it is a seat of petty sessions. Markets are held on Thursdays; and fairs on 5 April, Trinity Thursday, 19 July, 25 Aug., 9 Oct., 16 Nov., and the Thursday before Christmas. Some blanketing and woollen shawls are made; and numerous collieries and iron-works are in the neighbourhood. Pop., with Eneerglyn, 1,047. Houses, 237.—The chapelry includes all Eneerglyn and part of Bedwas, and was constituted in 1854. Pop., 1,193. Houses, 254. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is in the later English style; and there are chapels for Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans.—The sub-district contains six parishes, and part of another; and is in the district of Cardiff. Acres, 27,164. Pop., 10,012. Houses, 2,959.—The hundred contains four parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 62,994. Pop., 97,612. Houses, 13,353.

CAERNA. See **CARNA**.

CAER-KHUN. See **CARNARVON**.

CAERSEDDFAN, a township in Darowen parish,

Montgomery; 6 miles E by N of Machynlleth. Real property, £2,057. Pop., 547. Houses, 103.

CAER-SEGONT. See **SILCHESTER**.

CAER-SEIONT. See **CARNARVON**.

CAERSWS, a hamlet in Llanwrog parish, Montgomery; on the Sarn-Sws Roman way, the Machynlleth railway, and the river Severn, 5½ miles WNW of Newtown. It has a r. station, a post-office under Shrewsbury, and three dissenting chapels. Pop., 342. A Roman station was here, commanding the neighbouring passes; and a camp still exists, enclosing about 4 acres. A farm-house is within the enclosure, and many Roman remains have been found.

CAERVORRAN, a locality on the SW border of Northumberland; on the Roman wall, the Maiden way, and the river Tippal, near Thirlwall castle and the New-castle and Carlisle railway, 4½ miles WNW of Haltwhistle. It was the Roman Magna on the Wall,—the place of the second Dalmatian cohort; and altars, inscriptions, and other Roman relics have been found.

CAERWENT, a village and a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth. The village stands on Akeman-street or the Aulian way, 2½ miles NW of Portskewett r. station, and 5 WSW of Chepstow; and has a post-office under Chepstow. It was the Venta Silurum of the Romans; and it retains considerable fragments of the fortress walls, 505 yards by 390, and in parts from 9 to 12 feet thick and 20 feet high. Two tessellated pavements, portions of columns and statues, coins of Severus and Gordian III., and other Roman relics have been found. The parish includes also the hamlet of Crick. Acres, 1,992. Real property, £2,907. Pop., 445. Houses, 82. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Llanfair-Disoced, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £258.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church has a rich porch, and striking early English arcades; was probably built of materials of the Roman city; and is in good condition. There is a Baptist chapel.

CAERWYNS, a small town and a parish in Holywell district, Flint. The town stands 5 miles SW by W of Holywell r. station, and 6 E of St. Asaph; and has a post-office under Holywell. It is thought to occupy the site of a Roman station; it was the scene of the court of the last Prince Llewellyn; it witnessed Eisteddfodau, or congresses of bards and minstrels, at various periods till 1798; it was the seat of the county assizes till 1672; and it unites with Flint, and other places, in sending a member to parliament; but, as a borough, includes the townships of Tre'dre and Tre'dwyr. It comprises four streets, crossing each other in the centre; and has a town-hall, a church, and three dissenting chapels. Markets are held on Tuesdays; and fairs on the 2d Tuesday of Jan., 5 March, the last Tuesday of April, Trinity Thursday, the Tuesday after 7 July, 29 Aug., and 5 Nov. Pop., 637. Houses, 150.—The parish includes also the townships of Bryngwyn-lisa, and Bryngwyn-Ucha. Acres, 2,693. Real property, £2,952. Pop., 853. Houses, 208. The manor belongs to Lord Mostyn. Maes-lynnan, the site of the residence of Prince Llewellyn, is SW of the town. A tumulus is about a mile NE of the town; other tumuli are on the hills to the W; and an ancient camp is on a summit to the N. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £125.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. Lloyd, the friend of Pennant, was vicar; and Bishop Wynne was a native.

CAER-YN-ARFON. See **CARNARVON**.

CAERYNWILL, the seat of the Richards family, in Merioneth; under Caer-Iddis, in the south-eastern vicinity of Dolgelly. The grounds are romantic; and include a series of rapids and cascades about a mile long, accompanied by a declivities path called the Torrent Walk.

CÆSAREA. See **JERSEY**.

CÆSAR'S CAMP, an ancient fortification in Windsor forest, Berks; on an eminence, 3 miles SE of Wokingham. It has an irregular outline and a double ditch. A Roman road went southward from it across Bagshot heath.

CÆSAR'S CAMP, an ancient entrenchment on the confines of Hants and Surrey; on a hill at the western extremity of the North downs, 3 miles W of Aldershot. It has an irregular outline and a triple vallum; was probably formed by the ancient Britons; and may have been occupied by Alfred the Great in 893.

CAETHYLLYD, an old seat of the Morgans, in Glamorgan; in Cwm-Clydach, near Neath. It is now a farm-house.

CAINHAM, a parish and a sub-district in Ludlow district, Salop. The parish lies on an affluent of the river Teme, near the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, 3½ miles ESE of Ludlow. It includes the township of Bennets-End; and its post-town is Ludlow. Acres, 2,529. Real property, £3,635. Pop., 755. Houses, 161. Cainham Court is the seat of the Calcotts. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £333. Patron, C. K. Mainwaring, Esq. The p. curacy of Knowlly is a separate benefice. The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 12,195. Pop., 2,227. Houses, 452.

CAINSCROSS, a chapelry in Stonehouse, Stroud, and Radwick parishes, Gloucester; on the Western Union railway, 1 mile W of Stroud. It has a post-office under Stroud. It was constituted in 1837. Pop., 1,916. Houses, 425. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of G. and Bristol. Value, not reported. Patron, Mrs. Croome. The church is modern. There is a national school.

CAIRA, CAIEAU, or CAERAT, a parish in Cardiff district, Glamorgan; on the Julian way and the South Wales railway, near St. Fagans station, 3½ miles W of Cardiff. Post-town, St. Fagans, under Cardiff. Acres, 74½. Real property, £901. Pop., 131. Houses, 26. The property is divided among a few. An ancient camp of about 12 acres is here, and seems to have been British, though often regarded as Roman. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £60. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. The church stands within the camp, and is good.

CAISTOR, or CASTON, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Lincoln. The town stands on the side of a hill, on the Wolds, 4 miles ENE of Moortown r. station, and 7½ SE of Granford Brigg. It was called by the ancient Britons Caer-Eggar; and by the Saxons Thong-Cæstre. A Roman station was on its site; and a castle was built at it by the Saxon Hengist. Rowena, the daughter of Hengist, was married here to Vortigern; and Egbert, in 827, here subdued Wiglof, king of Mercia. The town presents a pleasant appearance; is well watered by four springs, called the Cypher-well, the Pigeon-spring, Stot's-well, and the Spa; and has a head post-office; two banking-offices, two chief inns, a church, three dissenting chapels, a grammar school, a mechanics' institute, and a workhouse. The church stands on the site of the ancient castle; is Norman and early English; has a fine tower; contains a brass of 1460; and was repaired in 1863. The grammar school was founded in 1630; and has £183 a-year from endowment, with an exhibition at Jesus' college, Cambridge. A weekly market is held on Saturday; fairs for black cattle and horses on the Saturdays before Palm-Sunday, before Whitsunday, before 18 Sept., and after 11 Oct.; and fairs for sheep and horses, on the day before each of these fairs. Pop., 2,141. Houses, 413.—The parish includes the hamlets of Audley, Fensby, and Lindon, and the chapels of Clixby and Holton-le-Moor. Acres, 6,490. Real property, £10,388. Pop., 2,343. Houses, 460. The property is divided among a few. Numerous traces of Roman antiquities exist; and remains of a monastery occur a little east of the town. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacies of Clixby and Holton-le-Moor, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £215. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Caistor, South Kelsey, North Kell-ey, Brocklesby, Kellby, Riby, Linbur Magna, Highby, Sonerby, Scarby-with-Owaby, Grushy, Nettleton, Cæburn, Swallow, Cuxwell, Rothwell, Croxby, Thorngaby, Swinhope, Thoresway, Claxby, and Norhamby-on-the-Wolds, and the extra-parochial tract of Newsham. Acres, 63,811. Pop.,

9,005. Houses, 1,811. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Great Grimsby, containing the parishes of Great Grimsby, Humberstone, Clece, Scartho, Waltham, Brigsley, Ashby-with-Fenby, Hawerby-with-Beesly, Newton-le-Wold, East Ravendale, Hatcliffe, Beelsby, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Irby-upon-Humber, Aylesby, Laceyby, Bradley, Little Coates, Great Coates, Healing, Stallingborough, Immingham, and Habbrough; and the sub-district of Market-Rasen, containing the parishes of Market-Rasen, Middle-Rasen, West-Rasen, Usselby, Walsby, Stainton-le-Vale, Kimond-le-Mire, Tealby, North Willingham, Sixhills, East Torrington, Legsby, Lissington, Linwood, Euslingthorpe, Newton-by-Toft, Toft-next-Newton, Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, South Owersby, North Owersby, Thornton-Je-Moor, Kingerby, Glenham, Bishop-Norton, Snitterby, and Waddingham. Acres, 183,164. Poor-rates in 1866, £13,416. Pop. in 1861, 37,517. Houses, 7,786. Marriages in 1866, 374; births, 1,474,—of which 71 were illegitimate; deaths, 782,—of which 320 were at ages under 5 years, and 23 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 2,645; births, 11,343; deaths, 6,746. The places of worship in 1851 were 74 of the Church of England, with 11,963 sittings; 3 of Independents, with 566 s.; 2 of Baptists, with 800 s.; 47 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 8,109 s.; 31 of Primitive Methodists, with 3,485 s.; and 3 of Roman Catholics, with 359 s. The schools were 33 public day schools, with 2,260 scholars; 92 private day schools, with 1,955 s.; 74 Sunday schools, with 4,407 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 4 s.

CAISTOR CANAL, a cut, 4 miles long, in Lincoln; eastward from the river Ancholme to Moortown, in South Kelsey parish, 3½ miles SW of Caistor.

CAISTOR-NEXT-YARMOUTH, a village and a parish in Flegg district, Norfolk. The village stands on the coast, near the river Bure, 2½ miles N of Yarmouth; is supposed, by some antiquaries, to occupy the site of the Roman *Gariannonum*; has a post-office, of the name of Caistor, under Yarmouth; and is a coast-guard station. The parish comprises 2,832 acres of land and 215 of water. Real property, £7,290. Pop., 1,203. Houses, 298. The property is much subdivided. A strong moated castle was built, about a mile from the village, in the 15th century, by Sir John Fastolf, a native, the capturer of John II. of France, sometimes mistaken for the Falstaff of Shakespeare; and a lofty round tower and part of the north and west walls are still standing. An ancient free chapel stood on the manor as early as the time of Edward I.; and was erected into a college for seven monks or priests, either by Sir John Fastolf or by one of his successors; and some remains of it exist near the castle ruins. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £942. Patron, the Rev. G. W. Steward. The church is decorated and later English, and has a lofty square tower. There was formerly another church, with parochial jurisdiction, called St. Edmunds; but only a part of the tower remains. There are a chapel of ease, three Methodist chapels, a reading-room, a national school, and charities 297.

CAISTOR-ST. EDMUNDS, a small village and a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk. The village stands on the river Tyes, near the Eastern Union railway, 3 miles south of Norwich. The Venta-Itenorm of the Romans, their principal station in the county of the Iceni, was here; and Roman roads went hence to Droncaster, Cromer, Burgh-Castle, Dunwich, Bury, Cambridge, Colchester, and London. Substructions or traces of Roman buildings occur over an area of 30 acres; and Roman urns, bronzes, numerous coins, and other relics have been found. Ancient Norwich is believed to have been built of materials from the Roman structures here; and hence the old rhyme,—

"Caistor was a city when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built of Caistor stone."

The parish comprises 1,014 acres; and its post-town is Norwich. Real property, £2,354. Pop., 162. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Caistor Hall is the seat of Mrs. H. D. Ashwood. The living is a

rectory, united with the sinecure rectory of Markshall, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £447.* Patron, Mrs. H. Dashwood. The church stands within the old Roman enclosure, and has a few Roman bricks in its masonry. Charities, £42.

CAISTRON, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; on the river Coquet, 4½ miles W of Rothbury. Acres, 400. Pop., 41. Houses, 9.

CAIUS COLLEGE. See CAMBRIDGE.

CAKEHAM, a manor in West Wittering parish, Sussex; on the east side of Chichester harbour, 6½ miles SW of Chichester. A palace of the Bishops of Chichester formerly stood here; and a lofty brick hexagonal tower connected with it, and built in the early part of the 16th century by Bishop Sherborne, still stands.

CAKEMORE, a township in Halesowen parish, Worcester; on the verge of the county, 4 miles E of Stourbridge. Pop., 445. Houses, 39.

CALBECK. See CALDEBEC.

CALBOURNE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the Isle of Wight. The village stands 5 miles WSW of Newport; and has a post-office under Newport. The parish includes also Newtown borough; and extends from Brixton Down to the Solent. Acres, 6,397; of which 925 are water. Real property, £4,471. Pop., 723. Houses, 145. The property is divided among a few. Westover manor belonged to the Esturs; passed to the Lisles and the Holmeses; and belongs now to the eldest son of Lord Hextesbury, in right of his wife, the daughter of the late Sir Leonard W. Holmes. The house on it is modern; and the grounds are tasteful. Calbourne Bottom, 1½ mile SSW of the village, is a depression between Brixton and Molestone downs. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Newtown, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £675.* Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The church is early English, much modernized; and has a brass of 1480.—The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 23,050. Pop., 5,417. Houses, 1,071.

CALCARIA. See TADCASTER.

CALCEBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 4½ miles W of Alford r. station. Post-town, Alford. Acres, 618. Real property, £933. Pop., 66. Houses, 12. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of South Ormsby, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is in ruins.

CALCETHORPE, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 6 miles W by N of Louth r. station. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 1,088. Real property, £1,463. Pop., 84. Houses, 15. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, not reported. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is in ruins.

CALCEWORTH, a hundred or wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, Lincoln; cut into the divisions of marsh and wold. The marsh division contains Aby parish and twenty-three other parishes. Acres, 37,312. The wold division contains Alford parish, and fifteen other parishes. Acres, 26,243. Pop. of both, 13,972. Houses, 2,921.

CALCOT, a township in Holywell parish, Flint, 2 miles S of Holywell. Pop., 170.

CALCOTT. See BIRTON, Salop.

CALCOTT-PARK, a seat in Berks; on Holybrook, 3 miles WSW of Reading. It belonged to John Kendrick, who bequeathed £7,500 to build the Oracle at Reading; was the scene of the romantic marriage of his descendant, "the Berkshire lady," to Benjamin Child; and belongs now to Colonel Elgarve.

CALCUTT, a hamlet in Lower Heyford parish, Oxford; 5½ miles WNW of Biicester. Pop., 146.

CALDEBEC, a village, three townships, a parish, a sub-district, a range of fells, and a river, in Cumberland. The village stands on the river, at the foot of the fells, 6½ miles S by W of Cuthwaite r. station, and 7½ SSE of Wigton; and has a post-office under Wigton. It was founded, along with an hospital, soon after the Norman conquest, by D'Engaine, forester of Ingleswood, for the protection of travellers. It has a scattered character, along a rambling vale; yet looks pleasing and even picturesque. A number of its inhabitants are employed in different kinds of manufactures.—The three townships;

are Low Caldbeck, High Caldbeck, and Caldbeck-Halcliff; and they meet at the village, and are in the district of Wigton. Real property of Low C., £2,646; of High C., £2,832; of C. Halcliff, £2,692. Pop. of Low C., 675; of High C., 213; of C. Halcliff, 521. Houses, in Low C., 159; in High C., 57; in C. Halcliff, 115.—The parish includes also the township of Mosedale, in the district of Penrith. Acres, 24,280. Pop., 1,560. Houses, 342. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the Luncys, the Percys, the Dalstons, and the Whartons; and belongs now to the representatives of the late Earl of Egremont. Caldbeck House was the seat of the Backhouse family; and Woodhall was the seat of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism. About 13,000 acres are on the fells, and available only for sheep pasture. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £600.* Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle. The church dates from 1112, but has been modernized, and is good. There are a Quaker meeting-house, a Wesleyan chapel, and a free school.—The sub-district contains the three Caldbeck townships, and five parishes in Wigton district. Acres, 60,767. Pop., 5,197. Houses, 1,067.—The fells are a north-eastern offshoot of the Skiddaw range. They culminate on High Pike, at an altitude of 2,101 feet above the level of the sea; have a bleak, wild, moorish character; and afford limestone, copper, lead, bismuth, molybdena, and tungsten.—The river rises on the fells, and runs 7 miles north-eastward to the Caldew, ¾ of a mile north of Heskett-Newmarket. Both this stream and the Caldew, at places near the village, make great descents, and are overhung by romantic scenery. A deep fall called the Howk, occurs beneath a natural bridge of limestone rock; another fall goes 60 feet over a precipice into a deep rocky hollow, called the Kettle; and a dark, shaggy ravine at one of the falls contains a wild cavern, 13 yards long, called the Fairy Kirk.

CALDERIDGE, or **CALDERBERG**, a township in Covingham parish, N. K. Yorkshire; 3 miles SW of Middleham. It contains the hamlet of East Scruton. Acres, 2,734. Real property, £827. Pop., 97. Houses, 19.

CALDECOT, a parish in Swaffham district, Norfolk; 4 miles NE of Stoke-Ferry, and 6½ SW of Swaffham r. station. Post-town, Stoke-Ferry, under Brandon. Acres, 930. Real property, £397. Pop., 39. Houses, 6. The living is a sinecure rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £6. Patron, Sir H. R. P. Bedingfield, Bart.

CALDECOTE, a parish in Caxton district, Cambridge; on an allment of the river Cam, 3¼ miles ESE of Caxton, and 6½ SW of Histon r. station. Post-town, Caxton, under Royston. Acres, 833. Real property, £1,023. Pop., 93. Houses, 22. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Toft, in the diocese of Ely. The church is good.

CALDECOTE, a parish in the district of Peterborough, and county of Huntingdon; 14 mile WSW of Stilton, and 4 W of Holme r. station. Post-town, Stilton, under Peterborough. Acres, 773. Real property, £1,104. Pop., 70. Houses, 14. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, in the 13th century, to the Halliards. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £156. Patron, W. Wells, Esq. The church is good.

CALDECOTE, a hamlet in Towcester parish, Northampton; 2 miles N of Towcester. Pop., 93.

CALDECOTE, a parish in Nuneaton district, Warwick; on the Coventry canal and the Trent Valley railway, 2¼ miles NNW of Nuneaton. Post-town, Nuneaton. Acres, 636. Real property, £1,788. Pop., 130. Houses, 21. The property is divided among a few. Caldecote Hall was defended by the Abbots against Prince Rupert; and passed to the Hemmings. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £155.* Patron, K. Fenton, Esq. The church is good.

CALDECOTT, a township in Shochack parish, Cheshire; near the river Dee, 5½ miles NW of Malpas. Acres, 430. Real property, £1,043. Pop., 66. Houses, 11.

CALDECOTT, a parish in Hitchin district, Herts; on the verge of the county, near Icknield-street, 3¼ miles N

by W of Baldock r. station. Post-town, Newnham, under Baldock. Acres, 313. Real property, 434. Pop., 44. Houses, 11. The property is all in one estate. Roman urns have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £75. Patron, C. C. Hale, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair.

CALDECOTT, a hamlet in Chelveston parish, Northampton: 2 miles E of Higham Ferrers. Pop., 101.

CALDECOTT, a parish in Uppingham district, Rutland; on the rivers Eye and Welland, and on the Syston and Peterborough railway, adjacent to Rockingham station, 4½ miles S of Uppingham. Post-town, Rockingham, under Leicester. Acres, 1,440. Real property, £2,540. Pop., 349. Houses, 73. The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Liddington in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is good.

CALDECOTT, Monmouth and Beds. See **CALDICOTT**.

CALDER (THE), a stream of Cumberland. It rises in Copeland forest, near Ennerdale, and runs 9 miles south-south-westward, between Cold Fell and Ponsbury Fell, and past Calder Abbey and Calder Bridge, to the sea near Sellafield r. station.

CALDER (THE), a stream of Lancashire. It rises on the eastern border of the county, E of Burnley; and runs 15 miles west-north-westward, through the north-eastern part of Blackburn district, to the river Ribble, a little below Whalley.

CALDER (THE), a stream of Lancashire. It rises on Calder Fell, on the east border of the county, and runs 6 miles south-westward to the Wyre, near Garstang.

CALDER (THE), a river of Lancashire and W. R. Yorkshire. It rises at Cliviger dean, among the back-bone mountains, not far from Burnley; and runs about 45 miles eastward, exclusive of numerous windings, past Tollerden, Sowerby, Lastrick, and Wakefield, to the Aire at Castleford. It first traverses a moorish region, and then flows through picturesque and populous tracts, and increasing ornature and industry. It is followed, down much of its descent, by the Manchester and Leeds railway; and is connected with various canals, which give water communication between the eastern and the western seas, from Liverpool to Hull.

CALDER-BRIDGE, a village and a chapel in Ponsbury parish, Cumberland. The village stands on the Calder river, 1½ mile NNE of Sellafield r. station, and 4 SE by S of Egremont; and has a post-office under Whitehaven, and two inns. The chapel includes the village; and is a p. curacy, annexed to Beekmet-St. Bridget, in the diocese of Carlisle. The church was built in 1842, and is a cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a pinnacled tower. Ponsbury Hall, the seat of J. E. Stanley, Esq., is in the southern vicinity of the village; and Calder Abbey, the seat of Captain Irwin, adjoins abbey ruins, on the left bank of the river, about a mile above. The abbey was founded, in 1134, by Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, for Cistercian monks; became a dependency of the abbey of Furness; and was given, at the dissolution, to Thomas Leigh. A large portion of its church, in mingled Norman and early English, with the central tower, and richly robed in parasitic plants, still stands. Vestiges of a Roman camp are on the opposite side of the river.

CALDERBROOK. See **BLATCHINWORTH**.

CALDERVALE, a chapel in Churchtown or Garstang parish, Lancashire; near the Lancaster and Preston railway, 4 miles NW of Garstang. It has a post-office under Garstang. Statistics returned with the parish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value not reported. Patrons, the Vicar of Churchtown and H. Garmet, Esq. The church was built in 1862.

CALDEW (THE), a river of Cumberland. It rises on the east brow of Skiddaw; receives headstreams from Sillmere and the Caldbeck fells; and runs about 25 miles, north-north-eastward, past Hesketh-Newmarket, Seaburnham, Hinchon-Hall, Rose Castle, Dalston, and Cammerdale, to the Eden at Carlisle. It receives the Caldbeck river near Hesketh-Newmarket; makes the H. & C. F. L. in the vicinity of the influx of that stream;

and runs under ground, about 4 miles, from Holt Close Bridge to Spout's Dub. See **CALDBECK**.

CALDEW GATE, a township in St. Mary-Carlisle parish, Cumberland; on the Caldew river, within Carlisle city. Acres, 1,564. Pop., 9,732. Houses, 1,563. See **CARLISLE**.

CALDEY. See **CALDY**.

CALDICOTT, a village, a parish, a stream, a level, and a hundred in Monmouth. The village stands on the stream, near the South Wales railway and the estuary of the Severn, 1½ mile W of Portskewet r. station, and 5 SW of Chepstow; and has a post-office under Chepstow. The parish is in Chepstow district; and comprises 1,933 acres of land, and 1,230 of water. Real property, £3,171. Pop., 579. Houses, 136. The property is subdivided. The land is part of the low flat tract of Caldicott level. A stately castle-ruin, with round towers, remarkable for the excellence of its masonry, partly Norman, but mostly late decorated English, stands adjacent to the village. The castle belonged to the Bohuns; passed to the Duke of Gloucester; and was annexed, by Henry VIII., to the duchy of Lancaster. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £240. Patron, M. H. Noel, Esq. The church is ancient and good; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a bold tower; and has decorated cinquefoils in the chancel. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 217. The stream bears the name of Caldicott Pill; rises in Wentwood chase, within 2½ miles of the Usk; and runs 7 miles south-south-eastward to the estuary of the Severn at Portskewet. The level lies along the Severn estuary and the Bristol channel; extends about 11 miles to the mouth of the Usk; was at one time subject to continual inundation; was drained and brought into cultivation, by the monks of Goldcliff; and is now a rich grazing tract. The hundred is cut into two divisions, Higher and Lower. The Higher div. contains Caldicott parish, twelve other parishes, and part of another. Acres, 27,950. The Lower div. contains Goldcliff parish, and sixteen other parishes. Acres, 53,000. Pop. of both, 13,624. Houses, 2,741.

CALDICOTT, Huntingdon, &c. See **CALDECOTE**.

CALDICOTT (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in Northill parish, Beds; 1½ mile NW of Biggleswade. Pop., 591. Houses, 127.

CALDON CANAL, a canal in the NW of Staffordshire. It commences near Apedale Hall; goes south-south-eastward, past Newcastle-under-Lyne, to Hanford; and defects thence to the Grand Trunk canal, at Stoke-upon-Trent.

CALDRON SNOOT, a remarkable waterfall on the river Tees, a few miles below its source, near the meeting-point of Westmoreland, Durham, and Yorkshire.

CALDWELL, a township in St. John-Stanwick parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Tees, 8 miles N of Richmond. Acres, 2,000. Real property, £2,102. Pop., 162. Houses, 34.

CALDWELL, Leicester. See **CHADWELL**.

CALDWELL, Derby. See **CALDWELL**.

CALDY, a township in West Kirby parish, Cheshire; on the estuary of the Dee, 6½ miles NW of Great Neston. Acres, 2,102; of which 1,355 are water. Real property, £1,160. Pop., 147. Houses, 22.

CALDY ISLAND, or **INYS-PYR**, an extra-parochial island in the district and county of Pembroke; near Giltar-head, on the SW side of Carmarthen bay, 2½ miles S of Tenby. Its length is about a mile; and its area, 462 acres. Pop., with St. Margaret's Island, 73. Houses, 16. Upwards of one-third is in good cultivation; and limestone is found. A priory was founded here, in the time of Henry I., by Robert de Tours, and made a cell to Dogmaels abbey; and some remains of it, including the church tower, still exist. The residence of C. Kynaston, Esq., the proprietor of the island, adjoins the ruins. Several islets and shoals are adjacent to the coast; a lighthouse, built in 1829, showing a fixed light, partly bright and partly red, at a height of 210 feet, is on the south side; and there is good anchorage on the north.

CALE (THE), a stream of Somerset and Dorset. It rises near Wincanton; and runs about 12 miles south-

ward, along the vale of Blackmoor, to the river Stour, near Sturminster.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY, a railway in Cumberland; commencing in a junction with the Carlisle and Lancaster, the Carlisle and Newcastle, the Carlisle and Maryport, and the Carlisle and Silloth railways at Carlisle, and going north-north-westward to the boundary with Scotland at Gretna. It proceeds, in Scotland, to a central point, at Carstairs junction; sends off thence main lines to Edinburgh and Glasgow; and ramifies to Biggar, Lanark, towards Stirling, and in other directions.

CALEDONIAN ROAD, a street in the NW of London, leading out from King's Cross and Pentonville to the model prison and the new cattle market, and crossed by the North London railway. It has a station on the railway.

CALEHILL, a seat, a sub-district, and a hundred in Kent. The seat is in Little Chart parish, 5 miles WNW of Ashford; and has belonged to the Darell family since the time of Henry IV. The sub-district is in West Ashford district; and contains Little Chart parish, and five other parishes. Acres, 22,535. Pop., 5,311. Houses, 1,007. The hundred is in the lute of Shepway, and conterminates with the sub-district.

CALF-FELL, a mountain on the confines of Yorkshire and Westmoreland; in the neighbourhood of Sedburgh. A fine waterfall, called Cantley Spout, occurs on its skirt. See **CANTLEY**.

CALF OF MAN, an island in Rushen parish, Isle of Man; near the south-western extremity of the main island, 6 miles SW by W of Castletown. It is about 4 miles in circuit; has cliffs upwards of 400 feet high; swarms with sea fowls and rabbits; is partly under good culture; and belongs to the Careys. Pop., 25. Two highhouses are on it, erected in 1818, 560 feet apart, with revolving lights 305 and 396 feet high.

CALGARTH, a seat on the east side of Windermere, 3½ miles SSE of Ambleside, in Westmoreland. It was built and occupied by Bishop Watson of Llandaff.

CALIFORNIA, a station on the Epsom Downs railway, in Surrey; between Sutton and Banstead.

CALKE, or **CAULK**, a parish in the district of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and county of Derby; on the SE verge of the county, 4 miles N of Ashby-de-la-Zouch r. station. Post-town, Ticknall, under Derby. Acres, 880. Real property, £987. Pop., 78. Houses, 14. An Augustinian priory was founded here, in 1160, by the Countess of Chester; a mansion on the site of the priory, and called Calke-Abbey, was erected, in the early part of last century, by Sir John Harpur; and this is now the seat of Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £34. Patron, Sir J. H. Crewe, Bart. The church was built in 1826; is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a square tower; and contains a fine monument to the Harpurs.

CALKERTON, a tithing in Rodmarton parish, Gloucester; 3½ miles NE of Tetbury. Pop., 145.

CALLALEY AND YETHINGTON, a township in Whittingham parish, Northumberland; 5 miles N by W of Rothbury. Acres, 8,970. Pop., 261. Houses, 61. Callaley Hall is the seat of the Coverings; and includes some portions of an old castle. Callaley crag is crowned with remains of a Roman entrenchment.

CALLAUGHTON, a township in Much Wenlock parish, Salop; 2 miles S of Much Wenlock. Pop., 149.

CALLERTON (BLACK). See **BLACK CALLERTON**.

CALLERTON (HIGH), a township in Ponteland and Newcastle parishes, Northumberland; 7 miles NW by N of Newcastle upon Tyne. Acres, 795. Pop., 97. Houses, 23.

CALLERTON (LITTLE), a township in Ponteland parish, Northumberland; near High Callerton. Acres, 578. Pop., 20. Houses, 5.

CALLESTICK, a locality 5 miles from Truro, in Cornwall; with a post-office under Truro.

CALLEVA. See **SILVESTRE**.

CALLINGTON, formerly **KELINGTON**, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Liskeard district, Cornwall. The town stands on a gentle acclivity, near the river Lyaner, 6 miles N of St. Germans r. station, and 11 S

of Launceston. It consists chiefly of one broad street, irregularly built; is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place; and has a head post-office, (designated Callington, Cornwall,) two banking-offices, a hotel, a church, two dissenting chapels, a literary institution, and a free school. The church was built, on the site of a previous one, in 1460; is perpendicular English; was restored in 1859; and contains a very curious old Norman font, and an elaborate monument to Lord Willoughby de Broke. A fine gabled sculptured cross is in the churchyard. Many of the inhabitants are minors. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on the second Thursday of March and Nov., and on the first Thursday of May and after 19 Sept. The town was made a borough in the time of Elizabeth; and sent two members to parliament, till disfranchised by the act of 1832.—The parish comprises 2,492 acres. Real property, £6,962; of which £700 are in mines. Pop., 2,202. Houses, 347. The manor belonged to successively the Champenoues, the Ferrers, the Dennises, the Brokes, and others. Kit-Hill, about 2 miles N of the town, consists of granite, is 1,067 feet high; and commands an extensive view. Stream tin and copper ore are worked. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Southill, in the diocese of Exeter.—The sub-district contains six parishes. Acres, 28,984. Pop., 8,899. Houses, 1,595.

CALLIS-COURT and **CALLIS-GRANGE**, a hamlet and a tithing in St. Peter parish, Thanet, Kent; 2 miles N of Ramsgate.

CALLIVER, **BERRACH**, and **BRYNGWYNE**, a conjoint hamlet in Llanfangel-Aberbythych parish, Carmarthen; near Llanfangel. Pop., 267.

CALLOES. See **KELLAWAYS**.

CALLOW, a township in Wirksworth parish, Derby; 2 miles SW of Wirksworth. Real property, £1,801. Pop., 91. Houses, 16.

CALLOW, a parish in the district and county of Hereford; 2 miles E of Tran Inn r. station, and 4½ by W of Hereford. Post-town, Hereford. Acres, 621. Real property, £486. Pop., 137. Houses, 30. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Dewall, in the diocese of Hereford. The church is tolerable.

CALLOW-DOWN, an eminence 2 miles SW of Princes-Rishorough, in Bucks.

CALLOW-HILL, an eminence, 5 miles SE of Bromsgrove, in Worcester.

CALLVEN, or **GLYSTAWE**, a chapelry in Pevynlock parish, Brecon. Pop., 99. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £80.

CALMSDEN, a tithing in North Cerney parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles NNE of Cirencester. Pop., 65.

CALNE, a town, a parish, a sub-district, a district, and a hundred in Wilts. The town stands on the rivulet Marlan, at the end of a branch railway from the Great Western, and of a branch canal from the Wilts and Berks. 5½ miles E by S of Chippenham. Its environs are a fine mixture of dale and hill; and adjoin, on the SW, the Marquis of Lansdowne's seat of Bowood. It rose originally from the ruins of a Roman station; dates from the Saxon times; and was the scene of the synod, in 977, at which St. Dunstan presided, for settling the disputes respecting the celibacy of the clergy; when all present, except the president, went down by the falling in of the floor. It is a quaint old place, with small stone houses, either weather-worn or white-washed; and consists of one long chief street, and a few minor ones, all narrow and paved with pebbles. It had an hospital so early as the time of Henry III.; and has now a post-office, under Chippenham, two banking-offices, three chief inns, a town-hall, a parish church, a chapel of ease, five dissenting chapels, a free school, and a workhouse. The church is early English, with traces of Norman; has a pinnacled tower, 53 feet high; and was recently restored. The chapel of the Free Christians was erected in 1868, and is a structure of some elegance. The free school was founded in 1660, by John Bentley; and has an endowed income of £54, with two scholarships at Queen's college, Oxford. The workhouse is at Northfield, and cost about £5,000. A large cloth trade was formerly carried on,

but has become nearly extinct. There are now flour-mills, flax-mills, and paper-mills. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on 6 May and 29 Sept. The town is a borough by prescription; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; sent two members to parliament, from the time of Richard II. till the act of 1832; and now sends one. Its municipal limits comprise only 800 acres; while its parliamentary limits comprise all Calne parish, and parts of Blackland and Calstone-Wellington parishes. Direct taxes, £3,038. Electors in 1868, 175. Pop. of the m. borough, 2,494; of the p. borough, 5,179. Houses in the m. borough, 501; in the p. borough, 1,105.

The parish comprises, in addition to the m. borough, the tythings of Blackland, Calstone, Eastmead-street, Quemerford, Stock, Stockley, Studley, Whetham, Whitely, and part of Beversbrook. Acres, 8,079. Real property, exclusive of the part of Beversbrook, £25,974. Pop., 5,098. Houses, 1,087. The manor was given by Edward I. to the Cantilopes; and passed to the Zouches. The living is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Trinity, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £769.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The vicarage of Christchurch at Derryhill, is a separate benefice.—The sub-district and the district are co-extensive; and contain the parishes of Calne, Blackland, Calstone-Wellington, Bremhill, Heddington, Cherhill, Compton-Basset, Hillmarston, Highway, and Yatesbury, and the liberty of Bowood. Acres, 28,610. Poor-rates in 1856, £8,028. Pop. in 1861, 8,885. Houses, 1,929. Marriages in 1866, 72; births, 278,—of which 9 were illegitimate; deaths, 142,—of which 36 were at ages under 5 years, and 5 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 642; births, 2,651; deaths, 1,788. The places of worship in 1851 were 11 of the Church of England, with 2,136 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 150 s.; 5 of Baptists, with 825 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 160 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 633 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 418 s.; 1 of Moravians, with 200 s.; and 1 of Brethren, with 100 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 1,270 scholars; 12 private day schools, with 251 s.; 13 Sunday schools, with 1,232 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 40 s.—The hundred contains eight parishes and a liberty. Acres, 19,053. Pop., 4,237. Houses, 972.

CALNE RAILWAY, a railway in Wilts; 5½ miles long, eastward from the Great Western at Chippenham, to Calne. It was authorized in May 1860; and opened in November 1863.

CALOW, a township in Chesterfield parish, Derby; 2½ miles E of Chesterfield. Real property, £1,844. Pop., 375. Coal is worked. There are a chapel of ease of 1867, an independent chapel, and a national school.

CALSHOT-CASTLE, an extra-parochial tract in New Forest district, Hants; at the W side of the mouth of Southampton water, 7 miles SSE of Southampton. Pop., 23. Houses, 6. A castle here was one of the numerous small forts built by Henry VIII., for protecting the south coast; and is now a dwelling-house. A lighthouse is here, with a fixed light, bright and red; and a light-vessel, called the Calshot-Spit light, is in the neighbourhood; with a minute revolving light. Calshot-Castle is also a coast-guard station.

CALSTOCK, a village and a parish in Liskeard district, Cornwall. The village stands on the river Tamar, near the Tavistock canal, 5½ miles WNW of Hordridge r. station, and 6 SW of Tavistock; is a sub-port to Plymouth; and has a post-office under Tavistock, and an inn. The parish comprises 6,133 acres. Real property, £14,233; of which £4,178 are in mines, £30 in quarries, and £50 in fisheries. Pop., 7,090. Houses, 1,377. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the duchy of Cornwall; Calstock House is an old mansion, the seat of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe; and Harwood House is the seat of Sir W. Trevelyan, Bart. Porphyritic elvan, called Roberough stone, is quarried; granite abounds; and tin, copper, manganese, and lead ores have been mined. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £710.* Patron, the Prince of Wales.

The church is a granite structure, with a lofty pinnacled tower; and contains the vault of the Edgcumbes, and monuments to Pearce Edgcumbe and the Countess of Sandwich. There is a Baptist chapel. Blackburn, Archbishop of York, was rector.

CALSTONE, a tything in Calne parish, Wilts; near Calne. Pop., 219.

CALSTONE-WELLINGTON, or CALSTONE-WILLINGTON, a parish in Calne district, Wilts; on the Roman road from Bath, near Wans Dyke, 2½ miles SE of Calne r. station. It has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 308. Real property, £1,945. Pop., 36. Houses, 9. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the Centilopes and the Zouches; and passed to the Lords Wellington. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £192.* Patron, the Marquis of Lansdowne. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair.

CALTEGFA, a township in Llanfwrwg parish, Denbigh; near Ruthin.

CALTHORPE, a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Bure, 2½ miles W of the line of the projected railway to Cromer, ¾ N of Aylsham, and 15 ENE of Elmham r. station. Post-town, Aylsham, under Norwich. Acres, 1,048. Real property, £2,328. Pop., 187. Houses, 44. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £143.* Patron, Sir W. Foster, Bart. The church is good; and there are charities £43.

CALTHORPE, a hamlet in Neithrop township, Banbury parish, Oxford; in the north-western vicinity of Banbury.

CALTHORPE, Leicester. See CATTHORPE.

CALTHWAITE, a township in Hesketh-in-the-Forest parish, Cumberland; on the river Petteril; and the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 7½ miles NNW of Penrith. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,876. Real property, £1,790.* Pop., 269. Houses, 48.

CALTON, three townships, a chapelry, and a sub-district in the district of Ashborne and county of Stafford. The townships are Calton-in-Mayfield, Calton-in-Blore, and Calton-in-Waterfall; they lie in three several parishes, designated in their respective names; and they are contiguous to one another, at a point 2½ miles W of the river Dove, ¼ ENE of Froggall r. station, and 5¼ NW by W of Ashborne. Acres of the three, 2,480. Real property, £1,911. Pop. of C.-in-M., 70; of C.-in-B., 72; of C.-in-W., 65. Houses of C.-in-M., 17; of C.-in-B., 17; of C.-in-W., 13. The chapelry includes also a detached part of Croxden parish; and its post-town is Ashborne. The living is a donative in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £86.* Patron, the Vicar of Mayfield. Fairs are held on 15 Aug. and 20 Sept.—The sub-district contains eight parishes, parts of three other parishes, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 17,689. Pop., 3,036. Houses, 618.

CALTON, a township in Kirkby-in-Malham-Dale parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Aire, near the Midland railway, 7 miles SE by E of Settle. Acres, 1,730. Real property, £1,256. Pop., 56. Houses, 12. General Lambert, one of the parliamentary leaders in the civil wars, was a native.

CALVELEY, a township in Bunbury parish, Cheshire; on the Chester canal, adjacent to the Chester and Crewe railway, 8 miles W by N of Crewe. It has a station on the railway; and it forms an emency with Bunbury. Acres, 1,517. Real property, £2,592. Pop., 235. Houses, 43. The manor belonged to Sir Hugh Calveley, the "glory of Cheshire," and belongs now to the Deynports.

CALVER, a township in Bakewell parish, Derbyshire; on the river Derwent, 4 miles N by E of Bakewell. It has a post-office under Sheffield. Real property, £1,510. Pop., 617. Houses, 129. The inhabitants are chiefly lime-burners and cotton-spinners; and there are extensive cotton-mills.

CALVERHALL, or CORRA, a chapelry in Pres parish, Salop; 2½ miles ENE of Pres r. station, and 4½ SE of Whitechurch. Post-town, Pres, under Shrewsbury. Rated property, £2,515. Pop., 279. Houses, 61. The

property is divided among a few. The chapel was constituted in 1558. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £53.* Patron, John W. Dod, Esq. The church is recent and Gothic.

CALVERLEIGH, a parish in Tiverton district, Devon; in the vicinity of the Western canal, 2½ miles NW of Tiverton r. station. Post-town, Tiverton. Acres, 501. Real property, £374. Pop., 86. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, from the time of King John till that of Henry VIII., to the Calwodeys; and belongs now to J. C. Nagle, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £161. Patron, G. W. Owen, Esq. The church is old and good, with a low turreted tower.

CALVERLEY, a village, a township, a sub-district, and a parish, in Bradford district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands adjacent to the river Aire and to the Leeds and Bradford railway, 4½ miles NE of Bradford; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Leeds. The township includes also the hamlets of Woodhall-Hill, Womersley-Row, and Bagley, and parts of the villages of Apperley-Bridge, Rodley, and Stanningley; and bears the name of Calverley-with-Farsley. Acres, 3,500. Real property, £15,357; of which £300 are in mines, and £330 in quarries. Pop., 5,559. Houses, 1,231. The sub-district is conteminate with the township. The parish includes also the townships of Pudsey, Bolton, and Idle. Acres, 8,993. Rated property, £52,195. Pop. in 1841, 21,039; in 1861, 28,563. Houses, 6,354. The property is much subdivided. Calverley Hall was the seat of the ancient family of Calverley, and the scene, in 1604, of the subject of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," erroneously ascribed to Shakespeare; and was converted, early in the present century, into separate tenements for manufacturers. Many of the inhabitants are employed in woollen and worsted mills. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Bolton, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £230.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is good. The chapels of Farsley, Pudsey, St. Paul's, and Idle are separate benefices. There are four dissenting chapels, a mechanics' institute, four public schools, and charities £54.

CALVERLEY, Sussex. See **TONBRIDGE WELLS**.

CALVERT-FENTON. See **FENTON-CALVERT**.

CALVERT-HOUSE, a hamlet in Muker chapelry, Grinton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Muker.

CALVERTON, a parish in the district of Potterspurty and county of Buckingham; on Watling-street and the river Ouse, adjacent to the Buckingham canal, 1 mile S of Stony-Stratford, and 2½ WSW of Wolverton r. station. Post-town, Stony-Stratford. Acres, 1,980. Real property, £3,372. Pop., 595. Houses, 112. The property is divided among a few. A Roman camp lay around the site of the church; and Roman relics have been found there. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value £346.* Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The church was built in 1818. Charities, £80.

CALVERTON, a village and a parish in Basford district, Notts. The village stands near an affluent of the river Trent, 4½ miles NNW of Burton-Joyce r. station, and 6½ NNE of Nottingham; and has a post-office under Nottingham. The parish includes Satterford manor. Acres, 3,320. Real property, £4,724. Pop., 1,372. Houses, 283. The property is much subdivided. Roofing-stone is quarried. Many of the inhabitants are lace and stocking makers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £127.* Patron, alternately the Bishop of Manchester and the Prebendary of Oxtow. The church is good; and there are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. A school has £12 from endowment; and other charities £12. Lee, the inventor of the stocking-frame, was a native.

CALVERTON (LOWER). See **CALVERTON**, Bucks.

CALWICK, a township in Ellastone parish, Stafford; on the river Dove, 3¼ miles SW of Ashbourne. Pop., 85. Houses, 22. A black priory was founded here, in the 12th century, by Fitz-Nigel; and given, at the dissolution, to John Fleetwood. Calwick Hall is the seat of the Graunvilles; and has a fine collection of pictures.

CAM (THE), a stream of Gloucester. It rises on the Cotswolds, 4 miles W of Nailsworth; and runs 7 miles north-westward to the Severn, near Frampton.

CAM (THE), a river of Cambridge. It rises at Ashwell, near the boundary with Beds; runs 14 miles north-eastward, past Barrington, to Granchester; receives there the Granta coming 12 miles from the west, and becomes navigable; proceeds thence 2½ miles north by eastward to Cambridge; and goes thence 13 miles north-north-eastward, past Chesterton, Waterbeach, and Upware, to a confluence with the Ouse, 3½ miles above Ely. It was widened and otherwise improved, in its course past Cambridge, in 1869, at a cost of about £6,000.

CAM, a parish in Dursley district, Gloucester; on the Cam rivulet and the Dursley railway, under the Cotswolds, 1 mile N of Dursley. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Dursley. Acres, 2,946. Real property, £9,079. Pop., 1,500. Houses, 373. The property is divided among a few. Excellent cheese is produced. Cloth manufacture is carried on in a large establishment. A battle was fought here, in the time of Edward the Elder, between the Danes and the Saxons. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Low Cam, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150.* Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is early English. There are endowed and national schools and large charities.

CAMALET. See **CADDEBY (SOUTH)**.

CAMALODUNUM. See **COLCHESTER**.

CAMARON (THE), an affluent of the river Ithon, in Radnor.

CAMBECK-FORT. See **CASTLESTADS**.

CAMBECK (THE), an affluent of the river Irthing, in Cumberland.

CAMBER-CASTLE, a ruined fortalice on the coast of Sussex; nearly midway between Winchelsea and Rye. It was one of the strengths built by Henry VIII., for defence of the coast; was dismantled in 1642; and has a central tower, surmounted by smaller ones, with connecting curtains. The sea once washed its walls; but has considerably receded.

CAMBERFORD. - See **COMBERFORD**.

CAMBERWELL, a district in the NE corner of Surrey. It lies within the borough of Lambeth; is partly a suburb of London, partly rural, with considerable extent of open field; and includes the suburbs of Dulwich and Peckham. The suburban part of it is 1¼ mile SSW of the terminus of the Bricklayers Arms extension railway; has two railway stations, called Camberwell Gate and Camberwell New Road; is 1¼ mile ESE of the Vauxhall station of the Southwestern railway, and 2½ miles S of St. Paul's; lies across the terminal part of the Grand Surrey canal; and consists chiefly of streets, places, and outskirts with modern houses. Ermine-street, coming up from Lambeth ferry, passed through south-eastward, going into Kent at Oak of Honour Hill; and traces of it were found at the cutting of the canal. Oak of Honour Hill is said to have acquired its name from Queen Elizabeth's dining on it under an oak. St. Thomas' Watering, near this, was a resting-place of the Canterbury pilgrims; and a marble head of Jauns was found there. Camberwell Grove, in the suburb, now occupied by a handsome range of modern houses, was the place where George Barnwell murdered his uncle. Camberwell manor-house, near Denmark Hill, was a curious ancient mansion, converted latterly into a school. Camberwell Green is notorious as the scene of a crowded pleasure-fair on three days in August; but was recently surrounded by iron railings, and laid out in gravel-walks, flower-plots, and shrubbery. The district is a polling-place, and has a post-office under London S., with seven receiving-houses and five pillar-boxes. Acres, 4,342. Real property, £127,523. Poor-rates in 1866, £32,584. Pop. in 1861, 71,443. Houses, 12,093. Marriages in 1866, 556; births, 3,343,—of which 135 were illegitimate; deaths, 2,656,—of which 888 were at ages under 5 years, and 31 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 4,410; births, 19,973; deaths, 13,631. There are four sub-districts,—Camberwell, Dulwich, Peckham,

and St. George. Acres of C., 1,339; of D., 1,423; of P., 1,143; of St. G., 434. Pop. of C., 21,297; of D., 1,723; of P., 23,135; of St. G., 20,333. Houses of C., 3,444; of D., 294; of P., 4,948; of St. G., 3,421.

The district is conterminous with one ancient parish, which is still a single parish for civil purposes; but is now divided ecclesiastically into thirteen parishes and two separate chapels, and also includes two annexed chapels, all in the diocese of Winchester. Six of the divisions, Christchurch, St. Mary Magdalene, Camden, St. Andrew, St. Michael, and St. Chrysostom, are noticed in our article on Pesham; four, Dulwich College, East Dulwich, St. Stephen, and St. Peter, are noticed in that on Dulwich; and one, partly in Lambeth, is noticed in that on Herne Hill. The others are St. Giles, around the mother church; St. George, constituted in 1524; Emmanuel, constituted in 1842; and St. Philip, constituted in 1866. The living of St. Giles is a vicarage, united with the chapelry of Forest-Hill; the livings of St. George and Emmanuel are vicarages; and that of St. Philip is a p. curacy. Value of St. Giles, with Forest-Hill, 21,609; of St. George, 2,400; of Emmanuel, 2,450; of St. Philip, 2,200. Patron of St. Giles, F. F. Kelly, Esq.; of St. George, Sir W. B. Smith, Bart.; of Emmanuel, the Rev. W. Harker; of St. Philip, the Bishop of Winchester. St. Giles' church was built in 1542-4, on the site of an old one burnt in 1841; and is a large, elegant, cruciform edifice, in the later English style, with a lofty spire. St. George's church was built in 1824; and is a Doric edifice, with hexastyle portico. The total places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 11,212 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 4,536 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 350 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 324 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 630 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 30 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 s.; and 1 undefined, with 150 s. The schools were 27 public day schools, with 3,730 scholars; 151 private day schools, with 3,091 s.; 20 Sunday schools, with 3,017 s.; and 4 evening schools for adults, with 63 s. One of the public schools is Dulwich college; another is a grammar-school; six others are endowed; and six are National. Tyrell, the historian, was educated in the grammar school; and Parr, the biographer and chaplain of Archbishop Usher, was thirty-eight years vicar. The charities amount to nearly £300.

CAMBLESFORTH, a township in Drex parish, W. R. Yorkshire; between the rivers Ouse and Aire, 2½ miles N. of Smith. It has a post-office under Selby. Acres, 1,492. Real property, £2,017. Pop., 322. Houses, 72. Camblesforth Hall belongs to Sir C. Blois, Bart.

CAMBO, a township and a chapelry in Hartburn parish, Northumberland. The township lies near an affluent of the river Wansbeck, and near the Wansbeck Valley railway, in the vicinity of Scott's Gap station, 11 miles SE by S of Otterburn; and has a post-office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 630. Pop., 111. Houses, 53. The chapelry is much more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1844. Rated property, £7,227. Pop., 730. Houses, 151. The property is divided between two. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, 2,113. Patron, the Vicar of Hartburn. The church is good.

CAMBOIS, or CAMBOIS, a township and a chapelry in Bedlington parish, Northumberland. The township lies on the coast, at the mouth of the river Wansbeck, near North-Sutton station, 2½ miles N by W of Blythe. The chapelry was constituted in 1863. Post-town, Bedlington, Northumberland. Pop., about 3,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, 2,200. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Brown, the landscape gardener, was a native.

CAMBORICUM. See CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBORENE, a town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bodmin district, Cornwall. The town stands adjacent to the West Cornwall railway, in the centre of a rich mining tract, 14½ miles WSW of Truro. It is a thriving place, a scene of considerable traffic, and a seat of petty sessions; and has a head post-office; a r. station with telegraph, a banking-office, a hotel, a mark-t house of 1806, a church, four dissenting chapels, and charities 470.

The church is perpendicular English, in granite, large, but very low; was restored in 1862; contains a carved wooden pulpit, a new granite font, and monuments of the family of Pendarves; and has, on the outside, an ancient inscribed stone, placed in its present position by the late Lord de Dunstanville, and believed to have been originally an altar-cover. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 7 March, Whit-Tuesday, 29 June, and 11 Nov. Pop., 7,208. Houses, 1,415.—The parish includes also the villages of Tucking-mill, Penponds, Berripa, Trewithan, and others. Acres, 6,774. Real property, £39,102; of which £26,315 are in mines. Pop., 14,056. Houses, 2,737. Pendarves, about a mile S of the town, the seat of the late E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., is a modern granite edifice; contains some good pictures and a rich mineral cabinet; and stands in a fine park, formed entirely out of a moor. Tehidy, the seat of J. F. Basset, Esq., has a good collection of pictures, and stands in a park of upwards of 700 acres. Carnbrae, a rocky eminence 740 feet high, is regarded by Dorlaes as having been the chief seat of the Druids in the west of England; and Carwinnen, a wild moorish hill confronting Pendarves, has at its foot a cromlech, called the Pendarves Quoit. Extensive mines are worked, and employ most of the inhabitants. Dolcoath mine, about 3 miles W of Carnbrae, has been sunk to the depth of 1,080 feet, and extends under ground fully a mile. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £600. Patron, J. F. Basset, Esq. The vicarages of Tucking-mill, Penponds, and Treslothan are separate charges. A modern chapel, in the Norman style, is at Tucking-mill; and a handsome one, built in 1842, is on an eminence in Pendarves park. An ancient chapel stood on the latter's site; another stood at Trewin, adjacent to a medicinal well; and four or five more stood in other places. The sub-district is conterminous with the parish.

CAMBERIA. See WALES.

CAMBRIDGE, a university town, the capital of Cambridgeshire. It stands on the Via Devana, the river Cam, and the Eastern Counties railway, 51 miles by road, and 57½ by railway, N by E of London. The Cam is navigable to it; and railways go from it in six directions, toward London, Hitchin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Ely, and Ipswich, ramifying toward all parts of the kingdom.

History.—Cambridge is the Granta, perhaps also the Cambaricum of the Romans, and most probably the Grantacaster of the Saxons. It was burnt by the Danes in 870 and 1010. A military station seems to have been at it in the times of the Saxons, certainly in those of the Romans; and a castle was built at it, probably on the site of the previous station, by William the Conqueror, to overawe the Isle of Ely. In the castle was received Sir Osborn, whose legendary conflict with a demon-knight on Gogmagog hill was used by Sir Walter Scott for an episode in "Marmion." The town was injured by both parties in the wars of the Barons and the Roses, especially in 1216 and 1267; suffered from insurrections of the townsmen against the University, in 1249, 1322, and 1381; was occupied on behalf of Queen Mary, after the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne; and was seized and occupied under Cromwell, for the parliamentarians. Royal visits were made to it by Stephen, in 1139; by John, in 1200 and 1216; by Henry III., in 1265 and 1270; by Edward I., in 1293; by Edward II., in 1329; by Edward III., in 1328; by Richard II., in 1390; by Edward IV., in 1463; by Richard III., in 1483 and 1485; by Henry VII., in 1486, 1487, 1491, 1498, and 1506; by Queen Catherine, in 1520; by Henry VIII., in 1522; by Elizabeth, in 1564; by James I., in 1614, 1615, 1623, and 1624; by Charles I., in 1628, 1632, and 1641; by Charles II., in 1671 and 1681; by William III., in 1689; by Anne in 1705; by George I., in 1717; by George II., in 1728; and by Victoria, in 1847.

Site and Streets.—The town stands amid a great flat tract; is not clearly seen on any approach to it, till near; and appears relieved, even then, by only the tower of St. Mary, the spire of Trinity, and the four turrets of King's, over a line of trees. Tradition alleges it to have anciently extended 3 miles along the Cam, from Gra-

chester to Chesterton; but this is not to be believed. The present borough limits include a space about 3½ miles long, with a mean breadth of 1½ mile, comprising 3,470 acres; but the town itself, exclusive of the suburb of Chesterton, which is not in the borough, covers only about one-fifth of the space. Regent-street is a fine street; Trumpington and St. Andrew's streets also are broad, airy, and pleasant; and many new streets of small houses have recently been formed; but the other streets, generally, are narrow, winding, and irregularly edified. The town has, of late years, been much improved by extension or renovation of public buildings, by removal of old private houses, and by erection of new ones; and, as the seat of a great university, it necessarily possesses great wealth of structure and ornament; yet it fails to impress a stranger with a fair idea of either beauty or dignity. It suffers severely from dearth of stone, and has betaken itself largely to brick and stucco; and, owing to the recent rebuilding of some of its colleges, and to the Grecian or Italian character of large portions of others, its university looks almost modern.

Antiquities.—Dr. Stukeley notes that the site of the Roman Granta is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the castle; that the Roman agger is identical with a fine terrace-walk in the garden of Magdalene college; that the gateway of the castle, and the churches of St. Giles and St. Peter are marked antiquities; that many Roman bricks have been found in the latter church's walls, and many small Roman relics in the adjoining fields; and that remains exist of three bastions, raised by Cromwell. Other antiquities will be noticed in connexion with the churches and the colleges.

Public Buildings.—An elegant suite of buildings, to comprise guild-hall, public rooms, and municipal offices, was commenced in 1860, on an immediate scale to cost about £60,000, but on a plan to be ultimately extended, at a cost of nearly £10,000. The new county courts occupy the site of the castle, contiguous to the ancient gateway; and are commodious. The county jail has capacity for 72 male prisoners, but has no cells for females. The borough jail was built subsequent to 1827, at a cost of £15,735; has capacity for 62 males and 26 females; and, by arrangement of the authorities, serves also for county female prisoners. The spinning-house was founded in 1628; and is used as a place of confinement for lewd and disorderly females. The market-place was originally spacious; was recently enlarged and improved; and has a handsome restored conduit, originally erected in 1614, and a statue of Jonas Webb, erected in 1866. The corn exchange is a recent and ugly structure. The theatre is small but neat. The Union Buildings were erected in 1867, at a cost of £10,000; are in the pointed style of the 13th century; and include a debating room 60 feet by 45.

Parishes.—Downing college is in the parish of St. Benedict; the new buildings of St. John's, and the grove of Catherine's also are within parishes; but all the other colleges are extra-parochial. The parishes are All Saints, St. Andrew the Great, St. Andrew the Less or Barnwell, St. Benedict, St. Botolph, St. Clement, St. Edward, St. Giles, St. Peter, St. Mary the Great, St. Mary the Less, St. Michael, St. Sepulchre, and Holy Trinity. Only St. Andrew the Less and St. Giles extend much beyond the limits of the town. St. Paul's chapel also is ecclesiastically a parish. The living of St. Botolph is a rectory; that of St. Edward is a donative; the others are vicarages; that of St. Peter is annexed to that of St. Giles; and all are in the diocese of Ely. Value of All Saints, £130; of St. Andrew the Great, £120; of St. Paul, £120; of St. Andrew the Less, £18; of St. Benedict, £151; of St. Botolph, £122; of St. Clement, £56; of St. Edward, £63; of St. Giles, with St. Peter, £170; of St. Mary the Great, £104; of St. Mary the Less and St. Michael, each £295; of St. Sepulchre, £123; of Holy Trinity, £96. Patron of All Saints and St. Clement, Jesus' College; of St. Andrew the Great, the Dean and Chapter of Ely; of St. Andrew the Less and St. Paul, Trustees; of St. Benedict, Corpus Christi College; of St. Botolph, Queen's College; of St.

Edward, Trinity Hall; of Holy Trinity, not reported; of St. Giles, the Bishop of Ely; of St. Mary the Great and St. Michael, Trinity College; of St. Mary the Less, St. Peter's College; of St. Sepulchre, the parishioners.

Ancient Monasteries.—An Augustinian priory was founded, on the left bank of the river, in 1092, by Prior, a Norman lord of Bourne; removed to Barnwell, in 1112, by Payne Peverell, standard-bearer in Palestine to the Duke of Normandy; and given, after the dissolution, to Lord Clinton. Some portions of the building still exist. A Gilbertine priory was founded at the old chapel of St. Edmund, in 1291, by Bishop Fitzwalter; and given, at the dissolution, to Edward Elrington and Humphrey Metcalf. A Benedictine priory was founded on the site of Trinity hall, at the beginning of the reign of Edward III., by John de Cruden; but was granted, in a few years, to the Bishop of Norwich, and gave place to Trinity hall. A Benedictine nunnery was founded on the site of Jesus' college, in 1190; and part of it is included in the college chapel. A Bethlehemite friary, the only one in England, was founded at Trumpington-street in 1257. A friary de Sacco was founded in 1253; a friary of St. Mary, in 1273; a grey friary, on the site of Sidney-Sussex college, in 1225; an Augustinian friary, by Pitchford, in 1259; a white friary, at King's college garden, in 1316; and a black friary, on the site of Emmanuel college, in 1275.

Churches.—The church of All Saints was reconstructed on a new site in 1864; is an ornamental edifice; and contains a monument, by Chantry, to Henry Kirke White. The church of St. Andrew the Great was rebuilt in 1643, and again in 1845; and contains a cenotaph to Cook, the navigator. The church of St. Andrew the Less, or Barnwell, was partly built out of Barnwell priory, and was recently restored. The church of St. Benedict has a Saxon tower; was recently repaired and enlarged; contains some interesting monuments; and was some time served by Thomas Fuller. The church of St. Botolph was recently restored, and has many monuments. The church of St. Clement has an early English door, and a fine tower and spire of 1821; was restored in 1855; and contains an octagonal font, and a monument of 1323. The church of St. Edward is early English; was recently restored; has a good font; and was served by Latimer. The church of St. Giles is partly as old as 1100, and was recently restored. The church of St. Peter, now disused, includes Roman bricks, and has a Norman door. The church of St. Mary the Great is the University church; was built in 1478-1519; has a conspicuous tower of 1593-1608, surmounted by octagonal turrets; shows the architectural features of the age in which it was erected; measures, within walls, 120 feet by 68; was recently restored and beautified at large expense; and contains the grave of Martin Bucer. The church of St. Mary the Less is later English; was recently restored; has a rich east window; and contains a Norman font. The church of St. Michael was built in 1337, and restored in 1849; is pure decorated English; possesses the old stalls of Trinity college chapel; and had the grave of Fagius. The church of St. Sepulchre was built by the Templars in 1101, and restored by the Camden Society in 1843; is a round Norman edifice, with short massive piers; and includes restored windows, south aisle, doical ribbed vault, and campanile. The church of Holy Trinity was built in the 15th century, and recently repaired; has a good tower and spire; contains an altar-tomb to Sir Robert Taber, the physician, and a monument to Henry Martyn, the missionary; and was served by Charles Simcox. The church of St. Paul, and another called Christ church, are recent erections; and the church of St. Barnabas was founded in 1869. The total places of worship within the borough, in 1851, were 16 of the Church of England, with 9,334 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 690 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 2,170 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,000 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 280 s.; 1 of Latter-Day Saints, with 150 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 230 s. The new cemetery was laid out by London; and contains a chapel by G. G. Scott.

Schools, &c.—A grammar school was founded in 1615 by bequest of Dr. Perse; was recently rebuilt; and gives its pupils, of 3 years standing, a preference to the Perse fellowships and scholarships at Caius college. Whiston's charity schools for boys and girls were instituted in 1703, and have an endowed income of £64; but have long been united with the National schools. The total schools within the borough in 1851, were 18 public day schools, with 2,734 scholars; 54 private day schools, with 1,121 s.; and 22 Sunday schools, with 3,477 s. Eleven of the public schools were National; and one was a ragged school. There are a Union Society; a Philo-Union Society; a Philosophical Society; several students' clubs and associations; a free library, founded in 1855; a lending library, founded in 1858, and largely aided by the late Prince Consort; and a working-men's college and reading-room. Addenbrooke's hospital or infirmary was founded in 1766, by bequest of Dr. John Addenbrooke, and enlarged in 1813, by bequest of Dr. John Bowtell; has upwards of £1,500 from endowment, and a large income from subscription; and was undergoing enlargement and improvement in 1864, at a cost of about £10,000. Storey's almshouses, for clergymen's widows, have £813; Wray's have £215; Knight's, £94, and the Spital, £25. The Victoria and Royal Albert asylums are modern institutions, munificently maintained by donation and subscription. The total endowed charities of the borough amount to £5,000.

Trade, &c.—The town is maintained chiefly by supplying the wants of the university; yet conducts a large trade in land produce, and carries on some manufactures in leather, ropes, baskets, pottens, mustard, vinegar, iron-ware, brass-ware, and other articles. Markets are held daily; chief markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on 24 June and 25 Sept. The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, two other telegraph stations, four banking-offices, and six chief inns; is a seat of assizes and sessions, a place of election, and the head of an excise district; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Races are run on Midsummer Common; and boat-races, among the University men, from the vicinity of Ditton church. A fine public park, called Parker's Piece, contains about 20 acres, and is almost square.

The Borough.—Cambridge is a borough by prescription; was incorporated by Henry I.; has sent two members to parliament since the time of Edward I.; and is governed by a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors. Real property of the town, £117,507; of the corporation, £24,400; of the university, £33,753. Corporation-revenue, £17,255. Direct taxes, £24,559. Electors, in 1858, 1,926. Pop. in 1841, 24,453; in 1851, 23,361. Houses, 5,383. The borough forms a registration district.—Poor-rates, in 1856, £19,933. Marriages, 197; births, 829;—of which 44 were illegitimate; deaths, 655,—of which 227 were at ages under 5 years, and 15 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,853; births, 7,703; deaths, 5,504. The town gives the title of Duke to a prince of the blood royal. Sir J. Cheke, tutor of Edward VI.; Gibbons, the organist; Bishops Thirlby, Goldsborough, Rust, Townson, and Musgrave; Bennett, the martyr; Dean Dupont; Jeremy Taylor; Lady D. Masham; Essex, the antiquary; Drake, the translator of Herodotus; and Cumberland the dramatist, were natives.

The University.—Cambridge university is an incorporated society of students in all the liberal arts and sciences. It originated with or was restored by Siebert, king of East Angles; and was revived by Edward the Elder; but first acquired consequence about 1209, under the abbot of Croyland. The students lived, for some time, in inns and hostels, built for their reception; but were afterwards provided with seventeen colleges. The colleges possess equal privileges; form an aggregate body under one supreme authority; and at the same time are ruled separately, each by its own statutes. The supreme authority comprises legislative and executive. The legislative is a senate, composed of all the masters of arts, and doctors in divinity, civil law, and physic, whose

names are on the boards,—divided till recently into two houses, of regents and non-regents, or white-hoods and black-hoods, but now voting as one body,—and controlled by a council, consisting of the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, four heads of colleges, four professors, and eight other members of senate chosen annually from the roll, who must approve all business before it can be offered to the senate. The executive includes a chancellor, generally a person of rank and non-resident; a vice-chancellor or acting governor; a high steward, or judge in cases of felony; a commissary or assessor; a public orator, who acts also as official secretary; and several other officials. The members of the university are variously heads of colleges, professors, fellows, noblemen, graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors in divinity, graduates, bachelors in civil law and in physic, bachelors of arts, fellow-commoners, pensioners, scholars, and sizers; and all, in their several ranks, and also in their several colleges, are distinguished by differences of costume. There are 27 professorships, 416 fellowships, about 900 scholarships or exhibitions, and about 1,800 residents. Two-thirds, or nearly so, of the residents, live in the colleges; and the rest live in lodgings. The doctors and regent masters of arts in convocation send two members to parliament; and amounted, in 1863, to 5,184. The income of all the colleges is £184,994.

University Buildings.—The senate-house stands on the north side of a spacious square, near the centre of the town; was built in 1722–30, after a design by Burroughs, at a cost of £20,000; is exteriorly Corinthian, and interiorly Doric; measures 101 feet by 42, with a height of 32 feet; has galleries of Norway oak; and contains statues of George I. and the Duke of Somerset by Rysbrack, George II. by Wilton, and W. Pitt by Nollekens. The public schools stand on the west side of the same square; were first founded in 1443; form three sides of a small court; and contain apartments for the philosophy, divinity, law, and physic schools, and for disputations, exercises, and lectures. The old library is over the schools; was rebuilt in 1775; and contains a colossal Ceres from Eleusis, 100,000 volumes, and 2,000 manuscripts. The new library was built in 1857, after designs by Cockerell; is an elegant edifice, 167 feet by 45, with a new wing begun in 1864; and contains, on the base, Dr. Woodward's geological specimens. The Fitzwilliam museum, in Trumpington-street, originated in 1816, in a bequest of £100,000, a library, and a collection of works of art from Viscount Fitzwilliam; was built in 1837 and following years, after a design by Bouverie; covers an area of 160 feet by 162; has a noble octastyle Corinthian portico, 76 feet high; and contains 144 paintings of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools, statuary, books, and a valuable manuscript collection of music. New museums and lecture-rooms, in the Gothic style, estimated to cost about £30,000, on the site of the old Botanic garden, were built in 1862–4. The observatory, on a rising ground, on the Madingley road, about a mile from the college-walks, was built in 1822–5, by Mead, at a cost of £19,000; is 120 feet long; and has a dome house for a 20 feet telescope, presented by the Duke of Northumberland. The university printing-office, in Trumpington-street, was built in 1831–3 by Blore; is in the perpendicular English style, with a lofty central tower, and looks like a church. The botanical gardens formerly lay around the site of the ancient Augustinian priory, and occupied upwards of three acres; but were recently removed to a new site between Trumpington-road and Hills-road; and they occupy there an area of about twenty-one acres, and are both rich in specimens and ornately laid out. The college-walks have avenues of limes, elms, and horse-chestnuts, and are overlooked by the backs of most of the larger colleges.

St. Peter's College, or Peterhouse.—This is the oldest of the colleges; and was founded, in 1284, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. It stands in Trumpington-street, on ground previously occupied by two hostels; and comprises two old courts, the larger 144 feet by 84, and a new court built in 1826. Its chapel was erected in 1284.

1632; has a fine east window, with painted glass representing the crucifixion; and got all its side windows filled, in 1853-64, with painted glass from Munich. The college has 14 fellowships, 59 scholarships, 2 exhibitions, 11 livings, and an income of £7,311. Eminent men educated at it were Cardinal Beaufort, Archbishop Whitgift, Bishops Cosin, Law, and Walton, Dean Sherlock, the poets Crashaw, Gray, and Garth, Jer. Markland, Col. Hutchinson, the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Ellenborough.

Clare College.—This was founded, in 1326, by Dr. Richard Badew, under the name of University Hall; was burned to the ground about 1342; was rebuilt by the sister and co-heiress of Gilbert Earl of Clare, and took then the name of Clare Hall; and was begun to be rebuilt again in 1638. It stands on the east bank of the Cam; has, over the river, a fine old stone bridge; and comprises a noble quadrangle, 150 feet by 111. Its chapel was rebuilt in 1769, at a cost of £7,000; and has a picture of the Salutation, by Cipriani. The college has 17 fellowships, 24 scholarships, and 18 livings. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Heath and Tillotson, Bishop Gunning, Chaucer, Cudworth, Whiston, W. Whitehead, Parkhurst, Nicholas Ferrar, Hervey, Dr. Dodd, and the Duke of Newcastle.

Pembroke College.—This was founded, in 1347, by the Countess of Pembroke. It stands in Trumpington-street, nearly opposite St. Peter's; and consists of two courts, 95 feet by 55, with intermediate hall. Its chapel was built by Bishop Wren, after a design by his nephew, Sir Christopher Wren; and has a picture of the entombment by Baroccio. A large and curious orrery, made by Dr. Long in 1730, is in the inner court; and water-works are in the gardens. The college has 14 fellowships, 2 bye-fellowships, 20 scholarships, 10 livings, and an income of £12,013. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Grindall and Whitgift, Bishops Lyndwood, Ridley, Andrews, Wren, Tomlin, and Middleton, the martyrs Bradford and Rogers, the poets Spencer, Gray, and Mason, E. Calamy, W. Pitt, and Dr. Long.

Gonville and Caius College.—This was founded, in 1348, by Sir Nicholas Gonville; and enlarged in 1557, by Dr. John Caius. It stands at the corner of Trumpington and Trinity streets; comprises three courts, with a picturesque new one in progress in 1869; and includes three gates by John of Padua. Its chapel is small but beautiful; and contains a brass of 1500, a monument of Dr. Caius, and a picture of the Annunciation by Retz. The college has 30 fellowships, 36 scholarships, and 22 livings. Eminent men educated at it were Dr. Harvey and many other distinguished physicians, Jeremy Taylor, Sir T. Gresham, Shadwell, Henry Wharton, Lord Thurlow, Dr. Shuckford, Jeremy Collier, Dr. S. Clarke, and the antiquaries Grater, Chauncy, and Blomefield.

Trinity Hall.—This was founded, in 1350, by Bate-man, bishop of Norwich. It stands near Clare College, on ground previously occupied by a hostel for the monks of Ely; and comprises two courts, one of which is modern. Its library is rich in law-works; and its chapel contains three brasses, and a painting of the Presentation by Stella. A range of students' residences, in strictly collegiate style, but of earlier character than the rest of the college buildings, with a plain oriel over the entrance doorway, and an octagonal oriel turret at the angle, crowned with a short spire, was built in 1561, at a cost of about £10,000, and replaced previous buildings burnt down in 1551. Trinity Hall has 13 fellowships, 19 scholarships, 8 livings, and an income of £3,917. Eminent men educated at it were Bishops Gardiner and Horsley, the martyr Bilney, Corbet, Tusser, Dr. Andrews, Sir R. Naunton, Lord Chesterfield, Earl Fitzwilliam, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Lord-Chief-Justice Cockburn.

Corpus Christi, or Henet College.—This was founded, in 1359, by the two Guilds of Corpus Christi and the S. in Mary. It stands in Trumpington-street; and comprises an old court of the 14th century, and a new one built in 1823. The new court measures 158 feet by 6; and has a frontage of 222 feet, with grand gateway

and four massive towers. The library measures 87 feet by 22; and contains many valuable manuscripts, bequeathed by Archbishop Parker. The chapel was built in 1527; is in the Gothic style; and has windows filled with stained glass from a previous chapel of 1570, built by Lord-Keeper Bacon. The college has 12 fellowships, 6 scholarships, and 11 livings. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Parker and Tension, the martyr Wishart, Bishop Latimer, the poet Fletcher, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord-Keeper Bacon, and the antiquaries Gough, Salmon, and Stukeley.

King's College.—This was founded, in 1441, by Henry VI. It occupies a central situation, consists of two courts, partly Italian, partly later English; and forms the finest group of buildings in the town. The hall measures 102 feet by 36; the library, 93 feet by 27; the chapel, 316 feet by 45. The last is esteemed the best specimen of later English in the kingdom; was mainly built in 1441-1530, partly built in last century, and partly restored by Wilkins in 1826; has eleven pinnacles on each side, and four octagonal towers at the corners; and commands, from the leads, an extensive panoramic view, reaching on one side to Ely cathedral. The pinnacles are 101 feet high, and rise from buttresses including a range of chantries between their projections; the towers are 146½ feet high, and capped with cupolas; the side windows, twenty-four in number, are nearly 50 feet high, and filled with scripture subjects in stained glass of the time of Henry VIII.; the doors are very fine; the roof is stone, groined, with fan-tracery, in twelve compartments, without the support of a single pillar, the largest and richest of its kind in England; the stalls and screen are of the 17th century; and the altar-piece is the Descent from the Cross by Volterra. The college enjoys special privileges; and has 46 fellowships, 48 scholarships from Eton, 39 livings, and an income of £26,857. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishop Rotherham, Bishops Aldrich, Close, and Pearson, the martyr Frith, the chronicler Hall, the poets Waller, P. Fletcher, and Anstey, the mathematician Oughtred, the historian Coxe, the antiquary Cole, Jacob Bryant, A. Collins, Sir John Cheke, Sir F. Walsingham, Sir W. Temple, Sir R. W. pole, Sir W. Draper, Horace Walpole, and Lord Camden.

Queen's College.—This was founded, in 1446, by Margaret of Anjou; and enlarged, in 1465, by the queen of Edward IV. Its grounds lie on both sides of the Cam, and are connected by a rustic bridge, rebuilt in 1746. Its buildings comprise three ancient-looking courts, with gateway, tower and cloisters; and were reconstructed about 1833. The gateway is of noble design, perpendicular, with a lierne vault. The inner court has three alleys, each 80 feet long; and contains the room of Erasmus. The hall has a fine open roof; the library, about 30,000 volumes; and the chapel, four brasses. The college has 14 fellowships, 14 scholarships, 10 livings, and an income of £5,347. Eminent men educated at it were Erasmus, Bishops Fisher and Patrick, the antiquary Wallis, the poets Beaumont and Punfret, T. Fuller, S. Ockley, Milner, Weever, Kymer, Shaw, and Manning.

Catherine's College.—This was founded, in 1473, by Chancellor Woodlark. It stands in Trumpington-street; and forms a court, 180 feet by 120, rebuilt in 1700, of plain appearance, but undergoing ornamental change in 1869. The hall measures 42 feet by 24; the chapel, 75 by 30. The college has 9 fellowships, 23 scholarships, and 4 livings. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Sands and Dawes, Bishops Headley, Sherlock, Blackall, and Overall, Dr. Lightfoot, Strype, and Sparrow.

Jesus' College.—This was founded, in 1496, by Bishop Alcock. It stands in Jesus' lane, on the site of the Benedictine nunnery; and comprises three courts, one of them 140 feet by 120. The frontage extends 180 feet; the gateway is fine perpendicular; the second court has an ancient cloister; the hall has a peculiarly elegant oriel, and a fine wooden roof; and the chapel was the church of the nunnery, is cruciform, belonged to the 12th century, includes recent restorations, and has an altar-piece of the Presentation by Jouvencet. The college has 16 fellowships, 1 honorary fellowship, 34 scholarships, and

16 livings. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Crammer, Bancroft, and Sterne, Bishops Godrich, Beadon, Bale, and Pearson, the poets Fenton, Fanshawe, and Coleridge, the metaphysician Hartley, the traveller Clarke, Flamstead, Venn, Sterne, Jortin, Wakefield, and R. North.

Christ's College.—This was founded, in 1456, under the name of God's house, by Henry VI.; and refounded, in 1505, under its present name, by the mother of Henry VII. It stands in St. Andrew's-street; and forms two courts, partly built by Inigo Jones, one of them 140 feet by 120. The chapel is 84 feet long, and has paintings of Henry VII. and others, and the gravestone of Cudworth; and the gardens contain a mulberry-tree planted by Milton. The college has 15 fellowships, 29 scholarships, 18 livings, and an income of £9,179. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Sharp and Cornwallis, Bishops Latimer, Law, and Porteus, the poets Milton, Cleland, and Quarles, the platonist More, the blind professor Sanderson, Leland, Mede, Cudworth, T. Burnet, L. Echard, Harrington, and Paley.

St. John's College.—This was founded, in 1511, by the will of the mother of Henry VII. It stands in St. John's-street, on ground previously occupied by a canons' hospital; and comprises three old courts and a new one. The entrance-gate is of brick, with four large turrets; the first court is the oldest, built in 1510-14, and measuring 228 feet by 216; the second court is of the same century, and measures 270 feet by 240; the third court is smaller than either of the former; and the fourth court was built in 1830 by Rickman and Hutchinson, measures 430 feet by 180, is in the perpendicular English and the Tudor styles, and has a tower 120 feet high. The hall is 60 feet by 38; the library is spacious, and contains a very extensive and valuable collection of books; and the chapel measures 120 feet by 27, and has excellent stall-work, and a painting of St. John by Sir R. K. Porter. A covered bridge of three arches crosses the Cam within the grounds; and is nicknamed "the Bridge of Sighs." A spacious new court, a new Master's lodge, and a magnificent new chapel, after designs by G. G. Scott, was founded in 1864. These buildings cost an immense sum; they occupy the site of a large number of houses, which were removed to make way for them; the new chapel abuts upon St. John-street, was opened in May 1869, alone cost about £57,000, and is a chief ornament of the town; and the other new buildings stand between the previously-existing body of the college and the river on the Bridge-street side. The college has 60 fellowships, about 60 scholarships, 9 sizarships, 54 livings, and an income of £26,167. Eminent men educated at it were Bishops Fisher, Stillington, Watson, Beveridge, and Morgan, the poets Sackville, Wyatt, Ben Jonson, Herrick, Hammond, Prior, Brome, Otway, A. Phillips, Browne, Kirke White, and Wordsworth, the historian Cave, the antiquary Baker, Sir J. Cheke, R. Ascham, Sir J. Wyatt, Sir K. Digby, Lord Burleigh, Lord-Chancellor Egerton, Lord Falkland, the Earl of Strafford, Lord-Keeper Guildford, Fairfax, Cartwright, Stackhouse, Whittaker, Dr. Bentley, Bowyer, Pegge, S. Jenyns, Briggs, Horne Tooke, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Wilberforce.

Magdalene College.—This was begun, in 1509, by the Duke of Buckingham; and completed, in 1542, by Lord-Chancellor Audley. It stands in Bridge-street, on the site of the original Augustinian priory; and comprises two courts, one of them 110 feet by 78. The library contains the collection of Secretary Pynas. The college has 13 fellowships, 25 scholarships and exhibitions, 7 livings, and an income of £4,130. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishop Grindall, Bishops Cumberland and Walton, Lord-Keeper Bridgman, the mathematician Waring, Perys, Dupont, and Waterland.

Trinity College.—This was founded, in 1546, by Henry VIII. It stands in Trinity-street, on ground previously occupied by seven hostels and two colleges. One of the colleges bore the name of Michael house, and was founded, in 1324, by Herrey de Stanton; the other bore the name of King's hall, and was founded, in 1337, by

Edward III.; and both were suppressed by Henry VIII. The present college comprises three courts, called the great court, Nevile's court, and King's court. The great court is entered by a fine old gateway; measures 1,202 feet in circuit; and has an octagonal conduit in the centre. Nevile's court was built in 1609, by D. Nevile; and measures 228 feet by 118. King's court was built in 1823-6, after designs by Wilkins, at a cost of £40,000; displays much elegance; and was named in honour of George IV., who headed the subscription for it with a donation of £1,000. The hall, in the great court, is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 60 feet high; and is in the Tudor style. The master's lodge, in the same court, is large and lofty; and has, since the time of Elizabeth, been the residence of the sovereigns visiting the university. The library, in Nevile's court, was designed by Wren; is 190 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 38 feet high; and contains the manuscript of *Paradise Lost*, a statue of Lord Byron by Thorwaldsen, and busts of eminent members of the college by Roubiliac. The chapel, in the great court, is late perpendicular, 204 feet long, 34 feet wide, and 44 feet high, and has an altar-piece by West; and the ante-chapel contains Roubiliac's statue of Newton. The college has 60 fellowships, 72 scholarships, 16 sizarships, 3 professorships, 74 livings, and an income of £34,522. Eminent men educated at it were Bishops Tunstall and Watson, the poets Cowley, Dryden, Donne, Herbert, G. Fletcher, Marvell, V. Bourne, Lee, Hayley, Byron, and Crabbe, the astrologer Dee, Robert Earl of Essex, Whitgift, Sir Edward Coke, Lord Bacon, Fulke Lord Brooke, Sir R. Cotton, Sir H. Spelman, P. Holland, Hackett, Wilkins, Pearson, Barrow, Willoughby, Bentley, Gale, Ray, Cotes, Robert Nelson, C. Middleton, Le Neve, Maskeline, Sir Isaac Newton, Villiers, Governor Pownall, Sir R. Filmer, Sp. Perceval, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Whewell, and Professor Selgwick. A statue of Macaulay was prepared in 1866.

Emmanuel College.—This was founded, in 1554, by Sir W. Milnmay. It stands in St. Andrew's-street, on the site of the Dominican priory; and comprises two courts, one of them 128 feet by 107. The chapel was finished, in 1677, by Archbishop Sancroft, after designs by Wren; and has an altar-piece of the Prodigal Son by Amiconi. The college has 13 fellowships, about 23 scholarships, 25 livings, and an income of £6,517. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishops Sancroft and Manniers-Sutton, Bishops Hall, Bedell, Hurd, and Percy, the commentator Poole, the bible translator Chaderton, the mathematician Wallis, the orientalist Castell, the antiquaries Twysden and Morton, Sir W. Temple, Joshua Barnes, Blackwall, Farmer, Martyn, Parr, Temple, and Akenfield.

Sidney-Sussex College.—This was founded, in 1596, by the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. It stands in Sidney-street, on the site of the Greyfriars' monastery; and comprises two courts, restored by Wyattville. The hall measures 60 feet by 27; and the chapel has an altar-piece of the Repose of the Holy Family by Pittoni. The college has 10 fellowships, 20 scholarships, 8 livings, and an income of £5,393. Eminent men educated at it were Archbishop Bramhall, Bishops Reynolds, Seth Ward, and Wilson of Sodor, O. Cromwell, Chief Baron Atkyns, the historian May, Fuller, Comber, L'Estrange, and Twining.

Downing College.—This was chartered in 1800, and founded in 1807, by will of Sir George Downing, Bart. The buildings stand between Trumpington-street and Regent-street; were erected after designs by Wilkins, at a cost of £60,000; and form a quadrangle in the Grecian style. The college has 8 fellowships, 10 scholarships, 2 professorships, 2 livings, and an income of £7,210.

CAMBRIDGE, a hamlet in Shinfield parish, Gloucester; on the river Cam, 4 miles NNW of Dursley. It has a post-office under Stonehouse. It was known to the Saxons as Cwærþrige; and was the scene of a battle, in the time of Edward the Elder, between the Saxons and the Danes.

CAMBRIDGE HEATH, a locality in the north-eastern outskirts of London; on the Regent's canal, near Hack-

ney. It has a post-office; under Hackoe, London, N.E.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county; bounded, on the NW, by Northampton; on the N by Lincoln; on the E, by Norfolk and Suffolk; on the S, by Essex and Herts; and on the W, by Beds and Huntingdon. Its greatest length, from north to south is about 50 miles; its greatest breadth, about 30 miles; its circumference, about 138 miles; and its area, 523,851 acres. The surface throughout the N, is mostly low, level, fen land, intersected by canals and ditches, and even elsewhere consists mainly of low flat tracts, diversified only by hillocks, Orwell-hill about 300 feet high, and the bleak bare range of the Gogmagog hills. The chief rivers are the Ouse, the Cam, the Lark, and the Nen. Alluvial and diluvial deposits form the fen-tracts throughout the N; chalk rocks form the tracts throughout the S; and middle oolite, lower greensand, and upper greensand rocks form small tracts along the Cam. Clunch appears about Burwell, and is the material of Ely cathedral; blue clay or gault abounds about Ely, and is used there for white bricks and earthenware; and Portland oolite appears in parts farther N.

The soil is very diversified, and generally fertile. That of much of the fens is a very rich vegetable mould; that of the fens about Wisbeach is a good loam; that of other parts of the fens is a strong black earth, incumbent on gravel; that of the chalk tracts is variously clay, loam, chalk, and gravel; and that of the highest and poorest parts of these tracts is so thin and incohesive as to be unsuitable for tillage. About one-third of the entire area is fen; and the rest is variously arable, meadow, and pasture. The farms, for the most part, are small. The fens, in their several parts and different conditions, yield variously turf-fuel, hay, green crops, hemp, flax, and rich crops of corn. Other arable tracts yield excellent wheat, beans, turnips, and sainfoin. Dairy lands, about the centre, are famous for butter; and about Cottenham and Soham, for cream cheese. The heathlands are depastured by short-wooled sheep; the fen-pastures, by long-wooled sheep; and the tracts of different kinds maintain great numbers of cattle, draught horses, pigeons, and wild-fowl. Much produce, of various kinds, is sent to London. The only manufactures, of any note, are white bricks, coarse pottery, baskets, and reed-matting. Numerous canals intersect the fen-tracts, all cut originally for the purpose of drainage, but a number of them serving also for navigation; and a canal, called the London and Cambridge Junction, connects the Cam with the Stort, and through that with the Lea and the Thames. Railways, belonging to the Eastern Counties, the East Anglian, and the Great Northern systems, intersect all parts of the county. One comes in near Linton, and goes north-north-eastward, past Brinkley and Newmarket, toward Bury-St. Edmund; another deflecting from the former at Great Chesterford on the north border of Essex, goes northward to Cambridge, and thence north-north-eastward, past Ely, toward Lynn; another comes in at Royston, and goes north-north-eastward to Cambridge; another comes in from Bedford, and goes north-eastward to Cambridge; another goes from Cambridge, eastward, to the first at Brinkley; another goes from Cambridge, north-westward, toward St. Ives and Huntingdon; another, connecting with the last at St. Ives, goes east-north-eastward, past Ely, toward Brandon; another, also connecting at St. Ives, and going north-north-eastward, passes March, and proceeds to Wisbeach; and another goes from Ely north-westward to March, and thence westward toward Peterborough.

The county contains 152 parishes, part of another parish, and 3 extra-parochial tracts, besides the parishes and extra-parochial colleges of Cambridge. It is divided into the hundreds of Armingford, Chesterton, Cheveley, Clifford, Flenish, Longstow, Northstow, Papworth, Radfield, Staine, Staploe, Triphow, Wetherley, Whittlesford, Ely, Wisbeach, North Witchford, and South Witchford, the liberty of Whittlesley and Thorney, and the boroughs of Cambridge and Wisbeach. The northern section of it forms the Isle of Ely; and contains the

hundreds of Ely, Wisbeach, and Witchford, the liberty of Whittlesley and Thorney, and the borough of Wisbeach. The registration county is more extensive than the electoral county; includes 114,735 acres from adjoining counties; excludes 17,590 acres; contains 571,753 acres; and is divided into the districts of Caxton, Chesterton, Cambridge, Linton, Newmarket, Ely, North Witchford, Whittlesley, and Wisbeach. The market towns are Cambridge, Ely, Linton, March, Thorney, Wisbeach, and parts of Newmarket and Royston; and the towns next in note are Caxton, Chesterton, Whittlesley, and Soham. The chief seats are Cheveley Park, Wimpole Hall, Bourne House, Waresley Park, Madingley Park, Gogmagog Hill, Abington Hall, Wrattling Park, Branches Park, Croxton Park, Chippenhams Park, Babraham, Papworth, Fordham Abbey, Hadley Park, Fulbourne House, Horseheath Lodge, Stetchworth House, Shudy-Camps Park, Sawston Hall, Milton, and Swaffham. Real property in 1815, £705,372; in 1843, £1,102,415; in 1851, £1,133,314; in 1860, £1,234,465.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a deputy, a high sheriff, and about 43 magistrates. It is in the Home military district, and in the Norfolk judicial circuit. The assizes are held at Cambridge; and quarter sessions at Cambridge, Ely, and Wisbeach. The police force, in 1864, comprised 11 men in the borough of Wisbeach, 52 in the rest of the Isle of Ely, 34 in the borough of Cambridge, and 70 in the rest of the county; the crimes committed were 14 in the borough of Wisbeach, 49 in the rest of the Isle of Ely, 41 in the borough of Cambridge, and 56 in the rest of the county; the known depredators and suspected persons at large were 137 in the borough of Wisbeach, 499 in the rest of the Isle of Ely, 303 in the borough of Cambridge, and 305 in the rest of the county; and the houses of bad character were 51 in the borough of Wisbeach, 56 in the rest of the Isle of Ely, 54 in the borough of Cambridge, and 26 in the rest of the county. The prisons are houses of correction in Wisbeach and Ely, and borough jail and county jail at Cambridge. Two members of parliament are returned by the borough of Cambridge, two by the university, and three by the county. The county electors in 1863 were 7,060. The county is in the diocese of Ely, and constitutes the archdeaconry of Ely, and the deanery of Fordham in the archdeaconry of St Albans. The poor-rates, for the registration county in 1893, were £119,809. Marriages in 1860, 1,225,—of which 222 were not according to the rites of the Established church; births, 6,067,—of which 460 were illegitimate; deaths, 3,582,—of which 1,260 were at ages under 5 years, and 126 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 13,393; births, 62,065; deaths, 33,447. The places of worship, in 1851, in the county-proper, were 176 of the Church of England, with 52,917 sittings; 38 of Independents, with 12,195 s.; 72 of Baptists, with 17,897 s.; 3 of Quakers, with 440 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 330 s.; 57 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 11,764 s.; 39 of Primitive Methodists, with 5,105 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 1,430 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 550 s.; 5 of isolated congregations, with 1,293 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 270 s.; 3 of Roman Catholics, with 350 s.; and 1 of Jews. The schools were 183 public day schools, with 16,559 scholars; 893 private day schools, with 7,770 s.; 230 Sunday schools, with 24,006 s.; and 11 evening schools for adults, with 156 s. Pop. in 1801, 89,346; in 1821, 122,357; in 1841, 161,459; in 1861, 176,016. Inhabited houses, 37,634; uninhabited, 1,833; building, 74.

The territory now forming Cambridgeshire belonged first to the Iberians, and afterwards to the Iceni. It became part of the Roman province of Flavia Caesariensis; and subsequently was included mainly in East Anglia, and partly in Mercia. The Danes overran it in 879; held it in subjection during 50 years; were driven from it in 921, by Edward the Elder; and again overran it in 1010. The Isle of Ely was a separate jurisdiction, under the name of South Girwa; and the rest of the county took the name of Grentebregescire or Grantbridgeshire. The Isle of Ely made resistance to William the Conqueror; and held out against him till 1074. The

county in general, and the Isle of Ely in particular, suffered severely during the civil wars in the times of Stephen, John, and Henry III.; and they stood strongly for the parliament in the wars of Charles I.—Icknield-street went along the southern border, past Royston and Hixton, toward Newmarket. Ermine-street went across the south-west, north-north-westward, from Royston, toward Godmanchester. The Via Devana went across the south centre, north-westward from the vicinity of Linton, past Cambridge toward Godmanchester. The Devil's Ditch goes across the south-east, a little west of Burwell. Traces of British earthworks occur at the Devil's Ditch and at Fleam Dyke. Roman coins, urns, and other remains, have been found at Cambridge, Ely, March, Soham, Chatteris, Wilney, the Gogmagog hills, and other places. Remains of abbeys and priories occur at Thorney, Denny, Cambridge, Isleham, and Barham. Saxon or Norman bits of architecture occur in Ely cathedral and in Duxford, Stantney, Ickleton, and other churches. Nine castles of note stood at different places; but all, except the gateway of one at Cambridge, have disappeared.

CAMDDWR (THE), a stream of Cardigan; rising under Tregaron mountain, and running 7 miles south-eastward to the Towy, 3 miles above Capel-Ystrad-fîn.

CAMDEN-PLACE, a seat of the Marquis of Camden in the north-west of Kent; 2 miles ENE of Bromley. It was the residence and death-place of Camden the antiquary; and, passing to Lord Chancellor Pratt, who was raised to the peerage in 1765, gave to him his title of Baron Camden of Camden-Place.

CAMDEN-TOWN, a suburb of London, a sub-district, and three chapelries in St. Pancras parish and district, Middlesex. The suburb adjoins the north-east side of Regent's Park, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of St. Paul's; is intersected by the Regent's canal; and by the North London and Northwestern railways; and has a railway station of Camden with telegraph, a railway station of Camden-road, and three post-offices, Camden-Town-High-street, Camden-Town-Park-street, and Camden-road; all under London N. W. It was founded in 1791; it took its name from the first Marquis of Camden, the lessee of the manor; and it contains good streets, crescents, and places. Here are a veterinary college, St. Martin's almshouse, St. Pancras' workhouse, a cemetery, with the graves of C. Dibdin and Sir J. Barrow, and the depot of the Northwestern railway, with the stationary engines for drawing the trains up an inclined plane.—The sub-district is bounded by lines along High-street, the Regent's canal, Gloucester-place, Pancras-road, Brewer-street, Skinner-street, and New-road. Acres, 171. Pop., 23,266. Houses, 2,550. The chapelries are Camden Town, St. Paul-Camden-New Town, and St. Thomas-Camden-New Town. Pop., 15,822, 5,145, and 5,000. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of London. Value of C. T., £300; of St. P., £350; of St. T., £120. Patron of C. T., the Vicar of St. Pancras; of St. P., the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; of St. T., alternately the Crown and the Bishop. C. T. church stands in Camden-street; was built in 1828; and has an Ionic portico. St. Paul's church stands in Camden-square, and is recent and elegant. St. Thomas' church stands in Wrotham-road; was built in 1863; has a well-proportioned tower, with a spire roof; and presents a picturesque but foreign appearance. There are several dissenting chapels. Extensive public baths were erected in 1867; and a memorial statue of Richard Cobden, in 1868.

CAMEL (THE). See ALAX (THE).

CAMELEY, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Radstock r. station. It contains Temple-Cloud village, with post-office under Bristol. Acres, 1,633. Real property, £3,803. Pop., 526. Houses, 102. Bath stone is quarried. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £256. Patron, J. Hippisley, Esq. The church is ancient. There are a national school and charities 221.

CAMELFORD, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cornwall. The town stands on the river Camel, on the skirt of a moorish upland tract, 12

miles N by E of Bodmin, and 14 N of Bodmin-road r. station. It is an ancient place; was incorporated by one of the Cornish Earls; sent two members to parliament, till disfranchised by the act of 1832; and has still a corporation. Two battles were fought near it; the one in 543, between King Arthur and his nephew Mordred, fatal to both; the other in 823, between Egbert and the Cornishmen. "Ossian" Macpherson represented the borough in parliament; and Captain Wallis, the discoverer of Tahiti, was born in its vicinity. The town has recently undergone considerable improvement; and it contains a town-hall, with market-house, a free school, used as an evening chapel-of-ease, and places of worship for Wesleyans, Un. Free Methodists, and Bible Christians. It has a head post-office; two banking-offices, and two chief inns; and is a seat of petty sessions, and a polling-place. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs on the Friday after 10 March, and on 26 May, 17 and 18 July, 6 Sept., and the second Wednesday of Nov. The town gave the title of Baron to the Pitts of Bonconoc, and the Smiths.—The parish bears also the name of Lanteglos; or is called properly Lanteglos-by-Camelford. Acres, 3,951. Real property, £5,359. Pop., 1,620. Houses, 328. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall. A deer park, attached to the manor, was disparted by Henry VIII. Slate and stone are worked. Traces of an ancient camp are seen on St. Sir's Beacon. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Advent, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £700. Patron, the Prince of Wales. The church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the town; was restored in 1866; and contains a fine font, and monuments of several old Cornish families. A chantry chapel of the 14th century stood in the town; but was shut up at the Reformation, and has disappeared.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Camelford, Advent, Davidstow, St. Clether, Michaelstow, St. Teath, and St. Brevard. Acres, 34,479. Pop., 5,555. Houses, 1,083. The district comprehends also the sub-district of Boscastle, containing the parishes of Minster, Forrabury, Trevalga, Tintagel, Otterham, Lesnewth, and St. Juliot. Acres, 51,817. Poor-rates in 1866, £5,149. Pop. in 1861, 7,774. Houses, 1,613. Marriages in 1866, 61; births, 275,—of which 21 were illegitimate; deaths, 140,—of which 47 were at ages under 5 years, and 3 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 560; births, 2,781; deaths, 1,532. The places of worship in 1851 were 14 of the Church of England, with 3,850 sittings; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 798 s.; 15 of the Wesleyan Association, with 2,130 s.; and 16 of Bible Christians, with 1,778 s. The schools were 7 public day schools, with 275 scholars; 18 private day schools, with 413 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 1,253 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 48 s.

CAMEL (QUEEN), a village and a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset. The village stands near the river Ye, on an affluent of that river, 1 mile SW of Sparkford r. station, and 6 ENE of Ilchester; and has a post-office under Taunton. Fairs are held at it on 11 June and 25 Oct.; and a sulphurous spring, of some note, is a mile to the west. The parish comprises 2,495 acres. Real property, £4,975. Pop., 734. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £222. Patron, P. S. J. Midway, Esq. The church is very good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 211.

CAMEL (WREST), a parish in Yeovil district, Somerset; on the river Ye, 2 miles NW of Marston r. station, and 4 ENE of Ilchester. It includes the hamlets of Downhead, Sterthill, and Urghasy; and its post-town is Queen-Camel under Taunton. Acres, 1,853. Real property, £3,443. Pop., 338. Houses, 72. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £275. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is good.

CAMELEY. See CAMELEY.

CAMERINGHAM. See CAMMERINGHAM.

CAMERTON, a parish in Clutton district, Somerset; on the Fosse way at the Radford canal, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW

of Twerton r. station and 61 SW of Bath. An act was passed in 1863 to construct a railway from the Great Western at Bristol to Radstock, with a branch to Camerton. The parish includes part of Carlingcott hamlet; and its post-town is Timsbury, under Bath. Acres, 1,748. Real property, £6,532. Pop., 1,368. Houses, 279. The property is divided among a few. Camerton Park is the seat of John Jarrett, Esq. Coal is worked. Roman pottery, glass, and other relics, and remains of Roman villas, have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £481.* Patron, John Jarrett, Esq. The church is good; and contains several very fine tombs of the Carews. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans.

CAMERTON, a hamlet in Burstwick parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles SE of Hedon. Pop., 29. Houses, 4. CAMERTON, Cumberland. See CAMMERTON.

CAMES-ASH, a tything in Bishops-Lydeard parish, Somerset; 4½ miles NE of Milverton.

CAM-FELL, a mountain 4 miles SSW of Hawes, N. R. Yorkshire. Its height is 1,925 feet.

CAM-HOUSES, a hamlet in High-Abbotside township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; under Cam-Fell, 5 miles NW of Hawes.

CAMLAN, a township in Malwyd parish, Merioneth; on the river Dovey, 2 miles S of Dinas-Mowddwy. Real property, £573. Pop., 180.

CAMLAS (THE), an affluent of the river Usk, in Brecon. CAMLET (THE), an affluent of the river Severn, in Salop.

CAM (Low). See CAM.

CAMLYN, a bay on the N coast of Anglesey; 7 miles W of Amlwch.

CAMMERINGHAM, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the wolds, 5½ miles E of Marton r. station, and 7 NNW of Lincoln. Post-town, Stow, under Gainsborough. Acres, 1,806. Real property, 2,162. Pop., 137. Houses, 27. The property is divided among three. Limestone occurs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £152. Patron, Lord Monson. The church is modern.

CAMMERTON, a township and a parish in Cocker-mouth district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Derwent, and on the Workington and Cocker-mouth railway, 3 miles E by N of Workington, and has a station on the railway. Acres, 788. Real property, £1,022. Pop., 224. Houses, 41. The parish includes also the township of Seaton; and extends down the Derwent to the sea. Post-town, Workington. Acres, 3,727; of which 847 are water. Real property, £8,344; of which £3,000 are in mines, and £350 in iron-works. Pop., 1,326. Houses, 277. The property is subdivided. Cammertown Hall is a chief residence. Coal is largely worked; brick-making is carried on; and there are tin-plate and iron works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £300. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is very good; and contains the tomb of Black Tom of the north.

CAMMION, a township in Llanfyllin parish, Montgomery; near Llanfyllin. Pop., 44.

CAMP, a hamlet in Miserden parish, Gloucester; 5½ miles NE of Stroud.

CAMPDEN, a sub-district in the district of Ship-ton-on-Stour, and county of Gloucester. It lies around Chipping-Campden; and contains four parishes in Gloucester, and one partly in Gloucester and partly in Warwick. Acres, 20,189. Pop., 4,345. Houses, 1,114.

CAMPDEN (BROAD), a hamlet in Chipping-Campden parish, Gloucester; 1 mile SE of Chipping-Campden. Real property, £2,744.

CAMPDEN (CHIPPING), a small town and a parish in the district of Ship-ton-on-Stour, and county of Gloucester. The town stands in a fertile valley, surrounded by cultivated hills and hanging woods, adjacent to the West Midland railway, 6 miles NNW of Norton-in-the-Marsh. It consists chiefly of one street, nearly a mile long; and has, about the centre, a court-house and a market-house, the former a structure of the beginning of the 15th century or earlier, the latter erected, in 1624,

by Sir Baptist Hickes. It was the meeting-place of the Saxon Kings, in 657, for consulting in the war against the Britons; and it became, in the 14th century, a principal mart for wool, and the residence of many opulent merchants; but it has lost nearly all of its manufacturing consequence. A large extant mansion, of nearly the same age as the court-house, is believed to have been the dwelling of one of the wool merchants. The town has a post-office, under Moreton-in-the-Marsh; a station, with telegraph, on the railway; a grammar-school, with endowed income of £170, and an exhibition at Pembroke college, Oxford; two endowed schools, with £130 and £26; suites of almshouses, founded by Sir Baptist Hickes, with income of £140; and a chief inn, called the Noel Arms. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and fairs on Ash-Wednesday, 23 April, 5 Aug., and 11 Dec. The Cotswold games, instituted in the time of James I., and sung by Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets, were held on Dovers-hill, about ½ a mile from the town. Dr. Harris, the famous preacher, born in 1658, and George Ballard, author of "Memoirs of British Ladies," were natives.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Berrington, Broad-Campden, and Westington-with-Combe. Acres, 4,660. Real property, £10,725. Pop., 1,975. Houses, 474. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged at Domesday to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; was purchased, in the time of James I., by Sir Baptist Hickes, who was created Viscount Campden; passed to the family of Noel, Earls of Gainsborough; and was bequeathed, in 1798, by the sixth Earl, to his nephew G. Noel Edwards, Esq., who assumed the name of Noel. A magnificent mansion was built on the manor by Sir Baptist Hickes, at a cost of £22,000; and was destroyed by Lord Noel, grandson of Sir Baptist, but has left some remains. Campden House, now the seat of Viscount Campden, is a large modern mansion. A great battle was fought between the Mercians and the West Saxons at Berrington; and the "barrows" over the bodies of the slain are supposed to have given rise to its name. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £640.* Patron, the Earl of Gainsborough. The church is fine decorated English. A memorial chapel, in the early English style, was built in 1868. A chapel of ease is at Westington. There are three dissenting chapels, and charities £489.

CAMPDEN-HILL, a chapelry in Kensington parish, Middlesex; constituted in 1864. Pop., 6,500. Living, a vicarage. Patron, J. Bennett, Esq.

CAMPBILL, a station on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 3 miles SSW of Birmingham.

CAMP (NORTH), a station on the Reading branch of the Southeastern railway, at Aldershot, in Hants. It has a post-office under Farnborough station. See ALDERSHOT.

CAMPODUNUM. See ALMONDBURY.

CAMPS. See CASTLE-CAMPS.

CAMPSALL, a township, a parish, and a sub-district in Doncaster district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township adjoins the Doncaster and Wakefield railway, 1½ mile W of Askern station, and 7½ N by W of Doncaster; and includes the hamlet of Barnsdale. Acres, 1,470. Real property, £2,450. Pop., 349. Houses, 64. The parish contains also the townships of Askern, Norton, Fenwick, Moos, and part of Sutton; and its post-town is Askern under Doncaster. Acres, 9,350. Real property, with the rest of Sutton, £14,816. Pop., 1,948. Houses, 427. The property is not much divided. Campsall Hall is the seat of F. B. Frank, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £140.* Patron, G. C. Yarborough, Esq. The church is ancient. The vicarage of Askern is a separate benefice. There are three Methodist chapels, an endowed school for girls, a national school, and some charities. The sub-districts contain six parishes, and parts of two others. Acres, 23,671. Pop., 4,549. Houses, 1,003.

CAMPSEY-ASH, a parish in Plumegate district, Suffolk; on the river Deben and the East Suffolk railway, near Wickham-Market-Junction station, 2½ miles E by

N of Wickham-Market. It has a post-office under Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,513. Real property, £2,982. Pop., 372. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. Ash House is the seat of the Sheppards. A nursery of St. Clare was founded here, in the time of King John, by Theobald de Valognes; and some remains of it exist. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £350.* Patron, Lord Rendlesham. The church has an ancient tower; contains a brass of a priest; and is 425.

CAMPTON, a village and a parish in Biggleswade district, Beds. The village stands on the river Ivel, 1½ mile W of Bedford r. station, and 6 SW of Biggleswade; and has a post-office under Biggleswade. The parish includes also the township of Bedford. Acres, 1,120. Real property, £1,405. Pop., 1,544. Houses, 327. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Bedford, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £374.* Patron, Sir G. R. Osborn, Bart. Both churches are good; and the mother one has a brass of 1459. E. Blomfield, the poet, was buried here in 1823. There are a national school and charities 1444.

CAMROSE, or CAMROS, a village and a parish in Havering district, Pembrokeshire. The village stands on an affluent of the river Cleddy, 3½ miles NNW of Haveringford r. station; and has a post-office under Haveringford, and fairs on 13 Feb. and 12 Nov. The parish includes also the villages of Keston, Wolsdale, and Pelcomb. Acres, 8,129. Real property, £6,348. Pop., 1,123. Houses, 241. The property is much subdivided. Camrose House is the seat of H. W. Bowen, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £59.* Patron, H. W. Bowen, Esq. The church is not good. There are two dissenting chapels.

CAMSCOTT, a hamlet in Ilfriccombe parish, Somerset.

CAMS-HILL, an eminence near Malmesbury, in Wilts. It was the scene of a battle between Stephen and the Empress Matilda; and it has three ancient camps, two of them British, the other supposed to be Saxon.

CAMVELIN, a village in Llangan parish, Carmarthen; 5½ miles NE of Narberth.

CAN (TRE), an affluent of the river Chelmer, at a point near Chelmsford, in Essex.

CANBURY, a manor adjacent to Kingston, in Surrey. It belonged to Melton priory; and has remains of a curious monastic barn, about 90 feet square.

CANCANI PROMONTORIUM. See DRACH-Y-PWLL.

CANDA (TRE), a stream of Cumberland; running 9 miles south-westward to the Eden, in the vicinity of Carlisle.

CANDLESBY, a parish in Spilsby district, Lincoln; 2 miles WNW of Burcher station, and 3½ ENE of Spilsby. It has a post-office under Spilsby. Acres, 850. Real property, £1,532. Pop., 240. Houses, 56. The property is much subdivided. Candlesby Hall is a chief residence. Several pieces of old armour and weapons have been found. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £290.* Patron, Magdalene College, Oxon. The church is good.

CANDLESHOE, a wapentake in the parts of Lindsey, Lincoln; cut into two divisions, Marsh and Wold. The Marsh div. contains Adilthorpe, Burch, and nine other parishes. Acres, 48,830. The Wold div. contains Aulby, Candlesby, and twelve other parishes. Acres, 17,262. Pop. of both div. 19,662. Houses, 2,237.

CANDOVER-BROWN. See BROWN-CANDOVER.

CANDOVER-CHILTON, a parish in Alresford district, Hants; on the river Itchen, 5 miles N of New Alresford r. station, and ½ NE of Winchester. Post-town, Brown-Candover, under Mitcheldever station. Acres, 1,472. Real property, £594. Pop., 142. Houses, 21. The property all belongs to Lord Ashburton. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Brown-Candover, in the diocese of Winchester. The church is ancient, small, and good.

CANDOVER-PRESTON, a parish in Basingstoke district, Hants; on the river Itchen, 5 miles N by E of New Alresford r. station, and 10½ NE of Winchester.

It has a post-office under Mitcheldever station. Acres, 3,413. Real property, £2,793. Pop., 476. Houses, 95. The property is divided among a few. Preston House is the seat of E. C. Ranbolt, Esq. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Nutley, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £225. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is ancient and very good; and contains a handsome monument, surmounted by a brass.

CANEWDON, a village and a parish in Rochford district, Essex. The village stands on the river Crouch, 3½ miles NNE of Rochford, and 6½ N of Southend r. station; and has a post-office under Chelmsford, and a fair on 24 June. Canute, the Dane, held his court here; and the name Canewdon is a corruption of Canute's Town. A Roman station also was here; and several Roman urns and a torso have been found. The parish includes part of Wallasea island. Acres, 4,071; of which 100 are water. Real property, £7,553. Pop., 664. Houses, 140. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £495.* Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is later English, has a massive tower, and is very good. There are an Independent chapel, and charities 132.

CANFIELD (GREAT), a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; on the river Roding, 2 miles S of the Bishop-Stortford, Dunmow, and Braintree railway, and 3½ SW of Dunmow. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 2,472. Real property, £3,575. Pop., 463. Houses, 115. The property is subdivided. Canfield House is the seat of the Barnards. There are remains of a moated castle, built by the De Veres. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £140.* Patron, J. M. Wilson, Esq. The church is tolerable; and has two brasses of the 16th century.

CANFIELD (LITTLE), a parish in Dunmow district, Essex; on the river Roding, and on the Bishop-Stortford, Dunmow, and Braintree railway, 3 miles W by S of Dunmow. It has a post-office under Chelmsford. Acres, 1,479. Real property, £2,315. Pop., 314. Houses, 74. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £327.* Patron, Christ's College, Cambridge. The church is partly ancient, partly a renovation of 1817, partly a reconstruction of 1859; shows Norman, perpendicular, and decorated characters in fine blending; has a tower and spire of 1317; and contains a richly sculptured monument, erected by the present rector to the memory of his mother.

CANFORD, a sub-district in Poole district, Dorset. It comprises part of Great Canford parish; excluding Longfleet and Parkstone tythings. Acres, 12,768. Pop., 2,326. Houses, 468.

CANFORD (GREAT), a village and a parish in Poole district, Dorset. The village stands on the river Stour, near the Southwestern railway, 2 miles E of Wimborne-Minster; and has a post-office under Wimborne, and an iron-foundry. The parish contains also the village of Little Canford, and the tythings of Kinson, Longfleet, and Parkstone; extends southward to Poole harbour; and includes part of Poole borough. Acres, 17,759; of which 1,740 are water. Rated property, exclusive of the parts within Poole borough, £6,401. Pop., 4,877. Houses, 976. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged once to John of Gaunt; belongs now to Sir J. B. Guest, Bart.; and is of great extent. The mansion on it, Canford Hall, occupies the site of an Ursuline convent; is an edifice in the Tudor style, built, in 1826, for Lord de Manly; includes remains of the convent-kitchen, with two huge fireplaces; and has a very fine hall. A gallery, connected by a cloister with the mansion, contains Assyrian sculptures from Nineveh; and dives go through fir woods to the vicinity of Poole. Merly House, to the west, the seat of Willett L. Adye, Esq., contains paintings by Hogarth, and the sketches of his "Marriage à la Mode." The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Salisbury; and till 1865 included Kinson chapelry. Value, £450.* Patron, Sir J. B. Guest, Bart. The church has Norman features, particularly in the tower; and contains monuments, by Bacon, to the Willetts of Merly. The

chapelries of Kinson, Longfleet, and Parkstone are separate benefices. *Charities*, £22.

CANFORD (LITTLE), a village in Great Canford parish, Dorset; 2 miles NE of Great Canford. It has a post-office under Wimborne.

CANKLOW, a hamlet in Whiston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles SSE of Rotherham.

CANLEY, a hamlet in Stoneleigh parish, Warwick; 5 miles SW of Coventry.

CANN, or **SHAFTON-ST. RUMBOLD**, a parish in Shaftesbury district, Dorset; on the verge of the county, 1½ mile SE of Shaftesbury, and 4½ SSE of Semley r. station. Post-town, Shaftesbury, under Salisbury. Acres, 930. Pop., 547. Houses, 126. The area is all included in the borough of Shaftesbury. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £196.* Patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury.

CANNA-MILL, a hamlet in West Newton township, Kirkcunewton parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles WNW of Wooler.

CANN-HALL, a locality adjacent to Epping forest, Essex; ¼ mile N by W of Forest Gate r. station, and 5½ NE of St. Paul's, London. It has a post-office under Leytonstone, London N. E.

CANNINGS (ALL). See **ALL-CANNINGS**.

CANNINGS-BISHOPS. See **BISHOPS-CANNINGS**.

CANNINGTON, a village, a parish, and a hundred, in Somerset. The village stands 2 miles SSW of a bend of the river Parret, and 3½ NW by W of Bridgewater r. station; and has a post-office under Bridgewater. It dates from ancient times; was known to the Saxons as *Caningannuærsees*; had a Benedictine nunnery, founded in the time of King Stephen, by Robert du Courey; and is supposed to have been the birth-place of the Fair Rosamond, of ballad notoriety. The parish includes also the hamlets of Edstock and Beer; impinges some distance on the Parret; and is in the district of Bridgewater. Acres, 5,015; of which 359 are water. Real property, £4,850. Pop., 1,419. Houses, 320. The manor belongs to Lord Clifford. Canington Park, the seat of Lord Clifford's ancestors, is now occupied as a grazing farm. Brymre House is the seat of the Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie. Kithill, in the vicinity, has an altitude of 1,067 feet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £371.* Patron, Lord Clifford. The church was part of the Benedictine nunnery; is later English, and fine; and contains tombs of the Cliffords. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, a charity for alms-houses and for the poor amounting to £630 a-year, and other charities £34. The hundred contains ten parishes. Acres, 23,411. Pop., 5,700. Houses, 1,252.

CANNING-TOWN, a chapelry in West Ham parish, Essex; adjacent to the Victoria docks and North Woolwich railway, 5½ miles E of London Bridge. It was constituted in 1866; and it has a post-office under London E. Living, a p. curacy.

CANNOCK, a village, a parish, a sub-district, an ancient forest, and two railways in Staffordshire. The village stands adjacent to the Walsall and Stafford railway, near Watling-street, 7½ miles NNW of Walsall; and has a station on the railway, a post-office under Stafford, public rooms, a banking-office, and fairs on 8 May, 21 Aug., and 18 Oct. The public rooms were erected in 1862; and include a large hall for lectures or concerts, a room for magistrates' meetings, and a reading-room. The making of edge-tools is carried on. The parish includes also the townships of Cannock-wood, Hedgesford, Leacroft, Huntington, and Great Wyrley. Acres, 10,775. Real property, £12,153. Pop., 3,961. Houses, 749. The property is much subdivided. Much of the surface is part of the ancient forest; and partakes its character of moor and mineral. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £185.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The church was repaired in 1859. Dr. Sacheverell was for some time incumbent. The vicarage of Great Wyrley is a separate benefice. There are an independent chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £30.—The sub-

district contains also two other parishes, parts of two more, and an extra-parochial tract; and is in the district of Penkridge. Acres, 22,533. Pop., 8,773. Houses, 1,674.—The ancient forest bears the name of Cannock Chase; extends to the vicinity of Bednal, Lichfield, and the Trent, with an area of about 25,000 acres; and was anciently a hunting-ground of the Mercian and the Norman kings. It long was covered with wood; but is now bleak, moorish, and wild; yet is so rich in coal and ironstone as to have been much encroached upon both for mining and for cultivation. Large portions of it present the attractions of a hill country; and some spots have ancient standing-stones, supposed to be Druidical. Castle Hill in it is crowned by an ancient, British, double-trenched camp of 8 or 10 acres; and commands a good view. A place, called the Old Nunnery, at Radmore, near Castle Hill, was the site of a Cistercian abbey, founded in the time of Stephen, and soon transferred to Stoneleigh in Warwickshire.—The two railways are called the Cannock Mineral and the Cannock Chase railways. The former was opened in 1859, and goes from the Walsall and Stafford at Cannock to the Trent Valley at Rugeley. The latter is in four parts, authorised in 1860, 1862, 1864, and 1869; is aggregate 21½ miles long; and goes to Wolverhampton and Hedgesford.

CANNOCK CHASE. See **CANNOCK**.

CANNOCK WOOD, a township in Cannock parish, Stafford; near Cannock. Pop., 275.

CANN-OFFICE, a village in Llangadfan parish, Montgomery; 6½ miles WNW of Llanfair. It occupies the site of a camp; has a post-office under Welshpool, and a good inn; and is a resort of anglers. A shooting-box of Lord Powis is near it.

CANNONBY (CROSS). See **CANNONBY (CROSS)**.

CANNON-FEE, a tything in Crediton parish, Devon. Pop., 1,411.

CANNONHOLD, a tything in Melksham parish, Wilts; near Melksham. Pop., 321.

CANN QUARRY, an excavation in dark blue slate, 4½ miles NNE of Plymouth, in Devon. It is finely overhung by foliage; and has workings of the slate by water machinery.

CANN-ST. RUMBOLD. See **CANN**.

CANOLE, a village in Trefreig township, Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Cardigan; near Aberystwith.

CANONBURY, an ancient manor in Islington, 2 miles N of St. Paul's, London. It belonged, at the Conquest, to Ralph de Berners; was given by him to the priory of St. Bartholomew; went, at the dissolution, to Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex; and passed to successively the Earl of Warwick, Sir John Spencer, and Lord Compton, ancestor of the Marquis of Northampton. Canonbury House on it was built about 1362, as a mansion of the priors of St. Bartholomew; and Canonbury Tower, 17 feet square and 58 feet high, was added to the house either by Eilton the last prior, or by Sir John Spencer. Newberry, the bookseller, C. Smart, the poet, Chambers, the cyclopedist, and Oliver Goldsmith had apartments in the tower; and the last is said to have written here his, "Vicar of Wakefield." Much of the manor is now built upon; and two suites of buildings on it are called Canonbury-square and Canonbury-grove.

CANONBY (CROSS), a township and a parish in Cockermonth district, Cumberland. The township lies on the river Ellen, the Maryport and Carlisle railway, and the Solway frith, 2 miles NE of Maryport. Acres, 1,093; of which 425 are water. Real property, £4,571; of which £650 are in mines. Pop., 87. Houses, 17. The parish includes also the townships of Crosby and Birkby, and the chapelry of Maryport; and its post-town is Maryport. Acres, 3,911; of which 993 are water. Rated property, £14,111. Pop., 6,900. Houses, 1,432. The property is much subdivided. Coal and stone are worked. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £300.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is partly Norman, and very good. The p. curacy of Maryport is a separate benefice.

CANON-FROME, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; on the river Frome, 2 miles N of Ashperton r. sta-

tion, and 6 NW by N of Ledbury. Post-town, Bosbury, under Ledbury. Acres, 1,023. Real property, £1,278. Pop., 115. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. Canon-Frome Court is the seat of the Rev. John Horton. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £290. Patron, the Rev. John Hopton. The church was built in 1561; is in the early English style, with ornate chancel and alabaster reredos; and retains the tower of a previous church.

CANONGATE, a township in Alwark parish, Northumberland; near Alwark. Pop., 536. Houses, 76.

CANON-PYON, a parish in Weobly district, Hereford; 4 miles SE of Weobly, and 4½ WNW of Moreton r. station. It has a post-office under Hereford. Acres, 3,706. Real property, £5,690. Pop., 765. Houses, 172. The property is much subdivided. Canon-Pyon House is a chief residence. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, not reported. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is early English, in tolerable condition; and has a large old font and a screen.

CANONS, a property in Little Stanmore parish, Middlesex; 1½ mile NW of Edgware. It belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew; went, at the dissolution, to the Losses; and passed to the Lakes, and to the first Duke of Chandos, the "Timon" of Pope. A palace was built on it by the Duke of Chandos; and pulled down in 1747. Canons Park here was the residence of the sportsman, O'Kelly; and figured in connexion with his famous horse "Eclipse."

CANONS-ASHBY. See ASHBY-CANONS.

CANONSLEIGH. See BURLINGHAM.

CANONTEIGN, the seat of Viscount Exmouth, in Devon; on the river Teign, 3 miles SW of Exeter. The mansion is an elegant edifice, erected by the late Viscount. The previous mansion was built in the time of Elizabeth; was garrisoned for Charles I., and taken by Fairfax; and is now used as a farm-house. The remains of the hero of Algiers were interred in the neighbouring church of Christow.

CANSFIELD. See CANTFIELD.

CANTELOFF, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Hethersett parish, in Norfolk; but still ranking as a distinct rectory, annexed to the rectory of Hethersett.

CANTERBURY, a city in Kent, and a diocese in Kent and Surrey. The city partly forms a district of itself, and is partly in the districts of Bridge and Blean. It stands on Watling-street, the river Stour, and the London and Dover railway, 6 miles S by E of Whitstable, and 55 by-road, but 65 by railway, ESE of London. Railways go from it in five directions, toward Whitstable, London, Ashford, Dover, and Ramsgate; and give it communication with all the principal towns in the kingdom. Its site is a valley, surrounded by hills; its appearance, as seen from any point, is highly picturesque; and its environs are diversified, and very pleasant.

History.—Canterbury rose prior to the era of authentic history; and comes into view as a British town under the name of Durborn. The Romans made it one of their principal stations; rebuilt and strengthened it, over nearly the whole area occupied by the modern town; and called it Durovernum. The Saxons made it the capital of the kingdom of Kent; and called it Cantwaraþing, "the stronghold of the men of Kent." The arrival of Augustine in 597, followed by the conversion of Ethelbert, gave it consequence as the source of Christianity to England, and as the cradle of the metropolitan see. The Danes took it in 843, 852, 918, and 1,011; but were repelled by successively Eilfred and Canute. It had a castle before the Conquest; and was called Civitas Cantuariæ at Domesday. It had begun, at the fall of the heptarchy, to be eclipsed by Winchester and London; and it continued, for ages, to decrease in comparative importance; but, at the murder of Thomas à Becket in its cathedral in 1170, it burst into celebrity as one of the most notable towns in Europe. Pilgrims of all ranks, from all parts of Christendom, crowded to its gates; and the romancers placed it side by side with Cologne and Compostella. Henry II. visited it in 1172, 1179, and 1184; Richard I.,

in 1194; Richard II., in 1389; and Henry VIII., the emperor Charles V., and the Queen of France, in 1519. Elizabeth also visited in 1573; Charles I., in 1625; and Charles II., in 1680. Other historical notices will occur in our accounts of the ancient buildings.

Walls and Streets.—Walls most probably were built around the town by the Romans; walls certainly stood around it in the time of the Saxons; new walls and a ditch were formed in the time of Richard I.; and these were renovated, in 1374–81, by Archbishop Simon of Sudbury. The area within them has been found to contain many Roman bricks, pavements, vases, lachrymatories, and personal ornaments, at about 8 or 9 feet beneath the surface; and therefore was occupied by Roman houses. The walls were 6 feet thick, composed of large masses of chalk, cemented with a strong mortar, and lined and faced with flint; were surmounted by twenty-one turrets, at equal distances; and had six gates. Portions of the walls, with two or three of the turrets, still stand in Broad-street. The west gate also still stands, contiguous to the river; and is a noble embattled structure, flanked by two lofty round towers. The ditch around the walls was originally 130 feet wide; but most of it is now built upon, or converted into gardens. Part of the present town is without the walls, and much is modern, handsome, and substantial; but most of it within the walls is ancient. The High-street presents gabled ends and projecting fronts. Alleys and lanes toward the cathedral and its precincts look antiently picturesque. Mercery-lane, leading off the High-street, was named from the mercery-stalls at which pilgrims bought memorials of their visit, and contains some window arches of the "Chequers of the Hope," noted by the lively and laughter-loving Chaucer; and the first opening west of this lane shows part of the court into which the pilgrims rode. An inn still standing, called the Red Lion, entertained the ambassadors of Charles V. in 1520; and another ancient but modernized inn, called the Star, in the suburb of St. Dunstan, on the way from the railway station to the centre of the city, was a hostel for pilgrims who arrived after the shutting of the gates at night-fall. The city within the walls extends about ¼ a mile from east to west, and somewhat more from north to south; and has an oval outline. "No city," remarks Mr. Walcott, "can shew a greater number of churches, monuments, and sites of interest; and no city has done less to preserve them. Till within a hundred years, town-walls, gates, towers, and old buildings, stood as in centuries since; but happily, a better feeling is now prevalent, and the good work of restoration and repair has been begun."

Public Buildings.—The guild-hall, at the corner of High-street and Guild-hall-street, was built in 1433, and rebuilt in 1697; has been exteriorly modernized; and contains pieces of ancient armour, and some curious portraits. The court or sessions-house is a modern structure, in the suburb of St. Augustine. The city jail is partly the upper portion of the west gate, partly a contiguous erection of 1826; and has capacity for 21 male and 4 female prisoners; but is fit only to be used as a lock-up, and for debtors. The county jail adjoins the court-house, in the suburb of St. Augustine; is an erection of 1808, on the radiating plan, with the keeper's house and chapel in the centre; and has capacity for 77 male and 30 female prisoners. The music-hall is in St. Margaret-street. The theatre is in Guild-hall-street, and was built in 1861. The royal cavalry barracks were built in 1794, form three sides of a square, and present a striking appearance. The old infantry barracks were built in 1793, with accommodation for 2,000 men; formed, for some time, a station for the horse and foot artillery; and are now to be used for depots of cavalry. The new infantry barracks were built in 1811. The keep of the ancient castle stands in Castle-street, adjacent to the site of one of the city gates; measures 88 feet by 80; and is now used as a gas-work. The castle was taken, without resistance, in the time of King John, by Louis of France; became afterwards a prison; and was notable for the incarceration of Jews. The

mound on which the donjon stood, now called the Dana John, has, along with part of the city walls, been converted into a city-mall, 1,130 feet long, laid out in spiral walks and shrubberies, and commanding a grand view of the cathedral. An adjacent field, outside the walls, was the scene of the martyrdoms in the reign of Mary, and bears the name of the Martyrs' field. The Archbishop's palace, founded in the time of the Saxons, rebuilt by Lanfranc and extended by Hubert Walter and Stephen Langton, stood in Palace-street; but is now represented by little else than an arched doorway. This was the scene of the death of the Black Prince; of the prelude of the murder of Thomas à Becket; of the bridal feast of Edward I.; and of banquets to Henry VIII., Charles V., and Elizabeth. Other public buildings will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Cathedral.—A church was built, by St. Augustine, on the site of the cathedral, greatly injured by the Danes in 938; restored by Archbishop Ido, in 940–60; damaged again by the Danes in 1011, and almost destroyed by fire in 1067; and contained the bodies of St. Blaize, St. Wilfred, St. Dunstan, St. Alphege, and St. Andoen, the heads of St. Swithin and St. Fursus, and the arm of St. Bartholomew. The present edifice was commenced in 1070–86 by Archbishop Lanfranc; extended, altered, and restored by successive prelates till 1495; and has undergone great, costly, recent renovations. It exhibits, in its various parts, all the styles of architecture, from early Norman to perpendicular; makes grand displays of them, both in their respective features, and in their junctions with one another; and is especially rich and large in transition-Norman and perpendicular English. It has a crypt, with vaulted roof 14 feet high, supported on massive pillars; and it stands aloft on a height of base and with a force of character unsurpassed in any other cathedral, dominating over the city around it like an abrupt, isolated, spiry hill over some miles of plain. It consists of a south porch; a nave of nine bays, with aisles; a central transept, with two chapels; a choir of six bays, with aisles; a choir-transept, with two apsidal chapels in each wing; a presbytery of two bays, with aisles, and with northern and southern apsidal chapels; an eastern ambulatory, with aisles; a main apsidal chapel of four bays, with magnificent procession-path and aisles; and a circular structure to the east of this, called A' Becket's Crown; and it has a central tower and two western towers. The nave is 175 feet long, 71 feet wide, and 89 feet high; the choir, 180 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 71 feet high; the central transept, 124 feet long; the choir transept, 154 feet long; the central tower, 35 feet square and 235 feet high; and the western towers, 130 feet high. The nave has no triforium; the main transept has no aisles; the choir is approached by noble flights of stairs, and offers the earliest instance of the pointed arch in England; the screen is of the 15th century, with niched imagery of founders and saints, and was recently restored; the throne was carved by Flemish workmen, and cost £1,200; the pulpit is of stone, by Butterfield of London, and was put up in 1846; the main apsidal chapel is approached by broad flights of stairs, contained the gorgeous shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, and has a curious mosaic pavement, with the signs of the zodiac; the central tower is of two stages, with octagonal turrets at the angles, and has been called "the glory of all towers;" and the western towers are each of six stages and much beauty, one of them rebuilt in 1840, at a cost of £25,000. Effigies, altar-tombs, and other monuments, in great variety, are dispersed through the various parts of the pile to the memory of the archbishops and other notable persons, including Henry IV., Queen Joan of Navarre, Edward the Black Prince, a Lady Mohun, a Countess of Athole, Admiral Sir G. Rooke, Sir John Boys, Hadrian Sarvia, Orlando Gibbons, W. Shuckford, Odo Coligny, a Marquis of Dorset, and a Duke of Clarence.

The edifice served, throughout the Romish times, both as a cathedral and as a conventual church. A Benedictine priory stood connected with it; and was known as the convent of Christ Church. A massive wall sur-

rounded the precincts, and served at once for defence and for seclusion. The passage from the priory led to the choir-transept through a circular chamber, now used as a baptistery. The library is to the north of this; and occupies the site of the prior's chapel. The chapter-house stands parallel with the north side of the north-west transept; and is 87 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 52 feet high. The cloisters are on the north side of the nave; measure 144 feet by 144; and have eight bays on every side. "The space southward of the choir formed the cemetery, or God's acre, sown with the seed of the resurrection. 'The Oaks' was the convent garden; the Norman doorway is in the precinct gate eastward of the choir. The ancient stone house on the left side turning round the Becket's Crown formed the Honours, the guest-hall (a nave and aisles 150 feet by 40 feet), for the reception of visitors. Considerable remains of the infirmary are observable; the chapel and common-hall, of flint, with three tall pointed windows, built in 1342. Near it was St. Thomas' well. At this point occurs 'the Dark entry,' a Norman cloister built by Prior Wibert about 1167, with a curious bell-shaped tower, which served as the monks' conduit; above it is now the baptistery. On one side is the gate of the great cloisters. The arch and ruins towards the Green Court are those of La Cloriette, the prior's rooms built by Prior Hathbrand, 1379. Passing the chapter, once the prior's chapel library, the Prior's or Court Gate, leads into the Green Court. On the east side is the deanery, built by Dean Godwin, 1570, after a fire on the site of the Prior's lodgings. In it Hooper welcomed Queen Mary. At the north-east corner a large gateway opens into the foliery or foregarden, the space beyond the conventual jurisdiction. On the north side, were the ancient dean's great hall, water-house, granary, refectory, frater-house, brew-house, bake-house, and domestic buildings, among which great part of the dormitory remains, with a gateway and steps. At the north-west angle is the Norman precinct gate of the priory, which stood on the south side of the court; the back entrance to it, or Lanter Gate, still remains. At the south-west angle is the arched door which led to the palace. The stranger's hall was on the west side. In the north-west angle is likewise the Norman staircase, with an open arcade which led into the north hall, 150 feet by 40 feet, allotted to the stewards of the prior court; the arches on which it was supported alone remain; above them the King's school has been built by Mr. Austen, 1855. They form a passage into the Mint yard. It is the only staircase of the period known to be in existence. In the King's school were educated Harvey, the physician, Lord Thurlow, and Lord Tenterden. Within the ancient almshouse, on the north-west of the Green Court, stood the chantry of St. Thomas à Becket, which Henry VIII. converted into a mint, and Cardinal Pole made the King's school. In the high wall, probably a portico of Lanfranc's building, leading to the north-west entrance of the cathedral, are the remains of the covered way to the cloisters, by which the priors entered, but their ordinary approach was through a large gateway with a square tower of flint and ashlar."

Ancient Monastery.—An abbey was founded by St. Augustine, outside the walls, in the eastern suburb of Longport. It was designed by him mainly as a mausoleum for bishops and kings; it became the burial-place of himself and his successors, and of Ethelbert and his successors; it possessed much grandeur as an edifice, and great wealth and consequence as a monastery; it was always regarded as more sacred and important than the cathedral, till the latter outshone it by means of the glory of A' Becket's shrine; and it competed to the last with the convent of Christ Church in the splendours and fetes of its guest-hall. The buildings of it were greatly injured at the Reformation; were, some time after, partly converted into a royal palace; were subsequently given to Lord Wotton; were several times damaged by fire and by flood; were eventually degraded to the uses of a brewery; and were purchased, in 1344, by A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., to give place to a Missionary college. Richard II. and his queen were guests in them, in their

original condition; and Elizabeth, Charles I., Henrietta, and Charles II. were in them when a palace. Their guest-hall seems to be preserved in the refectory of the Missionary college; but the only other portions of them which remain are some wall fragments of late Norman character, the cemetery gate built in the time of Richard II., and a superb great gateway built in 1287, flanked by two turrets and embattled. A ruined chapel, 31 feet by 21, at the north-east angle of the cemetery, was originally Ethelbert's heathen place of worship; was changed, at his conversion, into a Christian church, dedicated to St. Pancras; and was rebuilt in 1357. A Dominican friary, in St. Peter's-street, was founded in the time of Henry III.; and has left considerable remains. Part of it was formed into private dwellings and a wool-house; part became a Baptist meeting-house; and the refectory, with windows high in the wall, is now a Unitarian chapel, and was noted for the preaching of Defoe. A Franciscan friary, in the same vicinity, was founded in 1220; but has disappeared. Lord Badlesmere, steward of the household to Edward II., and many other men were buried in it. A priory of St. Gregory, for Augustinian black canons, in Northgate-street, was founded by Lanfranc; but also has disappeared. A house of the Knights-Templars stood near the Dominican friary; and, after the suppression of the Templars, was used by the priests of the Black Prince's chantry. A Benedictine nunnery, in the eastern suburb, contiguous to Watling-street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the city walls, was founded by Archbishop Anselm; had, for one of its nuns, Elizabeth Barton, the "Maid of Kent," after her removal from Aldington; and has left some small remains.

Churches.—The livings within the city are the rectory of All Saints, with the rectories of St. Mary-in-the-Castle and St. Mildred; the rectory of St. Alphege, with the vicarage of St. Mary-Northgate; the rectory of St. Andrew, with the rectory of St. Mary-Bredman; the vicarage of St. Dunstan; the rectory of St. George-the-Martyr, with the rectory of St. Mary-Magdalene; the vicarage of St. Gregory-the-Great; the rectory of St. Margaret; the rectory of St. Martin, with the vicarage of St. Paul; the vicarage of St. Mary-Bredin; and the rectory of St. Peter, with the vicarage of Holy Cross; and all are in the diocese of Canterbury. Value of All Saints, £150; of St. Alphege, £150; of St. Andrew, £293; of St. Dunstan, £120; of St. Peter, £120; of St. George-the-Martyr, £140; of St. Gregory-the-Great, not reported; of St. Margaret, £120; of St. Martin, £300; of St. Mary-Bredin, £149. Patron of All Saints, the Lord Chancellor; of St. Alphege, St. Dunstan, and St. Gregory-the-Great, the Archbishop of Canterbury; of St. Andrew, the Archbishop for two turns, and the Dean and Chapter for one; of St. George-the-Martyr, the Dean and Chapter; of St. Margaret, the Archdeacon; of St. Martin and St. Peter, the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter alternately; of St. Mary-Bredin, the Rev. H. Lee Warner.

St. Mildred's church occupies the site of a previous church; is partly later English; consists of three aisles and three chancels, with a square tower; includes Roman bricks in its walls; and contains monuments of the Attwoods, the Craumers, and others. St. Alphege's church, in Palace-street, is of considerable antiquity; consists of two aisles and two chancels, with a square tower; and has some curious epitaphs. St. Andrew's church superseded a previous one about 1763; is a brick structure; and consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a steeple. St. Mary-Bredman's church shows Norman features; and has a monument of Herne, the historian of Recliver. St. Dunstan's church, without the walls, is a modernized ancient structure, with Norman features; consists of two aisles, a small western chancel, and two large eastern ones, with western tower and contiguous half-circular tower; and contains a piscina, a font, an ancient chantry, and the burial vault of the Ropers, with the head of Sir Thomas More. A brick gateway nearly opposite, now part of a brewery, is a remnant of the Ropers' manor-house, where Margaret, the learned daughter of Sir Thomas More, spent her married life. St. George's church is a modernized, ancient Norman structure; con-

sists of two chancels and two aisles, with a square tower and a narrow turret; and contains an ancient octagonal font and a brass of 1551. St. Mary-Magdalene's church, in Durgate-street, shows Norman features, of the earliest Norman time; has a tower, added in 1503; and contains a fine, old, octagonal, Norman font. St. Gregory's church, without the walls, beyond Broad-street, is a modern edifice in the early English style, by Scott. St. Margaret's church, in St. Margaret's-street, has suffered much from mutilation; was partially restored in 1831; consists of three chancels and three aisles, with a square tower; and contains a monument of Somner, the city historian. St. Martin's church, without the walls, on a hill, with a finewy, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the cathedral, was originally the oratory of Queen Bertha; became the first church or cathedral of St. Augustine, and afterwards the church of a resident suffragan bishop; is a small rough-cast edifice, rebuilt at a remote date on the site of the original church, and including portions of that church's walls, with Roman bricks and fragments of Roman mortar; was recently well restored, at the expense of the Hon. Daniel Finch, auditor of the cathedral; has modern stained glass windows, with subjects of its early history; and contains a large Norman font, traditionally alleged to have been that in which Ethelbert was baptized. Byzantine and Merovingian looped coins have been found in the churchyard. St. Paul's church is early English; comprises two chancels and two aisles, with a rudely-formed square tower; and contains a very curious pillared font, and a tomb of Admiral Rooke. St. Mary-Bredin's church was originally Norman; was rebuilt in 1867, at a cost of £4,000; and is in the early English style, of flint with dressings of Bath stone. St. Peter's church, at the corner of St. Peter's-lane, has very thick walls, curious square columns, and an old square font. Holy Cross church, close to Westgate, was rebuilt about 1351; and consists of three aisles, and a chancel, with a square tower. A suite of Carmelite conventual buildings, comprising church, convent, and farm-offices, after designs by Pugin, on a site of thirty acres, within a high brick-wall enclosure, to cost £34,354 for the buildings alone, was contracted for in 1863 by Miss Hales, proprietress of Hales Place estate, (on which the Royal Agricultural Society of England held their show in 1860,) to be erected on her own grounds and at her own expense.

Schools, &c.—The King's school, already incidentally mentioned, was founded by Henry VIII., for the education of 50 scholars from all parts of the kingdom; and has about 24 scholarships or exhibitions in Cambridge university. A portion of its old buildings which still stood was taken down in 1863, to give place to new erections. The blue-coat school was founded by the city corporation out of a gift by Queen Elizabeth of an hospital and its lands; clothes, maintains, and educates 16 boys; and has an income of £475. The grey-coat school educates 30 boys and 30 girls; and is supported chiefly by the dean and chapter. St. Augustine's missionary college, at St. Augustine's abbey, was incorporated in 1845; consists of warden, sub-warden, and six fellows; trains young men for the service of the Church of England in the distant dependencies of the empire; possesses endowments and exhibitions from a number of different benefactors; and forms a quadrangle, including hall, chapel, library, cloisters, and corridor, in the monastic style, by Butterfield. The philosophical institution, in Guild-hall-street, was built by subscription, in 1826; is an ornamental edifice, with Ionic portico; and contains a museum with some interesting collections.

Eastbridge hospital was founded either by Lanfranc or by A' Becker, originally to receive "wayfaring and hurt men," maintains inmates, and gives out-door relief; is connected with a school for 20 children, founded by Whitgift; and has an income of £512. St. John's hospital was founded by Lanfranc; was recently restored; includes an ancient, arched, wooden gateway; and has an income of £155. Herbledown hospital also was founded by Lanfranc; possesses still its original chapel; and has an income of £280. Jesus' hospital was founded in 1535, by Sir John Boys, for persons above 55 years of

age; and has an income of £618. Maynard's hospital was founded in the time of Henry II.; and has an income of £244. Cogan's hospital, for clergymen's widows, was founded in 1657; and has an income of £248. Hackington hospital has £26; Smith's alms-houses, £260; Harris's, £68. The Kent and Canterbury infirmary contains accommodation for about 200 patients; and is liberally supported by annual subscriptions. The total amount of endowed charities is £4,899.

Trade, &c.—Relic-making and the supplying of the wants of pilgrims were the only trade in the Romish times. Silk-weaving was introduced by refugee Walloons and French protestants after the Reformation. This flourished for a period; but gave place to the manufacture of cotton and silk; and that also has ceased. Some trade in wool is now carried on; but the chief source of industry is the export of agricultural produce, especially hops. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and a fair on 11 Oct. The city has a head-post-office; two railway stations with telegraph, two banking-offices, and several good inns; and publishes seven weekly newspapers. Races are run in April and August, over an uneven course of two miles, on Barnham downs.

The District.—The registration district contains the parishes of All Saints, St. Mildred, St. Alphage, St. Mary-Northgate, St. Andrew, and St. Mary-Bredman, St. George-the-Martyr, St. Mary-Magdalene, St. Margaret, St. Martin, St. Paul, St. Mary-Bredin, and St. Peter, part of the parish of Holy Cross, and the extra-parochial places of St. John's Hospital precincts, Old Castle precincts, Eastbridge Hospital precincts, Black Prince's Chantry precincts, and Whitefriars' House. The return for St. Paul's parish includes Longport, which is a borough under the old common law division of the county, and St. Augustine's abbey precinct, the precise limits of which are not known. Acres of the district, 3,121. Poor-rates, in 1856, £3,936. Pop. in 1861, 16,643. Houses, 2,919. Marriages in 1856, 164; births, 487,—of which 25 were illegitimate; deaths, 339,—of which 118 were at ages under 5 years, and 11 at ages above 55. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 1,518; births, 3,980; deaths, 3,517. The places of worship in 1851 were 13 of the Church of England, with 4,836 sittings; 1 of Independents, with 650 s.; 3 of Baptists, with 670 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 125 s.; 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,100 s.; 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 500 s.; 1 of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, with 275 s.; and 1 of Jews, with 58 s. The schools were 8 public day schools, with 1,292 scholars; 44 private day schools, with 867 s.; and 10 Sunday schools, with 1,044 s.

The Borough.—The city includes all the registration district, also parts of Holy Cross, Nackington, Thunington, Patricbourne, Littlebourne, and Fordwich parishes in the district of Bridge; also Archbishop's Palace and Christchurch precincts, Staplegate and St. Gregory viles, and parts of St. Dunstan and Hackington parishes in the district of Blean. It is a seat of sessions, a place of elections, the head of an excise collection, and a head-quarters of militia. It received municipal privileges from Henry II., and an incorporation charter from Henry VI.; is governed by a mayor, a sheriff, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and sends two members to parliament. Real property, £51,590. Direct taxes, £11,493. Electors in 1861, 1,867. Pop., in 1841, 15,433; in 1861, 21,324. Houses, 3,903. The city gives the title of Viscount to the Manners-Suttons. Gosling and Somner, the antiquaries, Dean Nevile, Dr. Linacre, Aphra Behn, Marlowe, Richard the great Earl of Cork, and Lord Tenterden were natives.

The Diocese.—Canterbury, at once as a bishopric, as an archbishopric, and as the metropolitan see of England, dates from St. Augustine. Among its prelates were Dunstan, Theodore, Lanfranc, Anselm, Pascal II., A' Becket, Langton, Bradwardine, Langham, Chichele, Warham, Crammer, Pole, Parker, Whitgift, Laud, Sancroft, Wake, Tillotson, Tunison, Secker, Sutton, and Howley. The archbishop ranks as first peer of the realm, next to the royal family; and places the crown on the sovereign's head, at a coronation. His seats are

Lambeth palace and Addington park; and his income is £15,000. His archiepiscopal jurisdiction extends over twenty suffragan bishops; and includes all Wales, and all England except the six northern counties.

The diocese includes all Kent, except the parishes of Charlton, Lee, Lewisham, Greenwich, Woolwich, Eldham, Plumstead, Deptford-St. Nicholas, part of Deptford-St. Paul, and the city and deanery of Rochester. It includes likewise the part of Surrey comprising the parishes of Addington and Croydon, and the district of Lambeth Palace. Its pop., in 1861, was 474,603, inhabiting 88,073 houses. It is divided into the archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone. The chapter includes a dean with £2,000 a-year, two archdeacons, six canons, and six minor canons. Eight deaneries are comprised in each of the two archdeaconries; and from eleven to thirty-one livings are in each deanery. Some of the livings have recently been raised in status, chiefly p. curacies raised to vicarages, and are named as they now rank in the separate articles on them in our work; but all will be named here as they ranked in 1861.

The deanery of Canterbury includes the livings within Canterbury city; the rectories of Fordwich, Harbledown, Lower-Hardres, and Milton-next-Canterbury; the vicarages of Hackington, and Sturry; and the p. curacies of Nackington and Thunington. The deanery of Bridge includes the rectories of Adisham, Bishopsbourne, Brook, Chartium, Chillingden, Crundall, Elmstone, Kingston, Stourmouth, Upper Hardres, Ickham, and Wickham-brook; the vicarages of Ash, Boughton-Almph, Chilham, Godmersham, Weld, Littlebourne, Patricbourne, Bridge, Preston-next-Wingham, Waltham, and Petham; the p. curacies of Staple, Trinity-Ash, Barham, Moldash, Challock, Goodnestone-next-Wingham, Stelling, Nunington, Wingham, Womenswold, and Wye; and the donative of Stodmarsh. The deanery of Dover includes the rectories of St. James-Dover, Charlton-near-Dover, Cheriton, Ewell-Temple, and Hawkinge; the vicarages of Alkham, Newington, Folkstone, Hougham, Lydden, St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, River, and Westcliffe; and the p. curacies of Capel-Fern, Beaufield, Backland-near-Dover, St. Mary-Dover, Trinity-Dover, Christ-church-Folkstone, Christ-church-Hougham, Guston, Sandgate, and Swingfield. The deanery of Elham includes the rectories of Acrise, Monks-Horton, Denton, Hastingsleigh, Lymling, Saltwood, St. Mary-Stowting, and Wootton; the vicarages of Elham, Brabourne, Elmsted, and Postling; and the p. curacies of Horton, Standford, Paddlesworth, and Hythe. The deaneries of North and South Lyme include the rectories of Allington, Donnington, Bumarsli, Dyncchurch, Hinxhill, Ivy-Church, Ken-Ardington, Kingsnorth, Mersham, Orlestone, Old Romney, St. Mary-Rouney-Marsh, Newchurch-Rouney-Marsh, Ruckings, Sevington, Shadoxhurst, Snargate, Stave, Warborne, Wittrisham, and Woodchurch; the vicarages of Appledore, Brenzett, Brookland, Lydd, Lymepe, St. Mary-Sellinge, Stone, and Willesborough; and the p. curacies of Smeeth, Bilsington, Ebony, and Fairfield. The deanery of Ospringe includes the rectories of Ball-snoere, Leaveland, Eastling, Hever, Luddenhams, Norton, and Otterden; the vicarages of Boughton-under-Dean, Dodington, Faversham, Goodnestons, Gravney, Hemhall, Linstead, Newnham, Ospringe, Preston-ly-Faversham, Selling, Sheldfield, Stalesfield, Teynham, and Thowley; the p. curacies of Isle of Harty, and Oure; and the donative of Davington. The deanery of Sandwich includes the rectories of Barrestone, Betschanger, Deal, Eynhorpe, Ham, Knowlton, East Langdon, Great Mongeham, Little Mongeham, Kingwold, Rippel, and St. Peter-Sandwich; the vicarages of Eastry, Northbourne, St. Clement-Sandwich, St. Mary-Sandwich, Sibbertswood, Coldred, Tilmanstone, Walthersara, and Woodnesborough; and the p. curacies of St. Andrew-Deal, St. George-Deal, West Langdon, Sholden, Kingsdown, Sutton-next-Dover, Walmer, and Worli. The deanery of Westbere includes the rectories of Chislet, Herne, St. Laurence-in-Thanel, St. John-Margate, Minster-Thanel, Monkton, St. Nicholas-at-Wade, St. Peter-in-Thanel, Ramsgate, Reculver, and Sausalre;

and the p. curacies of Herne Bay, Trinity-in-Thanes, Trinity-in-Margate, Birchington, Acol, Broadstairs, Christchurch-Ramsgate, Hoath, and Whitstable.

The deanery of Dartford includes the rectories of Beckenham, Chelsfield, Chislehurst, Crayford, Footscray, North Cray, St. Paul's-Cray, and Keston; the vicarages of Addington, Bexley, Croydon, Cudham, Dartford, Erith, Hayes, Hortou-Kirby, Orpington, Sutton-at-Horne, West-Wickham, and Wilmington; and the p. curacies of Bexley-Heath, Bromley, Trinity-Bromley, Sidcup, St. Mary-Cray, Crocken-Hill, Southend-Croyden, Broadgreen-Croyden, Croyden-Common, Norwood-Croyden, South Norwood-Croyden, Shirley-Croyden, Downe, Farnborough, and Lamberley. The deanery of North Malling includes the rectories of Addington, Allington, Barning, Ditton, Hanton, Leybourne, Mereworth, Nettlestead, West Barming, Olfham, West Peckham, and Trotters-cliffe; the vicarages of Birling, East Parleigh, West Parleigh, Hadlow, East Malling, West Malling, East Peckham, Ryarsh, Teston, Waterbury, and Yalding; the p. curacies of New Hythe, Trinity-Peckham, and St. Margaret-Yalding, and the donative of Shipbourne. The deanery of South Malling includes the rectories of Ashurst, Bidborough, Chiddington, Cowden, Hever, Horsmonden, Penshurst, and Speldhurst; the vicarages of Bronchley, Lamberhurst, Leigh, Pembury, Tudeley, and Tunbridge; and the p. curacies of Mark-Beech, Fordcomb, Groombridge, Rusthall, Capel, St. Stephen-Tonbridge, Hildenborough, Southborough, Tunbridge-Wells, Trinity-Tunbridge-Wells, and Christchurch-Tunbridge-Wells. The deanery of East Charing includes the rectories of Boughton-Malherbe, Great Chart, Little Chart, Eastwell, Huckle, and Porington; the vicarages of Ashford, Charing, Hothfield, Kennington, and Westwell; and the p. curacy of Egerton. The deanery of West Charing includes the rectories of Biddenden, Frittenden, Newenden, Sandhurst, and Smard-n; the vicarages of Benenden, Bethersden, Cranbrook, Headcorn, Rolenden, and Tetenden; the p. curacies of Trinity-Cranbrook and Hawkhurst; and the donative of Smallhythe. The deanery of Shoreham includes the rectories of Brasted, Chevening, Halstead, Igham, Lullingstone, Sevenoaks, Staunstead, Sundridge, and Wrotham; the vicarages of Eynesford, Farningham, Kemsing, Shoreham, and Westerham; and the p. curacies of Edenbridge, Seal, Knockholt, Otford, Riverhead, Wexli, Ide-Hill, Groomcham-Hill, Woodlands, Platt, and Haxfold. The deanery of Sittingbourne includes the rectories of Eastchurch, Dicknor, Elmly, Kingsdown, Milkstead, Murston, Tunstall, Warden, and Witley; the vicarages of Bapchild, Bobbing, Borden, Bredgar, Lower Halstow, Hartlip, Leydsdown, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Newington-next-Sittingbourne, Rainham, Rodmersham, Sittingbourne, Stockbury, Tong, and Upchurch; and the p. curacies of Iwade, Minster-in-Sheppey, Queenborough, and Sheerness-in-Minster. The deanery of Sutton includes the rectories of Frinstead, Harrietsham, Langley, Otcham, Staplehurst, Allington, Ucombe, and Wormshill; the vicarages of Bearsted, Boughton-Monchelsea, Bowley, Chart-by-Sutton, Debling, Goudhurst, Hollingborne, Lenham, Linton, Marden, Sutton-Valence, and Thornham; and the p. curacies of Bredhurst, Kilndown, Hucking, Leeds, Bromfield, Loose, All Saints-Maldstone, Trinity-Maldstone, St. Peter-Maldstone, Tovil, and East Sutton.

CANTERTON, a tything in Minstead parish, Haunts; 8½ miles SW of Romney. Real property, with Fridham, £1,316. Pop., 38.

CANTUM, the North Foreland promontory, at the NE extremity of Kent. The Cantii of the Romans were the ancient Britons of Kent.

CANTLEY, a parish in Eboliard district, Norfolk; on the river Yare and the Yarmouth railway, 10 miles ESE of Norwich. It has a station on the railway and a post-office under Norwich. Acres, 1,550. Real property, £2,562. Pop., 235. Houses, 19. Cantley House is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £203.* Patron, W. A. Gilbert, Esq.

CANTLEY, a parish in Doncaster district, W. R.

Yorkshire; near the river Idle, 3 miles N by W of Rossington r. station, and 3½ ESE of Doncaster. It includes the hamlets of Bessecar, Branton, Gatewood, and High and Low Ellers; and has a post-office under Doncaster. Acres, 5,160. Real property, £5,373. Pop., 663. Houses, 127. The property is divided between two. Cantley House is the seat of J. W. Childers, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £233.* Patron, J. W. Childers, Esq. The church is good; and there is a national school.

CANTON, a chapelry, with a village, in Llandaff parish, Glamorgan; adjacent to the Taff Valley and the Rymney railways, 1 mile NW of Cardiff. It has a post-office under Cardiff. Rated property, £5,530. Pop., 3,920. Houses, 709. The property is much subdivided. The chapelry was constituted in 1858. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff. A Baptist chapel, in the Lombardic style, was built in 1858.

CANTREFF, or CRNEDD, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; near the river Usk and the Brecon and Hereford railway, 2½ miles SSE of Brecon. It includes the chapelry of Nantddu; and its post-town is Brecon. Acres, about 20,000. Real property, £1,807. Pop., 221. Houses, 39. The property is divided among a few. The surface includes the BRECKNOCK BEACONS; which see. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rev. T. Powell. The church is good. The p. curacy of Nantddu is a separate benefice. The learned T. Powell was rector.

CANTREF-GWAELOD, a submerged tract, 12 miles by 5, off Gwallog and Aberystwith, in Cardigan; now forming the Sarn-Gwalod shoal. It was a low flat tract, defended by dykes and dams, and said to contain sixteen towns; and was submerged in 520.

CANTSFIELD, a township in Teastall parish, Lancashire; near the river Greta, 4½ miles SE of Kirkby Lonsdale. It has a post-office under Burton-in-Kendal. Acres, 1,221. Real property, £1,786. Pop., 116. Houses, 20. Cantsfield Hall is the seat of the Tatham family.

CANTWARBYRIG. See CANTERBURY.

CANVEY-ISLAND, a chapelry in Billericay and Rochford districts, Essex; encircled by the Thames, opposite the Hope, adjacent to Benfleet r. station, 4½ miles SW of Rayleigh. It comprises parts of Vauga, Pitssea, Bowers-Gifford, North Benfleet, South Benfleet, Hadleigh, Frittlevell, and Southchurch parishes; and its post-town is South Benfleet, under Chelmsford. Acres, about 3,500. Pop., 111. The property is much subdivided. The surface is marshland sheep-pasture; and it is protected all round by embankment, and connected with the mainland by a causeway. Fairs are held on 25 June and 25 Sept. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £53. Patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The church is good.

CANWELL, an extra-parochial tract in Tamworth district, Stafford; on the verge of the county, 5 miles SW of Tamworth. Acres, 290. Real property, £681. Pop., 43. Houses, 7. Canwell Hall is the seat of Sir F. Lawley, Bart. A Benedictine priory was founded here in 1142, by Ceva, daughter of Hugh Lupus; and given, at the dissolution, to Cardinal Wolsey.

CANWICK, a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; on the Gainsborough and Boston railway, within the borough, and 1½ miles SE of the town, of Lincoln. Post-town, Lincoln. Acres, returned with Lincoln city. Real property, £5,223. Pop., 223. Houses, 42. The property is not much divided. Canwick House is the seat of the Sibthorpes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £231.* Patrons, the Mercers' Company. The church is Norman. Churches, 13.

CAPAS-HEIGHT, a hamlet in Batley-township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles NW of Wakefield.

CAPE CORNWALL, a headland in the SW of Cornwall; 1 mile WNW of St. Just, and 4½ N by E of Land's End. It is 230 feet high; contains quartz, jasper, tin, copper ore, red iron, and other minerals; and has, on the

face of its cliffs, the engine of a mine which is worked to depths below the sea.

CAPEL, an ancient British name, signifying an oratory or a chapel.

CAPEL, a village in Llanfihangel-Ystrad parish, Cardigan; 6½ miles NW of Lampeter.

CAPEL, Suffolk. See **CAPEL-ST. ANDREW** and **CAPEL-ST. MARY**.

CAPEL, a parish and a sub-district in Dorking district, Surrey. The parish lies 5 miles NW by N of Fyfe-gate r. station, and 6 S of Dorking; and has a post-office under Dorking. Acres, 5,522. Real property, £4,566. Pop., 1,074. Houses, 201. The property is divided among a few. Part of the surface is moorish. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £84.* Patron, Charles Webb, Esq. The church is good. The vicarage of Cold Harbour is a separate benefice. There are a Quakers' meeting-house, a national school, and charities £15.—The sub-district contains five parishes. Pop., 4,094.

CAPEL, or **CAPLE**, a parish in Tunbridge district, Kent; near the Southeastern railway, 3 miles SE of Tunbridge. Post-town, Tunbridge. Acres, 1,563. Real property, £3,261. Pop., 611. Houses, 115. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to Tudeley, in the dio. of Canterbury. The church is small, but has a steeple. There is a national school.

CAPEL-ARTHOG, a hamlet in Llangelynn parish, Merioneth; on the river Maw, under Cader-Idris, 6½ miles WSW of Dolgelly. It has a post-office under Corwen, and a chapel of ease.

CAPEL-BANGOR. See **BANGOR**, N. Cardigan.

CAPEL-BETTWS. See **BETTWS-CLYRO** and **PEN-FOUNT**.

CAPEL-CADWALADR, a ruined church in Llanddaniel parish, Anglesey; 2 miles NNW of Llanidau. It is very ancient; and makes a claim, but against good evidence, to have been the first church ever erected in the county.

CAPEL-CALLWEN. See **GLYNTAWE**.

CAPEL-COELBREN, a chapelry in Ystradgynlas parish, Brecon; on the river Llech, 5 miles NNW of Glyn-Neath r. station, and 12 NNE of Neath. Post-town, Ystradgynlas, under Swansea. Statistics, with the parish. The scenery is picturesque, and borrows grandeur from the Cribarth mountain. The Llech makes a noble fall of 100 feet. Some erect coal-trees, of the sigillaria class, have been found in the bed of the stream. There are remains of a Roman road. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100. Patron, the Rector of Ystradgynlas. The church is a small primitive structure; and contains a curious old tombstone.

CAPEL-COLMAN. See **CAPEL-COLMAN**.

CAPEL-CURIG, a hamlet and a chapelry in Llande-gai parish, Carnarvon. The hamlet lies on the river Llugwy, at the foot of Mael-Siabod and Snowdon, 5½ miles WSW of Llanrwst r. station. It has a post-office under Conway, and a hotel; and is a polling-place, and a resort for tourists and anglers. Public coaches daily pass through it. The surrounding scenery is most romantic; and the route hither to the top of Snowdon, though the most toilsome, is the best. The chapelry includes the hamlet; and is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £89. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is very old but good.

CAPEL-CYNON, a chapelry in Llandisilio-Gogo parish, Cardigan; 8 miles NNE of Newcastle-Emlyn r. station. Post-town, Newcastle-Emlyn, under Carmarthen. Pop., 413. Houses, 90. Henry VII. encamped here on his march to Bosworth. Fairs are held on Holy Thursday and on the second Thursday after 10 Oct. The chapelry was constituted in 1859. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £100. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

CAPEL-DDEWI, a hamlet in Llandysilly parish, Cardigan; 6½ miles E of Newcastle-Emlyn. Pop., 394. It forms a curacy with Llandysilly.

CAPEL-EVAN, a village in Kilrhedin parish, Carmarthen; 2½ miles S of Newcastle-Emlyn.

CAPEL-GARMON, or **GARTH-GARMON**, a chapelry in Llanrwst parish, Denbigh; on the river Conway, 4½ miles S by E of Llanrwst r. station. Post-town, Llanrwst. Statistics returned with the parish. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, not reported. Patron, the Rector of Llanrwst. The church is not good. There is an independent chapel.

CAPEL-KINGS. See **KINGS-CAPEL**.

CAPELLANTE, a mountain in the south of Brecon; 7 miles W by S of the Brecknock Beacons. Its altitude is 2,394 feet.

CAPEL-LE-FERNE, a parish in Dover district, Kent; on the coast, and on the Dover and Folkestone railway, 3 miles NE of Folkestone. Post-town, Folkestone. Acres, 1,736; of which 100 are water. Real property, £1,450. Pop., 193. Houses, 37. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Alkham, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church consists of nave and chancel, with a western tower; shows interesting internal features of early English; and contains a piscina, a sedilia, and a brass of 1526.

CAPEL-LLANDURY, a hamlet in Pembrey parish, Carmarthen; 2 miles SE of Kidwelly. It has a chapel; and forms a curacy with Pembrey.

CAPEL-NANT-DDU, a place, with a church of 1864, in the S of Brecon; 6 miles NNW of Merthyr-Tydvil.

CAPEL-NEWYDD, a chapelry in the NW of Monmouth; 4½ miles N by W of Pontypool. See **BLAENAVON**.

CAPEL-ST. ANDREW, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; near the coast, 6 miles ESE of Melton r. station, and 7 E of Woodbridge. Post-town, Orford, under Wickham-Market. Acres, 2,272. Real property, £851. Pop., 231. Houses, 48. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the p. curacy of Bentley, in the diocese of Norwich. There is no church.

CAPEL-ST. MARY, a parish and a sub-district in Samford district, Suffolk. The parish lies on the Hadleigh railway, 5 miles SE of Hadleigh; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Ipswich, both of the name of Capel. Acres, 1,910. Real property, £3,723. Pop., 669. Houses, 145. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Little Wenham, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £632.* Patron, the Rev. J. Tweed. The church is good.—The sub-district contains fifteen parishes. Acres, 22,565. Pop., 6,592. Houses, 1,486.

CAPEL-VOELAS. See **PENTRE-VOELAS**.

CAPEL-Y-LLOCHWY. See **HOLYTRAD**.

CAPENHURST, a township in Shotwick parish, and a chapelry in Shotwick and Neston parishes, Cheshire. The township lies on the Birkenhead railway, 2 miles NNW of Mollington station, and 5½ NNW of Chester. Acres, 1,173. Real property, £1,315. Pop., 131. Houses, 25. The chapelry was constituted in 1859; and its post-town is Sutton, under Chester. Pop., 224. Houses, 40. Capenhurst Hall is the seat of the Rev. R. Richardson. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chester. Value, £120. Patron, the Rev. R. Richardson. The church is recent.

CAPERNWRAY, a hamlet in Over-Kellett township, Bolton parish, Lancashire; 3½ miles S of Burton-in-Kendal. Pop., 113. Capernway Hall is the seat of the Mortons.

CAPESTHORNE, a township-chapelry in Prestbury parish, Cheshire; 2½ miles ESE of Chelford r. station, and 5 W by S of Macclesfield. Post-town, Chelford, under Congleton. Acres, 748. Real property, £1,294. Pop., 114. Houses, 20. Capsthorpe Hall is the seat of the Davenports; and was burnt in 1861. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £76.* Patron, E. D. Davenport, Esq. The church is good.

CAPHEATON, a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland; near the Waasbeck Valley railway, 7½ miles N of the Roman wall, and 11 WSW of Morpeth. It has a post-office under Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Acres, 2,213. Pop., 195. Houses, 44. Capheaton Castle dates from 1267; is the seat of Sir J. E.

Swinburne, Bart.; and belonged to his ancestors from the time of Henry VIII. Roman coins and silver vessels have been found.

CAPLAND, a tithing in Broadway parish, Somerset; 2 miles NW of Ilminster. Acres, 410. Real property, £346. Pop., 113.

CAPLE. See CAPEL, Kent.

CAPLE-CROSS, a hamlet in Horsemeaden parish, Kent; 7½ miles E by S of Tunbridge-Wells.

CAPLE-KINGS. See KINGS-CAPLE.

CAPPENHURST. See CAPENHURST.

CAPTON, a hamlet in Dittisham parish, Devon; near the river Dart, 3½ miles N of Dartmouth. Pop., 104. It has a Wesleyan chapel.

CAPTON, a hamlet in Stogumber parish, Somerset; 4½ miles SSE of Watchet.

CAR. See CAER.

CAR, or CAER (TWE), a stream of Dorset; running 5 miles south-westward to the English Channel at Charmouth.

CARADOC. See CAER-CARADOC.

CARADON, a hill and copper-mines in Cornwall; 4 miles N of Liskeard. The hill is 1,203 feet high; and commands a fine view. The mines are at the south foot of the hill, excavated in granite. A mineral railway, called the Liskeard and Caradon railway, 8½ miles long, opened in 1846, connects them with Liskeard.

CARAN (TWE), a stream of Gloucester; falling into the Avon, near its influx to the Severn, in the vicinity of Tewkesbury.

CARBECK, a hamlet in Lunedale township, Romald-Kirk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 10 miles NW of Barnard-Castle.

CARBROOK, a hamlet in Attercliffe chapelry, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Sheffield.

CARBROOKE, a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; near the river Wissey, 2 miles NE of Watton, and 8 SSW of Dereham r. station. Post-town, Watton, under Thetford. Area, 3,033. Real property, £5,296. Pop., 751. Houses, 172. The property is divided among a few. Carbrooke Hall is the seat of J. Wing, Esq. A commandery of the Knights Templars was founded, near the church, in 1173, by Roger, Earl of Clare. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £170. Patron, R. Dewing, Esq. The church is later English and good; consists of nave, two aisles, a chancel, and two porches, with a lofty square tower; and is fitted with open benches. There are a national school, and charities £70.

CARBURTON, a chapelry and a sub-district in Work-sop district, Notts. The chapelry is in Edwinstowe parish; and lies contiguous to Clumber Park, 4 miles SSE of Work-sop r. station. Post-town, Work-sop. Real property, £1,516. Pop., 177. Houses, 31. Carburton Lodge was the seat of Dr. Aldrich. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Edwinstowe in the diocese of Lincoln. The sub-district contains also five other parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 13,449. Pop., 5,523. Houses, 1,096.

CARCARRICK-TOR, an eminance 6½ miles WNW of Callington, in Cornwall.

CARCLATE, a range of moorish downs, 2 miles N of St. Austell, in Cornwall. It has an altitude of 665 feet; and commands an extensive view. Its substance, some way down from the surface, is disintegrated schloraceous granite; and deeper down, comparatively compact granite. A tin mine, open to the day, has been worked in it from time immemorial; is now about a mile in circumference and fully 130 feet deep; and exhibits a striking contrast in the whiteness of its cliffs to the sombreous of the surrounding moor.

CARCLEW, a seat 3½ miles N of Penryn, in Cornwall. It belonged formerly to the D'Angerses, the Benthams, and others; and belongs now to Sir C. Lemon, Bart. The gardens are rich in rare plants; and the park is of great extent and grandly timbered.

CARCLIFF-TOR, an eminence on Stanton-moor, in Derby; 2 miles N of Winster. Some rock basins are on it; and a hermitage is below.

CAR-COISTON, a parish in Bingham district, Notts; near the Car-Dyke and the river Trent, 3 miles NNE of Bingham r. station. Post-town, Bingham, under Nottingham. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £3,466. Pop., 299. Houses, 49. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £203.* Patron, the Rev. J. C. Girardot. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £18.

CARCROFT, a hamlet in Owston township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles N of Doncaster.

CARDEN, a township in Tilston parish, Cheshire; under Broxton hills, 4½ miles N by W of Malpas. Acres, 802. Real property, £1,269. Pop., 208. Houses, 40. Carden Hall is a fine old seat; and figured in the public events of 1643.

CARDESTON, or CARDISTON, a parish in Atcham district, Salop; near the river Severn, 5 miles S by W of Baschurch r. station, and 6½ W of Shrewsbury. It includes part of Wattleborough township; and its post-town is Alberbury, under Shrewsbury. Acres, 2,400. Real property, £5,478. Pop., 294. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £274. Patron, Sir B. Leighton, Bart. The church is very good.

CARDIFF, a town, two parishes, a sub-district, and a district in Glamorgan. The town is a seaport, a borough, a head-quarters of militia, and a polling-place; and shares with Swansea the dignity of being the capital of the county. It stands on the Julian way, the river Taff, the Glamorgan canal, and the South Wales railway, 1½ mile N of the Bristol Channel, 11½ miles SW of Newport, Monmouth, and 45½ by railway ESE of Swansea. The tract around it is rich low land, artificially protected from inundation by spring tides, and overlooked on the north by well-wooded hills. Great works, variously railway, canal, and docks, connect it with the Bristol Channel; the Taff-Vale and the Rhymney railways connect it with the rich mineral fields of Glamorgan and Monmouth; and the South Wales railway, with its ramifications and connexions, gives it communication with all parts of the kingdom.

Cardydd is the Welsh name of the place; and is supposed to be a corruption either of Caer-Taff, "the port of the Taff," or Caer-Didi, "the port of Didius." Didius was a Roman general, who succeeded Ostorius, in the command of the legions; and is thought to have had a camp here, on the Julian way. Jestyn-ap-Gwrgan, lord of Glamorgan, removed hither from Caerleon; raised some fortifications on the spot, probably around a previous stronghold; and gave assistance to the overthrow, in 1091, of Rhys, Prince of Wales. The Norman Fitzhamon, with twelve knights, had been taken into alliance with him; but turned against him, fought and defeated him on a battle-ground in the neighbourhood, took possession of his fortifications and estates, and built a new strong castle at Cardiff. The manor descended from Fitzhamon to the De Clares, the De Spensers, the Beauchamps, and the Nevilles; passed, at Bosworth, to the Crown; was given to Herbert, first Earl of Pembroke; and went, by marriage, first to the Windsors, and next to the Marquis of Bute. Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, was kept a prisoner twenty-six years in the castle; and died here in 1144. The town afterwards was strongly fortified; and had an encompassing wall, of five gates. Owen Glendower took the castle and destroyed the town. The royalists held the place in the civil wars of the 17th century; and are said to have made such stout resistance here to Cromwell as to have been eventually overcome and expelled only by the aid of a traitor, who disclosed a subterraneous passage. Rawlins White, a poor but zealous protestant, in the terrible year 1555, was first imprisoned in the castle, and then burnt at the stake in the market place.

The ancient gates have disappeared; but portions of the walls on the east side, with a watch-tower, are preserved. The castle adjoins the Taff; is partly ancient, partly modernized; and includes inhabited buildings, forming a seat of the Marquis of Bute. It consists of a spacious quadrangular court, defended toward the river by a lofty

wall, and enclosed on the other side by a lofty earthwork. The gateway and the gate-house tower are on the south side; and the latter is alleged to have been the prison of the Duke of Normandy, but shows clear marks of much later date. An artificial mound, 75 feet high, is on the north side; was evidently the site of an ancient edifice; and is now crowned by a polygonal shell and perpendicular English tower. The inhabited buildings are on the west side, toward the river; were partly renovated, partly built, about the beginning of the present century; include a fine central multangular tower, and some early English turrets; and contain pictures of the Herberts and the Windsors. Four monastic establishments were founded in the town and its vicinity, in the 12th and 13th centuries; some traces of one of them, and considerable ruins of another, still exist; and the buildings of the latter were long a seat of the Herberts.

The town was, not long ago, an ill-built, dirty village, but is now large, well-built, and agreeable. It possesses tolerably regular streets; is, in great measure, new; has been much improved in every part; and includes modern suburbs towards Roath and Maindy, at Penarth, Canton, and along the road to Llandaff. It displays great public spirit; and, owing to the docks being at some distance from the bulk of the population, it shows less of the unpleasant accompaniments of commerce than almost any other considerable seaport of the kingdom. The town-hall is a good modern edifice; and was the scene of an "eisteddfod" in 1850. The county-jail is on Mr. Howard's plan; was built in 1832, at a cost of £12,000; and has capacity for 164 male and 61 female prisoners. A handsome bridge, of five arches, built by Parry in 1796, spans the river. St. John's church is a plain Norman structure of the 13th century; has a lofty, conspicuous, and very beautiful tower, of perpendicular date and character, with open battlements and pinnacles; and contains two curious altar-tombs of Sir William and Sir John Herbert. St. Mary's church is a structure in strange taste, erected in 1842. St. Andrew's church was built in 1863, at a cost of £4,800; and is in the geometric decorated style. A chapel of ease in Roath was reconstructed from a secular building in 1850. Two Baptist chapels are recent structures in the Lombardic style. A Roman Catholic church was built in 1861, at a cost of upwards of £4,000. A building, for free library and museum, was projected in 1869, to cost £12,900. Other public buildings are several dissenting chapels, a new neat hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, a market-house, a custom-house, a theatre, barracks, an infirmary, a free school, almshouses, and a workhouse.

The Glamorgan canal, opened in 1794, and 25 miles long, commences in the Taff, near its mouth, with gates 27 feet wide; and has an area of 12½ acres adapted to loading and discharging, with from 9 to 13 feet of water. The Taff-Vale railway, which is also the Rhymney railway to a deflecting point at Walnut-tree Bridge, commences at the harbour; and has a station there, called the Cardiff Docks station. The docks comprise the East and West Bute docks, with communication canal, a tidal dock, and three graving docks; and were constructed by the late Marquis of Bute, and by his trustees, at a cost of probably not less than a million of pounds. The West Bute dock was opened in 1839. Its length is 4,000 feet; its width 200 feet; height of water in springs 28 feet 8½ inches, at neaps 18 feet 7¼ inches; width of sea-gates, 45 feet. The East Bute dock was constructed in three successive portions, and completed in 1860. Its length is 4,300 feet; its greatest width, 500 feet; height of water in springs, 31 feet 8½ inches, at neaps, 21 feet 7¼ inches; width of sea-gates, 55 feet. The tidal dock was opened in 1857. Its length is ½ of a mile; its width, 150 feet; average depth of water at springs, 26 feet 8½ inches, at neaps, 16 feet 7¼ inches. All the docks are provided with steam-cranes and staiths; the former capable of discharging 40 tons per hour, the latter capable of shipping 150 tons of coal per hour. The steam packet harbour was being undergoing an extension and improvement, at an estimated cost of about £10,000. An import warehouse was erected in 1860-1 at the north end of the East Bute dock,

at a cost of about £9,000; and a large new basin and a low water pier at the mouth of the Taff, with other works, were in progress in 1869. The harbour of Penarth, at the mouth of the river Ely, opened in 1859, is also practically a harbour of Cardiff. See PENARTH. The anchorage off the mouth of the Taff, protected by Penarth-head about 200 feet high, is very good.

The general trade of the port and the town arises from their being the outlet of the agricultural produce of a considerable tract of country, and specially of the mineral produce, coal and iron, of the Taff and its tributary valleys, brought hither by the canal and the railways, and attracted by the magnificent docks. The export of coal rose, in the twenty years following 1826, from 40,718 to 626,443 tons; and that of iron, from 64,303 to 222,491 tons. The vessels registered at the port, in the beginning of 1863, were 30 small sailing-vessels, of aggregately 857 tons; 65 larger sailing-vessels, of aggregately 17,960 tons; 33 small steam-vessels, of aggregately 606 tons; and 5 larger steam-vessels, of jointly 733 tons. The vessels which entered in 1867, from the British colonies and foreign countries, were 441 British sailing-vessels, of aggregately 141,221 tons, 1,356 foreign sailing-vessels, of aggregately 325,875 tons, 419 British steam-vessels, of aggregately 222,032 tons, and 28 foreign steam-vessels, of aggregately 11,667 tons; and coastwise, 2,015 sailing-vessels, of aggregately 165,961 tons, and 831 steam-vessels, of aggregately 81,965 tons. The vessels which cleared in 1857 were, for abroad, 3,829 sailing-vessels of 1,120,972 tons, and 644 steam-vessels of 347,390 tons; and coastwise, 7,397 vessels of 630,438 tons. The customs amounted, in 1853, to £16,647; in 1867, to £14,297. Steamers sail regularly to Burnham, Bristol, Ilfracombe, and Cork. The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, three banking-offices, and four chief inns; and publishes two weekly newspapers. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on the second Wednesday of March, April, and May, and on 29 June, 19 Sept., and 30 Nov. Quarter sessions are held on 1 Jan. and 2 July; and assizes at the summer circuit. An area, exclusive of suburbs, but commensurate with the two parishes, forms the borough; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and unites with Cowbridge and Llantisant in sending a member to parliament. Electors of all the boroughs in 1868, 2,123. Direct taxes, £19,744. Pop. of Cardiff borough in 1841, 10,077; in 1861, 32,954. Houses, 4,606. The town gives the title of Baron to the Marquis of Bute. The famous King Arthur and Wilson the painter were natives.

The two parishes are St. John and St. Mary; and there are also chapels of St. Andrew and All Saints, constituted in 1863 and in 1867. Acres, 2,321. Real property, £237,036; of which £91,331 are in railways, and £2,686 in gas-works. Pop., the same as the borough. The livings of St. John, St. Mary, and All Saints are vicarages, and that of St. Andrew is a p. curacy, in the diocese of Llandaff. Value of St. John, £260; of St. Mary and All Saints, each £200; of St. Andrew, not reported. Patron of St. John, the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester; of St. Mary, the Marquis of Bute; of All Saints, the Bishop of Llandaff; of St. Andrew, not reported. Charities, £137.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Roath, Llandaff, Radyr, St. Fagan, Cairau, Leckwith, Penarth, Cogan, Laverock, Michaelstone-le-Pit, Llandough-juxta-Penarth, St. Mellons, and Runney.—The two last electorally in Monmouth. Acres, 26,542. Pop., 46,954. Houses, 7,030.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Caerphilly, containing the parishes of Eglwysilan, Ruddyr, Llsवान, Llanedarn, Llanishen, Whitchurch, and part of Bedwas; the sub-district of Llantisant, containing the parishes of Llantisant, Llantwytair, Pentrych, Pendoylan, St. Bride-super-Ely, Peterstone-super-Ely, and the parochial chapelry of Llanillterne; and the sub-district of St. Nicholas, containing the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Lythans, St. Andrew, St. George, Wenvoe, Bonvilston, Michaelstone-super-Ely, Sully, Caloxton-juxta-Barry, Morthyr-Dorvan, Barry, Portlerry, Penmark, Llanearvan.

Llantrithyd, and Welsh-St. Donats, and the extra-parochial tracts of Lighthouse and Llanvithin. Acres, 117,797. Poor-rates in 1866, £36,074. Pop. in 1861, 74,575. Houses, 12,710. Marriages in 1866, 677; births, 2,447,—of which 71 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,428,—of which 570 were at ages under 5 years, and 26 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 6,233; births, 22,636; deaths, 14,096. The places of worship in 1851 were 50 of the Church of England, with 9,188 sittings; 19 of Independents, with 5,033 s.; 24 of Baptists, with 6,184 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 200 s.; 18 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,601 s.; 25 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 5,731 s.; 1 undefined, with 60 s.; 1 of Roman Catholics, with 942 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 250 attendants. The schools were 33 public day schools, with 2,832 scholars; 40 private day schools, with 1,335 s.; and 75 Sunday schools, with 5,795 s.

CARDIGAN, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cardiganshire. The town is a seaport, a borough, and the capital of the county. It stands on the river Teifi, 3½ miles from its mouth, 10 miles WNW of Newcastle-Emlyn; at the terminus of a railway to it from Carmarthen, originally authorised in 1854, re-authorised from Newcastle-Emlyn in 1863, opened to Llandysil in 1864, and near completion to Cardigan in July 1869. The Welsh call it Aberteifi. A castle was built at it, in 1160, by Gilbert de Clare; sustained many assaults, by alternately the Welsh and the English; changed owners at least half a score of times before 1240, when it was rebuilt by Gilbert Marshall; and was garrisoned by the royalists in the wars of Charles I., sustained then a regular siege, and surrendered to the parliamentary forces under General Langhorne. Remains of it stand on a low cliff, at the foot of the ancient bridge; consist of little more than two bastions and part of a curtain-wall; and are hidden within the enclosure of a modern mansion, erected by Mr. Bowen. A Benedictine priory, a cell to Cistercy, stood in the vicinity of the church; and a modern mansion, the seat of the Miles family, occupies its site, and was inhabited by Mrs. Philips, who wrote "Letters of Orinda."

The town stands on a gentle eminence; comprises two principal streets; contains several good houses; has a suburb on the Pembroke side of the river, called Bridge-end; looks well in the distance; and presents a good subject for the pencil, as seen from the bridge. It once was walled; but the walls have disappeared. A suite of buildings, of picturesque appearance, comprising town-hall, news-room, library, grammar-school, corn exchange, and public markets, was erected in 1860, at a cost of about £5,000. The previous town-hall, used as the county court-house, was built in 1764. The county jail was erected, in 1793, by Nash; and has capacity for 19 male and 4 female prisoners. The barracks were constructed in 1847. A handsome seven-arched bridge spans the Teifi. The church is chiefly perpendicular English, recently restored; consists of spacious nave and elegant chancel, with western square tower; and contains a good canopied piscina. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists. The town has a heal post-office; a banking-office, and three chief inns. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 13 Feb., 5 April, 8 Sept., 10 Nov., and 19 Dec.

A good herring fishery, and a very productive salmon fishery, are carried on. Commerce is much cramped by a dangerous bar in the river; where the depth of water at low tides is sometimes so little as 6 feet, and in the average of neaps, 11 feet. Vessels of 400 tons occasionally come up to the bridge; but vessels of from 20 to 100 tons are chiefly employed. The port's jurisdiction extends from Aberayron to a point 4 miles below Fishguard. The vessels registered, at the beginning of 1868, were 89 of 50 tons and under, aggregately 2,587, and 61 of upwards of 50 tons, aggregately 6,944 tons. Those which entered in 1867 from the colonies and foreign ports were 2, of jointly 557 tons, and coastwise 574, of aggregately 17,437 tons. These which cleared in 1867 were none for abroad, and 25 sailing of 903 tons, and 8 steam of 600

tons, coastwise. The chief exports are grain, slates, and bark. The customs, in 1867, amounted to nothing. The borough includes both the town and the Bridge-end suburb; was incorporated by Edward I.; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; and unites with Aberystwith, Adyar, and Lampeter, in sending a member to parliament. Electors of all the boroughs in 1863, 692. Direct tax, £4,476. Pop. of Cardigan borough in 1841, 3,899; in 1861, 3,543. Houses, 900. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Brudenell.

The parish comprises 2,412 acres of land and 105 of water. Real property, £7,132. Pop., 2,706. Houses, 630. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £153. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.—The sub-district contains also the parishes of Llangoedmore, Verwick, Mount, Llantodd, Bridell, Kilgeran, Monington, Moylgrove, and St. Dogmells,—the last six electorally in Pembroke. Acres, 27,982. Pop., 8,886. Houses, 2,171.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llanydwydd, containing the parochial chapelry of Llechryd, and the parishes of Llanydwydd, Aberporth, Blaencroft, Tremain, Mamerdivy, and Llanfihangel-Pembedw,—the last two electorally in Pembroke; and the sub-district of Newport, containing the parishes of Newport, Dinas, Llanychlydog, Nevern, Bayvil, Melina, Eglwyswrr, Whitechurch, and Llanfair-Nant-Gwyn,—all electorally in Pembroke. Acres, 85,481. Poor-rates in 1866, £9,713. Pop. in 1861, 18,555. Houses, 4,533. Marriages in 1866, 125; births, 436,—of which 21 were illegitimate; deaths, 345,—of which 61 were at ages under 5 years, and 27 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,149; births, 4,846; deaths, 3,770. The places of worship in 1851 were 27 of the Church of England, with 4,373 sittings; 17 of Independents, with 4,901 s.; 20 of Baptists, with 6,092 s.; 13 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 3,356 s.; and 1 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 196 s. The schools were 11 public day schools, with 1,079 scholars; 17 private day schools with 532 s.; 49 Sunday schools, with 6,257 s.; and 2 evening schools for adults, with 31 s. The workhouse is in St. Dogmells.

CARDIGAN BAY, a gulf on the west coast of Wales; along the counties of Cardigan, Merioneth, and Carnarvon, from Cardigan-Head to Braich-y-Pwll. Its length, across the entrance north and south, is 48 miles; its length, from Cardigan-Head to the top of a projection between Merioneth and Carnarvon, north-north-eastward, is 64 miles; and its greatest breadth, from the line of entrance to the mouth of the river Dyfi, eastward, is 30 miles. Part of its bottom is the submerged track of Cantref-Gwaelod, and is there beset by the reefs of Saru-y-Gynfelyn, Saru-y-Bwch, and Badrig; but the rest is free from obstacles to navigation, and has a depth of from 3 to 30 fathoms. Bardsey Island studs it in the vicinity of Braich-y-Pwll; and is washed by a strong current setting from the south. The chief harbours are those of Cardigan, Aberayron, Aberystwith, Aberdovey, Barmouth, Mochres, Pwllheli, Portmadoc, and Aberdaron. See CANTREF-GWAELOD and BARDSEY ISLAND.

CARDIGAN-HEAD, a headland at the northern extremity of Pembrokeshire; on the left side of the mouth of the river Teifi, 3½ miles NW of Cardigan.

CARDIGAN ISLE, an island in Cardiganshire; on the right side of the mouth of the river Teifi, 3½ miles NNW of Cardigan. It measures about 40 acres; and is pastured by sheep.

CARDIGAN RAILWAY. See CARMARTHEN and CARDIGAN RAILWAY.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a maritime county of South Wales; bounded on the west by Cardigan bay; on the north by Merioneth; on the north-east by Montgomery; on the east by Radnor and Brecon; on the south by Carmarthen and Pembroke. Its length, north-eastward, is 45 miles; its greatest breadth is 35 miles; its circumference is about 150 miles; and its area is 443,387 acres. It is the most primitive and the wildest county of South Wales. The coast, for the most part, is low and rather

tame. The interior, except in three valleys, has little level land; includes vast sweeping ranges of hills; and is largely mountainous. The south-western portion may, comparatively speaking, be called low country; while the north-eastern is high, and culminates in Plinlimmon. Some parts contain grand scenery, in varieties of the picturesque; but the upland parts, generally, exhibit a dreary sameness. The river Dyfi goes to the sea on the northern boundary; the river Teifi goes to the sea on the southern boundary; and the Rheidel, the Ystwith, the Mynach, the Ayrion, the Dothië, the Pyscottwr, the Claerweo, the Elan, the Betwyn, the Gwyrai, the Lery, and other streams water the interior. Lakes are numerous; but none of them are large. Rocks of the lower silurian series occupy the entire area. Metal mines, of high celebrity, yielding great wealth, were worked in the 16th century; were, for a long time, almost wholly abandoned; and have, of late years, been partially resumed. Lead, zinc, and silver ores are the chief; and copper ore also is found. Slate, for roofs and floors, is worked.

The soil, in much of the valleys, is peat or vegetable mould; in the vales among the uplands, chiefly stiff clay, with mixture of light loam; on the higher grounds of the lowland tracts, generally a light sandy loam, from foot to twelve inches deep; and on the uplands, for the most part, a coarse, shallow, barren detritus. About one-half of the entire area is waste. Tolerably good farming is practised in the valleys of the Teifi and the Ayrion, and in some other parts; but the husbandry elsewhere is rude and unimproved. Lime is brought from Pembroke, and much used as a manure; but sea-weed and peat-ashes also are much used. Barley and oats are the chief crops; while wheat, rye, pease, beans, potatoes, and turnips also are raised. The arable farms may average about 150 acres. Farm-buildings have begun to be improved; but the cottages are miserable. Butter and pork are produced for the market. The cattle are a small hardy black breed; the sheep also are small, but have begun to be improved by crosses with the Southdowns, the Leicesters, and the Dorsets; and the horses seldom exceed fourteen hands in height, but are strong and hardy. Ancient woods were extensive, but have been nearly all swept away. Oak, ash, and alder are native trees; and some large plantations of larch have been made. The only manufactures of any note are woollens and gloves for local use. The Llanelly railway and the Carmarthen and Cardigan railway give facilities to the southeastern and the southern borders; the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast railway gives facilities to the northern districts; and a railway partly in progress in 1869, partly then in operation, in connection with the Central Wales system, from Llanidloes to the neighbourhood of Newcastle-Emlyn, is of value to the central districts. Good roads connect the towns, and traverse much of the interior.

The county contains sixty-five parishes; and is divided into the boroughs of Cardigan and Aberystwith, and the hundreds of Gneur, Ilar, Moyddyn, Pennarth, and Troedyrvaer. The registration county excludes 11,264 acres to Montgomery; includes 162,760 acres of Carmarthen and Pembroke; measures 594,883 acres; and is divided into the districts of Cardigan, Newcastle-Emlyn, Lampeter, Aberayron, Aberystwith, and Tregaron. The market-towns are Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, Tregaron, and part of Newcastle-Emlyn. The chief seats are Gogerthan, Nanteos, Peterwell, Crosswood, Blaen-haf, Coedmore, Hafod, Mabus, Allt-yr-Odyn, Llanina, Tyglyn, and Llancrchayron. Real property in 1815, £145,933; in 1843, £205,328; in 1851, £216,855; in 1860, £226,552. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, and about forty-five magistrates. It is in the South Wales judicial circuit, and the Home military district. The assizes are held at Cardigan; and quarter sessions at Aberayron. The police force, in 1864, consisted of 35 men, at a cost of £2,553; the crimes committed were 40; the depredators and suspected persons at large were 113; and the houses of bad character, 47. One member is sent to parliament for the county; and one for the boroughs of Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar. The electors for the county in 1868

were 3,520. The county is in the diocese of St. David's; and, with parts of adjoining counties, forms an archdeaconry. Pop. in 1801, 42,556; in 1821, 57,784; in 1841, 68,766; in 1861, 72,245. Inhabited houses, 15,754; uninhabited, 529; building, 105.

The territory now forming Cardiganshire was anciently part of Dinetia. It had an important station of the Romans, called Loventium, at Llanio-isau; and was nominally included in their Britannia Secunda. The Danes harassed it in 987 and 1071. The Normans came into it in 1092, but were driven out in 1097. Henry I. granted it to the Strongbows; Henry II. restored it to Prince Rhys; and Edward I., in 1254, on the overthrow of the last Llewelyn, united it to England. Druidical monuments occur at Yspilly-Cynvyn, Alltgech near Lampeter, Carrog near Llanllwchaearn, and in other places. The Roman road, called Sarn-Heleu, went through Loventium toward Penalt and Carnarvon. British fortifications stood at Cardigan, Aberystwith, Ystradmeirch, Lampeter, Llanrhysted, Kileennin, Dinerth, Abereion, Castell-Gwalter, Castell-Flemish, Moyddyn, Penweddle, Aberayron, and a number of other places. A famous abbey stood at Strata-Florida, now Ystrad-flur, on the Roman way; and monastic houses stood at Cardigan, Llanrhysted, Lampeter, and Llandewi-Brefi.

CARDINAL'S CAP. See WHITE HILL.

CARDINGTON, a village and a parish in the district and county of Bedford. The village stands on an affluent of the river Ouse, adjacent to the Midland railway, 2½ miles SE of Bedford; and has a station on the railway. The parish includes also the township of East Cotts. Post-town, Bedford. Acres, 5,170. Real property, £9,079. Pop., 1,419. Houses, 275. Cardington House is the seat of the Whitbreads; and was, for some years, the residence of the philanthropist Howard. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £245.* Patron, Trinity College, Cambridge. The church is later English. There are an Independent chapel, a handsome industrial school, a British school, alms-houses with £50 a-year, and other charities 223.

CARDINGTON, a village and a parish in Church-Stretton district, Salop. The village stands on a pleasant spot, under Cardington hill, 2½ miles E of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway, and 4 ENE of Church-Stretton; and has a post-office under Church-Stretton. The parish includes also the townships of Broom, Chatwail, Comley, Enchmarsh, Holt-Preen, Lyddell-Hayes, Plaish, Willstone, and part of Gretton. Acres, 6,713. Real property, £4,723. Pop., 768. Houses, 141. The property is much subdivided. Fine clay and quartz for the potteries are found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Hereford. Value, £237.* Patron, R. Hunt, Esq. The church is good. A school has £25 from endowment; and other charities, £53.

CARDINHAM, a parish in Bodmin district, Cornwall; on the river Fowey, 3 miles NNE of Bodmin Road r. station, and 4 E by N of Bodmin. It has a post-office under Bodmin. Acres, 9,534. Real property, £3,881. Pop., 717. Houses, 129. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged to Robert de Cardinham, ancestor of the Lords Dinham; and has traces of an ancient castle. Glynn, a beautiful place on the Fowey, is the seat of Lord Vivian; and contains an early portrait by Reynolds, which opened the way to his career as an artist. Cardinham Bury is an ancient circular entrenchment. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £524.* Patron, Mrs. Vivian. The church is good; and has a brass of a priest.

CARDISTON. See CARDESTON.

CAR-DYKE, a cut in the fens of Lincoln; from Thurlby, northward to Sleaford canal. It is 20 miles long and 60 feet wide; extended formerly to the rivers Welland and Witham; and is thought to have been a work of the Romans.

CAREBY, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; on a branch of the river Glen, 1½ mile SW of Little Bytham r. station, and 5½ WSW of Bourn. Post-town, Castle-Bytham, under Stamford. Acres, 1,454. Real property, £1,578. Pop., 107. Houses, 23. The property is

divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Hatchers, and belongs now to G. B. Reynardson, Esq. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Holywell and Aunby, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £400.* Patron, G. B. Reynardson, Esq. The church is very good.

CARESWELL. See CAVERSWALL.

CAREW, or CAREY, a village and a parish in the district and county of Pembroke. The village stands on a creek of Milford haven, near the Pembroke and Tenby railway, 4 miles ENE of Pembroke. Here is a very ancient and beautiful cross, probably Saxon or Danish, of a single shaft, 14 feet high, covered with Runic carvings. The parish comprises 5,256 acres of land, and 380 of water; and its post-town is Pembroke. Real property, £5,953; of which £453 are in quarries. Pop. 993. Houses, 216. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to the princes of South Wales; was given as a dowry with Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Iewdwr, to Gerald de Windsor; passed to Sir Rhys ap Thomas; gave entertainment to the Earl of Richmond, on his way to Bosworth field; was, soon afterwards, the scene of a great tournament, the first show of its kind in Wales; and belongs now to the Carews of Crocomb. A fortress stood here in the times of the Welsh princes; and a magnificent mansion was added to this in the time of Henry VII. Some part of the ancient fortress seems still to exist in a shattered, ivy-clad barbacan; and the shell of the added mansion still stands, and is one of the finest ruins in Wales. The architecture is rich late perpendicular; the windows are large, square, and lantern-like; and the great hall has a lofty porch, and measures 102 feet by 20. Milton House, Freestone Hall, and Wildon are fine mansions; and the last occupies ground on which Cromwell had his quarters when besieging Pembroke castle. Extensive limestone quarries were worked, but have been stopped. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £182.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is early English, with good perpendicular tower; and contains monuments of the Carews and others. The vicarage of Redberth is a separate benefice.

CAREY, a locality 6½ miles from Ross, in Hereford; with a post-office under Ross.

CAREY, Northumberland. See CARY-COATS.

CARFAN. See PRISK and CARFAN.

CARGO, or CRAGHOW, a township in Stanwix parish, Cumberland; on the river Eden, adjacent to the Silloth railway, 3 miles NW of Carlisle. Acres, 1,196. Real property, £2,553. Pop., 262. Houses, 63.

CARGO-FLEET. See CLEVELAND-PORT.

CARHAM, a village and a parish in Glendale district, Northumberland. The village stands adjacent to the river Tweed, to the Tweedmouth and Kelso railway, and to the boundary with Scotland, 5½ miles WSW of Cornhill; and has a station on the railway. The parish includes also the townships of Shildlaw, Downham, Hagg, New Learmouth, West Learmouth, East and West Mindrim, Moncylaws, Preston, Tythehill, Wark, and Wark-Common; and its post-town is Coldstream. Acres, 10,382; of which 127 are water. Real property, £17,411. Pop., 1,274. Houses, 236. The property is divided among a few. Carham Hall belongs to the heirs of A. Compton, Esq. Shildlaw hill and other off-sets of the Cheviots are in the south, and command charming views. A house of black monks, a cell to Kirkham priory in Yorkshire, anciently stood here; and was burned by the Scots under Wallace, whose place of encampment is still called Campfield. Three sanguinary battles were fought in the parish; one at an early period, between the Saxons and the Danes; the other two, in 1018 and 1370, between the English and the Scots. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £233.* Patrons, the heirs of A. Compton, Esq. The church is good.

CARHAMPTON, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Somerset. The village stands near the coast, 1¼ mile ESE of Dunster, and 4 W of Watchet r. station. It dates from ancient times, under the name of Carumtune;

and is a seat of petty sessions. The parish includes also the hamlet of Rodhuish; and is in the district of Williton. Post-town, Dunster, under Taunton. Acres, 5,724; of which 525 are water. Real property, £6,076. Pop., 706. Houses, 141. The property is divided among a few. The surface is diversified with glen and hill. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Rodhuish, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £182. Patron, J. F. Luttrell, Esq. The church is ancient, interesting, and good; and contains a screen. Charities, £9.—The hundred contains sixteen parishes. Acres, 60,350. Pop., 8,502. Houses, 1,674.

CARHARRACE, a locality 2 miles from Scorrer Gate r. station, in Cornwall; with a post-office under Scorrer.

CARHAYES-BARTON, a hamlet in St. Michael-Carhayes parish, Cornwall; 3 miles SE of Tregony.

CARHAYES-ST. MICHAEL. See MICHAEL-CARHAYES. (St.)

CARINGTON. See CARRINGTON.

CARISBROOKE, a village and a parish in the Isle of Wight. The village stands on an affluent of the river Medina, 1 mile SW of Newport; was formerly the capital of the island and a market town; and has a post-office under Newport. A Roman station seems to have been here; and previously, perhaps, a British city. The presence of the Romans here, or even anywhere in the island, has been doubted; but was fully proved in 1859 by the discovery of a Roman villa of about 120 feet by 50, with two large halls, tessellated pavements, a semi-circular bath, a hypocaust, some coins, and a few small articles. An early fortress crowned an adjacent hill, 239 feet high; and was taken, in 530, by Cerdic, the Saxon. A castle, on the site of this, was built by William Fitz-Osborne, the first Norman lord of Wight; rebuilt, in the time of Henry I., by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devon; enlarged, in 1262-93, by Isabella de Fortibus; repaired and outwardly strengthened by Elizabeth; used as a state prison by Cromwell, and made then the prison of Charles I. and his children; used as a state prison also by Charles I.; long occupied by the governor and the garrison of the Isle of Wight; allowed eventually to go greatly to decay; and subjected recently to considerable restoration. The site is very fine; the appearance of the castle is picturesque; and a walk of about a mile goes round it, commanding delightful views. The encompassing bastions, faced with stone, are of the time of Elizabeth; the entrance, by archway stone bridge, and machicolated gatehouse, with flanking circular towers, is partly of the time of Edward IV., partly of the time of Elizabeth; the range of building containing Charles I.'s prison rooms, on the left past the gatehouse, belongs to the later years of the 15th century; the polygonal keep, on a moated mound, in the north-east corner of the inner court, was probably the work of Richard de Redvers; the great hall, now divided into two stories, and otherwise modernized, is early English, and was probably the work of Isabella de Fortibus; and the chapel, at right angles with the hall, seems to have been constructed along with it, and was long desecrated, and afterwards restored. The castle-wall is a regular excavation through solid rock, and famous for its depth, reputed to be 300 feet, though really no more than 145; and is covered by a structure of the 15th century, recently restored. Sir William Davenant, the poet, was confined in the castle.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Bowcombe, Billingham, and part of Chillerton; Parkhurst forest, with part of Parkhurst prison; Albany barracks; and the Isle of Wight house of industry. Acres, 7,409. Real property, £24,734. Pop., 7,502. Houses, 1,196. The property is much subdivided. A priory was founded near the church by Fitz-Osborne; attached to the Benedictine abbey of Linc; and given by Henry V. to his new establishment at Sheen. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Northwood, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £200.* Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church was built by Fitz-Osborne; deprived of its chancel and north aisle in the time of

Elizabeth; has a fine tower, with pinnacles and an octagonal turret; and contains two interesting monuments of Lady Wadham and William Keeling. The p. curacy of St. John and that of St. Nicholas-in-the-Castle are separate charges. Value of St. John, not reported; * of St. Nicholas, £24. There are an independent chapel and charities £30. A Dominican priory for eighteen nuns was built in 1867, at a cost of £12,000, defrayed by the Countess of Clange.

CARK, a village on the west coast of Morecambe bay in Lancashire; 2 miles SW by S of Cartmel. It has a post-office under Newton-in-Cartmel, and a station, jointly with Cartmel, on the Ulverstone and Lancaster railway; and a public coach runs daily from it to Newby Bridge.

CARKIN, a township in Forcett parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 8 miles NNE of Richmond. Acres, 650. Pop., 55. Houses, 13.

CARLATTON, an extra-parochial tract in Brampton district, Cumberland; 10 miles ESE of Carlisle. Acres, 1,810. Pop., 71. Houses, 10.

CARLBURY, a hamlet in Coniscliffe parish, Durham; on the river Tees, 5½ miles WNW of Darlington. Pop., 44. Limestone is worked.

CARLBY, a parish in Bourn district, Lincoln; on the river Glen and the Great Northern railway, near Essendine r. station, and 5 miles NNE of Stamford. Post-town, Stamford. Acres, 1,020. Real property, £1,555. Pop., 153. Houses, 40. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £195.* Patrons, the Marquis of Exeter and Sir E. Smith, Bart. The church is good. Charities, £7.

CARLCOATES, a hamlet in Thurstlestone township, Penistone parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile W of Penistone. Pop., 332.

CARLEOL. See CARLISLE.

CARLESFORD. See CARLISLE.

CARLES-WORK, a stone embankment on the moors, between Castleton and Hathersage, in Derby. It is, in some parts, 8 feet high. Its origin is unknown.

CARLETON, a township in St. Cuthbert parish, Cumberland; adjacent to the Newcastle railway, 2 miles SE of Carlisle. Pop., 131. Houses, 42.

CARLETON, a township in Drigg parish, Cumberland; on the river Mite, near the coast, 2 miles NNE of Ravenglass. Pop., 143. Carleton Hall is the seat of the Burroughs.

CARLETON, a hamlet in Peurth parish, Cumberland; on the river Eamont, 1 mile SSE of Penrith. Pop., 81. Carleton Hall was formerly the seat of the Carletons; and belongs now to the Cowpers.

CARLETON, a township in Pontefract parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile S of Pontefract. Acres, 620. Real property, £2,012. Pop., 191. Houses, 44.

CARLETON, Durham, *NOTES*, Leicester, Suffolk, and Yorkshire. See CARLTON.

CARLETON, or CARLTON, a township-chapelry in Snaith parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near the river Aire and the Goole railway, 2 miles N of Snaith. It has a post-office under Selby. Acres, 3,070. Real property, £7,479. Pop., 752. Houses, 133. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £168.* Patron, the Rev. W. W. Ware. The church was built in 1563. There are a Roman Catholic chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

CARLETON-FORHOE, a parish in Forhoe district, Norfolk; on the river Yare, 2 miles NE of Kimberley r. station, and 3½ N by W of Wymondham. Post-town, Wymondham. Acres, 772. Real property, £1,732. Pop., 124. Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £150.* Patron, Lord Wodehouse. The church is later English, with a square tower; and was repaired in 1539. Charities, £26.

CARLETON (GREAT AND LITTLE), a township in Boulton-le-Fylde parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the Blackpool railway, 1 mile SW of Poulton. Acres, 1,979. Real property, £3,905. Pop., 363. Houses, 76.

CARLETON-ST. PETER, a parish in Loddon district,

Norfolk; near the river Yare; 3 miles NNW of Loddon, and 3½ SW by S of Buckenham r. station. Post-town, Loddon, under Norwich. Acres, 772. Real property, £1,159. Pop., 79. Houses, 13. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Ashby, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £294.* Patrons, Sir W. B. Proctor and Sir C. H. Rich, Barts. The church is good.

CARLFORD, a sub-district and a hundred in Suffolk. The sub-district is in Woodbridge district; lies between Woodbridge and Ipswich; and contains thirteen parishes. Acres, 19,634. Pop., 5,353. Houses, 1,201. The hundred contains the same parishes as the sub-district, and two more; but is joined to Colneis.

CARLINGCOTT, a hamlet in Camerton and Dunkerton parishes, Somerset; 4½ miles SE of Bath.

CARLINGHOW, a hamlet in Guisbrough township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near Guisbrough.

CARLINGHOW, a hamlet in Batley township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Wakefield.

CARLISLE, a city and a district in Cumberland; and a diocese in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. The city stands on the river Eden, at the influx of the Petteril and the Caldew, on the great western line of communication from England to Scotland, within a mile of the Roman wall, 94 miles SSE of Gretna, and 301 NNW of London. Railways go from it in six directions, toward Hawick, Annandale, Silloth, Maryport, Lancaster, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and give it communication with all parts of Great Britain; and all of them meet in one central station.

History.—A Roman station stood on the city's site; and bore the name of Luguvallum, signifying the "tower by the wall." This was shortened by the Britons into Luel, and prefixed with Caer, their word for a fort; and the name Caer-Luel passed, in course of time, into Carleol and Carlisle. Roman altars, inscriptions, vases, coins, and other relics have been found within the city; and Roman roads went from it to Longtown, Ellenborough, and Lancaster. A native fortress succeeded the Roman station; was maintained by both the Saxons and the Normans; and made resistance to the Picts and the Scots. A city-wall was constructed at an early period, perhaps in the 7th century; was reconstructed at subsequent periods; enclosed a triangular space of 2,000, 650, and 460 yards; and had three gates. The Cumbrian king Arthur figures in two famous ancient ballads—the one on the marriage of his knight Sir Gawaine, the other entitled the "Boy and the Mantle"—as having held his court at Carlisle. The Northumbrian king Egfred founded here a religious house, and placed it under his establishment at Lindisfarne. The Danes took and wasted the town in 875. William Rufus revived it, and gave it a new fortress. Stephen resided some time in it, and greatly improved its defences. The Scots besieged it under their kings David I., Malcolm IV., William the Lion, and Alexander II.; and held possession of it during an aggregate of eighteen years. Edward I. retreated to it from Falkirk in 1293; convoked his barons and knights at it in 1300; and held his last parliament in it in 1307. It suffered much and often in the subsequent wars; resisted a siege, in 1315, by Bruce; and both then and afterwards endured great disaster. It also figured in the raid, in 1388, which led to the battle of Otterburn; and served for ages as the main bulwark, in the west, against the Scottish forays. Mary, queen of Scots, was here taken into custody; Kinmont Willie, the notable Border trooper, celebrated in song and story, was rescued from duress here by a bold exploit of Scott of Buccleuch; and "Hughie the Graeme," Hobbie Noble, and other famous Scottish reivers, were here put to death. The city shared much in the troubles which followed the Reformation; sustained a siege of six months, in 1645, from General Leslie's army, and was held by Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, from the time of his advance into England till after the retreat of his main force to Scotland. Executions in it, during about two centuries, were more numerous than in any other provincial town in the kingdom; and those which fol-

lowed the affair of Prince Charles Edward were rendered memorable and ghastly by the fixing of the heads of the victims on the city gates. Hence says a poetical fragment preserved in Scott's *Border Antiquities*—

"When I first cam by merry Carlisle,
Was refer a town sae sweetly seeming;
The white rose flaunted o'er the wall;
The thistled banners far were streaming!
When I cam next by merry Carlisle,
O sad sad seem'd the town an' eerie!
The auld auld men cam out and wept—
'O maiden come ye to seek yere dearie!'

His lang lang hair in yellow banks
Waved o'er his cheeks sae sweet and rad lie;
But now they wave o'er Carlisle yetts
In dripping ringlets clotting bloodie."

Site and Streets.—The city occupies a swell or gentle eminence, in the midst of an extensive, fertile, well-wooded plain. The environs are all rich low country, profusely adorned with water, culture, parks, and mansions. The higher points both within the city and around it command a brilliant panorama, away to the Northumberland hills, the Scottish mountains, Criffel beyond the Solway, and the group of Skiddaw. The exterior of the city, as seen from various approaches, presents a striking appearance, and looks as if combining modern elegance with remains of antiquity. The interior, as entered from the railway station, seems entirely, neatly, and briskly modern. The castle, which most prominently links it with the past, does not come immediately into view; and the cathedral, which also speaks largely of the past, has been so outwardly renovated as to appear almost new. The three principal streets, English-street, Scotch-street, and Castle-street, diverge from the market-place, adjacent to the central railway station, and are wide and handsome. Other streets are straight, airy, and well built; and the city, as a whole, seems little different from a well-planned, lively, thriving, modern town.

Public Buildings.—The court-houses and the county jail form a grand suite of buildings; and were erected, after designs by Smirke, at a cost of about £100,000. The court-houses stand partly on the site of what was called the citadel, comprising two very strong circular towers for defending the city gates; and they themselves form two circular Gothic towers, on opposite sides of the upper end of English-street. The county jail stands on the site of a black friary; was partly remodelled, and principally rebuilt, in 1869; and now has capacity for 112 male and 56 female prisoners. An elegant bridge, of five elliptical arches, spans the Eden on the great road to the north; was erected by Smirke, at a cost of upwards of £70,000; and is connected with the city by an arched causeway, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long. Two small bridges span the Peter-ruil and the Caldew. The central railway station stands partly on the site of the citadel; presents a neat front to the head of English-street; is a long, spacious, well-contrived arcade; and contains handsome refreshment and waiting rooms. The news-room, reading and coffee rooms, are a beautiful recent structure, erected by subscription, from a design by Rickman. An octagonal chimney stack, 305 feet high, connected with a large cotton factory, is a conspicuous object. Other noticeable things are a market-cross of 1632; an old town-hall, where the mayor's court and the city sessions are held; a never hallowed, where the city council and other corporate bodies meet; a statue of the late Earl of Lonsdale, on a pedestal, in Court-square; a statue of Mr. Steel, in Market-square; a theatre; assembly-rooms; new water-works, formed in 1863; and the great public buildings to be noticed in subsequent paragraphs.

The Castle.—The fortress built by William Rufus probably occupied the site of the previous Saxon fortress and Roman station. Buildings were added to it, or erected adjacent, by several kings, forming fortifications, prison, and palace; and all were called the castle; but they have, in recent times, been greatly altered. The site is a bold but not high eminence, overlooking the Eden; and com-

mands one of the best prospects which the city or the environs afford, over the great rich surrounding country. The chief existing structures are a very thick enclosing wall, and buildings used as barracks. The entrance is an embattled gateway, with the ancient portcullis, and a defaced sculpture, believed to represent the arms of Henry II. A half-moon battery formerly defended the inner court, but is now dismantled. The great keep still stands; and is a lofty massive tower; but has been converted into an armory. The hall of the palace was destroyed in 1827; the chapel of it was turned into barracks in 1835; and a small staircase is the only other part of it that remains. Sir William Wallace rested a night under the castle gate; and Waverley, in Sir Walter Scott's novel, watched from the gatehouse Fergus MacIvor going out to execution.

The Cathedral.—This was originally the church of an Augustinian priory, built, in 1011, by Walter the Norman, and endowed by Henry I.; but it has undergone sweeping changes, and great recent restorations. "The cloisters of the priory have disappeared; but the entrance-gateway and the frater or refectory remains. The gateway has a circular arch, with an inscription recording it to have been built by the prior, Christopher Sleas. The frater is lighted on the south side by a row of well-proportioned Tudor windows, and adorned on the opposite wall with three niches, surmounted by elegant crocketed canopies; and it contains a curious stone chair, with impanelled foliated ceiling, called the confessional. This is the place in which Edward I. held his parliament, and it is now used as the chapter-room. The cathedral is cruciform, and has a square embattled tower, 127 feet high, rising over the intersection of the cross. The nave and the transepts are Norman, narrow and without aisles. Their columns are very massive, each $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, and 14 feet 2 inches high. The nave was deprived of about 90 feet of its length in the time of Cromwell, to yield material for the erection of guard-houses and batteries; and the rest of it was afterwards closed with a wall, and fitted up as a parish church. The transepts measure 124 feet in length and 28 feet in width; and the north one is now used as the consistory court. The choir was built at great expense, with vast effort, by aid of money obtained through sale of indulgences and remissions, in the reign of Edward III. Most of it is early English; but the east end is the decorated. Its length is 137 feet; its width, 71 feet; its height, 75 feet. The north side makes a fine appearance to the street, and is divided from the thoroughfare by a new enclosure-wall and elegant iron railing, and by a belt of ground with a row of trees. The east end shows rich grandeur of design, with a most magnificent central window, with other windows to correspond, and with bold buttresses, crocketed pinnacles, and gable crosses. The interior is arranged in side aisles and central aisle, with triforium and clerestory. The columns are clustered, and the capitals are adorned with carved figures and flowers. The clerestory has a rich parapet pierced with foliated circles. The great east window, as seen in the interior, has been pronounced by many competent judges the finest decorated window in the kingdom. It measures 60 feet by 30, contains nine lights, and is filled in the head with surpassingly rich flowing tracery. The windows of the side aisles have a corresponding character. A row of beautiful niches appears below them, and is continued all round the walls. A very fine organ, erected in 1856, stands above the entrance to the choir. The stalls are embellished with tabernacle-work, in carved oak, black with age. The bishop's throne and the pulpit are modern, and not so rich in design, yet elegant and stately. The screens in the aisles show some curious legendary paintings from the histories of St. Augustine, St. Anthony, and St. Cuthbert. A fine mural monument to Dr. Paley, simply recording his name and age, appears in the north aisle; and monuments to Bishops Bell, Law, Smith, Robinson, Barrow, and other distinguished men, are in other parts. A small chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, founded and endowed by John de Capella, a citizen of Carlisle, stands in the south

aisle, adjoining the transept. The deanery stands within the precincts of the cathedral. It was built by Prior Senhouse, in 1507, and contains a fine apartment used as a drawing-room, with a remarkably ornate ceiling in carved embossed oak.

Churches.—St. Mary's church is part of the cathedral nave. St. Cuthbert's church is a plain structure of 1778, on the site of a previous very old one; and has a monument of Dean Carlyle. Trinity church, in Caldewgate, and Christ church, in Botchergate, are handsome structures of 1830, the former in the Tudor style, the latter in the early English, each with a tower and spire. St. Stephen's and St. John's are beautiful edifices of 1865, the former in early and decorated English, the latter in pure early English. The first five are vicarages, and the last a p. curacy, in the dio. of C. Value of each, £300. Patrons of the first four, the Dean and Chapter; of St. Stephen's, the Bishop; of St. John, Five Trustees. The places of worship, in 1851, were 5 of the Ch. of England, with 4,039 sittings; 1 of the Ch. of Scotland, with 750 s.; 1 of U. Presbyterians, with 470 s.; 3 of Independents, with 1,370 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 1,000 s.; 1 of Quakers, with 360 s.; 2 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,000 s.; 1 of the Wesleyan Association, with 1,000 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 59 s.; and one of Roman Catholics, with 1,000 s. Four other churches are in the rural parts of the parish; a new church of St. Mary-Without, to cost £4,000, was projected in 1869; a new Presbyterian church, in plain Gothic, was built in 1863; and an Evangelical Union chapel also is recent.

Schools, &c.—The grammar-school was founded in 1546, by Henry VIII.; has two exhibitions to Queen's college, Oxford; and numbers among its pupils Bishop Thomas and Dean Carlyle. A girls' school has an endowed income of £37. There are an academy of arts, and a literary, philosophical, and mechanical institution. The infirmary is a recent edifice, built by subscription; and has a tetrastyle Doric portico. The dispensary is notable for a child born in 1783 without a brain, who lived six days. Alms-houses and other charities have an endowed income of £55.

Trade, &c.—Manufactures of cotton thread, gingham, checks, hats, whips, hooks, and other articles are carried on. The large factory, with the lofty chimney stalk, employs about 550 hands. There are also iron-foundries, tan-yards, and breweries. Vast stir and much business arise from the traffic on the railways. Markets are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and fairs on 26 Aug., 19 Sept., and the first and second Saturday after 10 Oct. The city was formerly connected with the Solway by a ship canal, now superseded by the Silloth railway; and it ranks as a seaport, with Alnby and Port-Carlisle as sub-ports. The vessels registered at it in 1863 were 8 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 283 tons, 14 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 1,383 tons, and 6 steam-vessels, of aggregate 1,292 tons; and the vessels which entered in that year were 8 from British colonies, of aggregate 3,705 tons, 7 from foreign countries, of aggregate 1,812 tons, 56 sailing-vessels coastwise, of aggregate 2,757 tons, and 343 steam-vessels coastwise, of aggregate 53,013 tons. The vessels registered at the end of 1862 were 23 sailing-vessels of aggregate 2,370 tons, and 5 steam-vessels of aggregate 306 tons; and the commerce in that year, with foreign and colonial ports, comprised 13 vessels upwards of aggregate 3,301 tons, and 8 vessels outwards of aggregate 2,095 tons. The customs amounted, in 1853, to £23,535; in 1867, to £21,067. The city has a head post-office, a telegraph-office, three banking-offices, and seven chief inns; and publishes several newspapers. Races are run, in the immediate neighbourhood, on a fine course of 1 mile 90 yards, in July.

The Borough.—The city is a borough by prescription; was chartered by Henry II.; is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and thirty councillors; and sends two members to parliament. Its borough limits, both for government and for representation, comprise the townships of Botchergate and English-street in St. Cuthbert parish; the townships of Scotch-street, Fisher-street, Castle-street, Abbey-street, and part of Caldewgate, in St. Mary pa-

rish; and the extra-parochial place of Eaglesfield-abbey. Assizes are held at both circuits of the judges; and quarter sessions on 1 Jan., 9 April, 2 July, and 15 Oct. Real property, £96,723; of which £7,119 are in railways, and £2,734 in gas-works. Direct taxes, £14,348. Electors in 1863, 1,506. Pop. in 1841, 20,815; in 1861, 29,417. Houses, 5,140. The city gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family.

The District.—The registration district comprehends the sub-district of St. Mary, containing all the borough parts of St. Mary parish, with the rest of Caldewgate township; the sub-district of St. Cuthbert, containing all the townships of St. Cuthbert parish, and Wreay chapelry in St. Mary; the sub-district of Stanwix, containing the parishes of Stanwix and Rockliffe, and the extra-parochial tract of King-Moor; the sub-district of Burgh, containing the parishes of Burgh-by-Sands, Kirkandrews-upon-Eden, Beaumont, and Grinsdale; the sub-district of Dalston, containing the parishes of Dalston and Orton, and the Cummersdale township of St. Mary; and the sub-district of Wetheral, containing the parishes of Crosby-upon-Eden, Warwick, and five townships of Wetheral. Acres, 70,810. Poor-rates in 1866, £17,364. Pop. in 1861, 44,820. Houses, 8,299. Marriages in 1866, 421; births, 1,412,—of which 153 were illegitimate; deaths, 977,—of which 321 were at ages under 5 years, and 20 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,644; births, 14,681; deaths, 9,988. The places of worship in 1851 were 21 of the Church of England, with 8,464 sittings; 1 of the Church of Scotland, with 750 s.; 1 of the United Presbyterian church, with 470 s.; 3 of Independents, with 1,370 s.; 1 of Baptists, with 1,000 s.; 3 of Quakers, with 710 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,260 s.; 12 of the Wesleyan Methodist Association, with 1,430 s.; 2 of Primitive Methodists with 100 s.; 1 undefined, with 100 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 141 s.; and 2 of Roman Catholics, with 1,130 s. The schools were 35 public day schools, with 3,640 scholars; 64 private day schools, with 1,330 s.; 35 Sunday schools, with 3,913 s.; and 6 evening schools for adults, with 251 s. There are two workhouses, both in the city.

The Diocese.—The see was founded, in 1132, by Henry I. The first bishop was Athelwold, the king's confessor; and among his successors have been De Everdon, De Kirkby, Merka, Ogleshorpe, Usher, Nicholson, and Sterne. The bishop's income is £4,500; and his residence is Rose Castle. The chapter comprises a dean, two archdeacons, four canons, four honorary canons, and a chancellor. The diocese comprehends all Cumberland, except Alston parish, all Westmoreland, and the Lancashire deaneries of Cartmel and Ulverston; and is divided into the archdeaconries of Carlisle and Westmoreland. Pop. in 1861, 266,591. Some livings have recently been raised in status, as named in our articles on them; but all will be named here as they stood in 1861.

The archdeaconry of Carlisle comprises the rural deaneries of Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Greystoke, Keswick, Kirkby-Stephen, Lowther, Penrith, and Wigton. The deanery of Appleby includes the rectories of Asby, Dufton, Kirkby-Thore, Long Marton, Newbiggin, and Ormside; the vicarages of Appleby-St. Lawrence and Appleby-St. Michael; and the p. curacies of Milburn and Temple-Sowerby. The deanery of Brampton includes the rectories of Bewcastle, Castlearcock, Nether Denton, and Stapleton; the vicarages of Brampton and Irthington; and the p. curacies of Cunew, Cumwhitton, Over Denton, Farlam, Hayton, Lanercost, Gilsland, Nichol-Forest, and Walton. The deanery of Carlisle includes the rectories of Arthuret, Kirkandrews-upon-Eden, Beaumont, Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, Kirkhampton, Kirklington, Orton, and Scaleby; the vicarages of Burgh-by-Sands, Crosby-upon-Eden, and Stanwix; and the p. curacies of Carlisle-St. Mary, Carlisle-St. Cuthbert, Carlisle-Trinity, Carlisle-Christchurch, Upperry, Wreay, Grinsdale, Hesketh-in-the-Forest, Armathwaite, Rockliffe, Houghton, Wetheral, Warwick, Holm-Eden, and Scotby. The deanery of Greystoke includes the rectories of Greystoke, Skelton, and Hutton-in-the-Forest; the vicarages of Castle-Sowerby and Dacre; and the p. curacies of

Raughton-Head, Matterdale, Mungrisedale, Watermill-lock, Patterdale, and Sebergham. The deanery of Keswick includes the vicarage of Crosthwaite, and the p. curacies of Keswick-St. John, Borrowdale, Grange, Newlands, St. John-in-the-Vale, Thornthwaite, Wythburn, Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Lorton, Threlkeld, and Wythop. The deanery of Kirkby-Stephen includes the rectories of Crosby-Garret and Great Musgrave; the vicarages of Brough-under-Stainmore, Kirkby-Stephen, and Warcop; and the p. curacies of Stainmore, Mallerstang, Scauby, and Ravenstonedale. The deanery of Lowther includes the rectories of Clithrum, Clifton, and Lowther; the vicarages of Askham, Bampton, Crosby-Ravenworth, Morland, Orton, and Shap; and the p. curacies of Martindale, Bolton, Thrimby, Mardale, and Swindale. The deanery of Penrith includes the rectories of Brougham, Melmerby, Ousby, and Great Salkeld; the vicarages of Aldingham, Ainstable, Barton, Edenhall, Kirkland, Kirkoswald, Lazonby, and Penrith; and the p. curacies of Langwathby, Culgaith, Skirwith, Plumpton, Newton-Regnay, Renwick, and Christchurch-Penrith. The deanery of Wigton includes the rectories of Aikton, Bolton, Bowness, Caldbeck, Kirkbride, and Uldale; the vicarages of Bromfield, Dalton, Thursby, and Wigton; and the p. curacies of Alnby, West Newton, Highet, Holme-Cultram, St. Cuthbert, St. Paul, Newton-Arlosh, Ireby, and Westward.

The archdeaconry of Westmoreland comprises the rural deaneries of Aldingham, Ambleside, Cartmel, Cockermouth, Gosforth, Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Ulverston, and Whitehaven. The deanery of Aldingham includes the rectory of Aldingham; the vicarages of Dalton-in-Furness, Pennington, and Urswick; and the p. curacies of Deandron, Lindale, Staveley, Kirkby-Irethel, Rampsdale, Walney, and Bardsea. The deanery of Ambleside includes the rectories of Grasmere and Windermere; the vicarage of Hawkshead; and the p. curacies of Ambleside, Langdale, Rydal, Brathay, Low Wray, Satterthwaite, Appletrethwaite, and Troutbeck. The deanery of Cartmel includes the p. curacies of Cartmel, Cartmel-Fell, Field-Broughton, Flookburgh, Grange, Lindale, Staveley, Colton, Finsthwaite, Haverthwaite, and Rusland. The deanery of Cockermouth includes the rectory of Plumblaid; the vicarages of Aspatria, Bridekirk, Brigham, Dearham, Gilerux, Isell, and Topenhow; and the p. curacies of Allhallos, Great Broughton, Cockermouth, Embleton, Mosser, Selmurthigh, Camerton, Clifton, Crosscanonby, Maryport, and Flimby. The deanery of Gosforth includes the rectories of Boodle, Corney, Gosforth, Waberthwaite, and Whitcham; the vicarage of Millom; and the p. curacies of Drigg, Eskdale, Irton, Thwaites, Muncester, Pensohy, Wastdale-Head, Nether-Wastdale, and Whitbeck. The deanery of Kendal includes the vicarage of Kendal; and the p. curacies of Kendal-St. George, Kendal-St. Thomas, Burneside, Crook, Grayrigg, Helsington, Hingil, New Hutton, Old Hutton, Kentmere, Long Sleddale, Natland, Selside, Staveley, Underlarrow, and Winstler. The deanery of Kirkby-Lonsdale includes the vicarages of Beetham, Burton-in-Kendal, Heyersham, and Kirkby-Lonsdale; and the p. curacies of Witherslack, Holme, Preston-Patrick, Crosthwaite, Crosscrayke, Levens, Milnthorpe, Barbon, Casterton, Firbank, Hutton-Roof, Killington, Mansergh, and Middleton. The deanery of Ulverston includes the vicarage of Kirkby-Irethel; and the p. curacies of Broughton-in-Furness, Seathwaite, Woodland, Ulpha, Ulverston, Ulverstone-Trinity, Blawith, Coniston, Egtoncum-Newland, Lovick, and Torver. The deanery of Whitehaven includes the rectories of Dean, Dissington, Egremont, Harrington, Lamplugh, Moresby, and Workington; and the p. curacies of Arlecdon, Beckermest-St. Bridget, Beckermest-St. John, St. Bees, Eam-rhale, Hensingham, Loweswater, Whitehaven-St. James, Whitehaven-St. Nicholas, Whitehaven-Trinity, Whitehaven-Christchurch, Workington-St. John, Cleator, and Hayle.

CARLISLE AND SILLOTH RAILWAY, a railway in Cumberland; from Carlisle westward to Silloth bay. The first reach of it, 8½ miles long, from Carlisle to Drumburgh, goes west-north-westward, along the course

of the old ship canal; a branch, 2½ miles long, goes thence, in the same direction, to Port Carlisle; and the remaining reach, 12½ miles long, from Drumburgh to Silloth, goes south-westward to Abbey, and west-north-westward thence to Silloth. This last part was authorized, in 1855, in connection with the scheme for Silloth dock; and the railway was opened in 1856,—the dock, in 1859. See **PORT CARLISLE** and **SILLOTH**.

CARLISLE (OLD), a locality 2 miles S of Wigton, in Cumberland; the site of the Roman station *Olenacum*, on the Roman road from Carlisle to Ellenborough. Materials were taken from ancient buildings on it toward the erection of Wigton; and numbers of Roman relics have been found.

CARLISLE (PORT). See **PORT-CARLISLE**.

CARLISLE QUARTER. See **BIGGES QUARTER**.

CARL-LOFTS, a remarkable antiquity, either Druidical or Scandinavian, in Westmoreland; on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 2 miles S of Shap. It was originally an enclosure about ½ a mile long, and from 30 to 60 feet wide, by lines of unheven granite blocks of great size, with a terminating circle, about 40 feet in diameter, of similar character; but it has been extensively demolished by blastings for building material, and by the forming of the railway.

CARLTON, a parish in the district and county of Bedford; on the verge of the county, near the river Ouse, 4½ miles NE of Olney, and 5½ SW by W of Sharnbrook r. station. It has a post-office under Bedford. Acres, 1,530. Real property, £2,174. Pop., 470. Houses, 109. Carlton Hall is a chief residence. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Chellington, in the diocese of Ely. Value, £370. Patron, Lord Dynevor. There is a Baptist chapel.

CARLTON, a township in Redmarshall parish, Durham; on the Clarence railway, 4 miles NW of Stockton-upon-Tees. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,453. Real property, £1,324. Pop., 176. Houses, 37.

CARLTON, a chapelry in Market-Bosworth parish, Leicester; on the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 1½ mile NW by N of Market-Bosworth, and 5 WSW of Lagworth r. station. Post-town, Market-Bosworth, under Hinckley. Acres, 630. Real property, £1,755. Pop., 277. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The chapelry was constituted in 1863. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £173.

CARLTON, a township and a sub-district in Basford district, Notts. The township is in Gedling parish; lies on the Nottingham and Lincoln railway, adjacent to the river Trent, 3 miles ENE of Nottingham; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Nottingham. Real property, £5,733. Pop., 2,559. Houses, 564. Many of the inhabitants are lace and stocking makers. There are a chapel of ease, and chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Free Methodists.—The sub-district contains three parishes, and great part of another. Acres, 8,435. Pop., 4,328. Houses, 939.

CARLTON, a village, two townships, a parish, and a sub-district in Worksop district, Notts. The village stands 4 miles N of the Manchester and Sheffield railway at Worksop; was a place of some consequence in the Saxon times; and has a post-office under Worksop. The townships comprise all the parish; are for highway purposes only; and bear the names of North and South. The parish is called Carlton-in-Lindrick; and contains 2,950 acres. Real property, £6,354. Pop., 1,035. Houses, 227. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given at the conquest to Roger de Busi. Carlton Hall belonged formerly to the Cliftons and others, and passed to the Ramsdens. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £576. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is partly Norman; has a lofty square tower; and is pretty good. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a free school.—The sub-district contains four parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 25,200. Pop., 3,558. Houses, 737.

CARLTON, a parish in Blything district, Suffolk; on the East Suffolk railway, ¼ of a mile NW of Saxmundham. Post-town, Saxmundham. Acres, 543. Real

property, £1,132. Pop., 116. Houses, 26. A chantry was founded here, in 1330, by John Framlingham; and given to the Honings. Carlton Hall belongs to Lady Stralbrooke. The living is a rectory, annexed to the rectory of Kelsale, in the diocese of Norwich. The church is Norman. Charities, £56.

CARLTON, a township in Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; in Highdale, 5 miles SSW by W of Middleham. It has a post-office under Bedale. Acres, 2,716. Real property, £1,931. Pop., 276. Houses, 69. The surface is the lower part of an upland vale, traversed by a tributary of the river Ure. See CARLTON-HIGHDALE.

CARLTON, a parish in Stokesley district, N. R. Yorkshire; on an affluent of the river Tees, adjacent to the Northallerton and Stokesley railway, 3½ miles SW of Stokesley. It has a post-office under Northallerton. Acres, 830. Real property, £1,803. Pop., 243. Houses, 66. The property is divided among a few. There formerly were extensive alum-works. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £56.* Patron, C. Reeve, Esq. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £24.

CARLTON, a hamlet in Helmsley township and parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles N of Helmsley.

CARLTON, a township in Hushwaite parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NNW of Easingwold. Acres, 810. Real property, £1,367. Pop., 170. Houses, 34.

CARLTON, a village and a parish in Skipton district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Aire, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal and the North Midland railway, 2 miles SW of Skipton; and has a post-office under Skipton. The parish includes also the hamlet of Lothersdale. Acres, 5,117. Real property, £5,919. Pop., 1,506. Houses, 311. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £100.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was rebuilt in 1559. The vicarage of Lothersdale is a separate benefice. Alms-houses, founded in 1700, by Mr. Spence, have £231 a-year; and a school, founded in 1709, by Elizabeth Wilkinson, has £120.

CARLTON, a township in Guseley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Warp, 2½ miles SE of Otley. Acres, 1,270. Real property, £1,272. Pop., 192. Houses, 20.

CARLTON, a township in Royston parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Barnesley canal, and the York and Derby railway, 3 miles NNE of Barnesley. Acres, 1,953. Real property, £4,049; of which £1,500 are in mines. Pop., 351. Houses, 84.

CARLTON, Rothwell, W. R. Yorkshire. See LOFT-HOUSE-WITH-CARLTON.

CARLTON, Cumberland. See CARLETON.

CARLTON, Pontefract and Snaith, W. R. Yorkshire. See CARLETON.

CARLTON-CASTLE, a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; adjacent to the East Lincoln railway, near Anthorpe station, 5 miles SE of Louth. Post-town, Carlton, under Louth. Acres, 500. Rated property, £427. Pop., 45. Houses, 9. The property is divided among a few. A populous market-town was formerly here, enjoying many privileges. Sir Hugh Bardsolph held the manor in the time of Henry I.; and had a castle on one of three artificial mounds, called the Castle hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £69. Patron, John Forster, Esq. The church is good.

CARLTON-COLVILLE, a parish in Mutford district, Suffolk; on the East Suffolk railway, between the rivers Lothering and Waveney, 3½ miles SW by W of Lowestoft. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Lowestoft. Acres, 2,504. Real property, £5,256. Pop., 946. Houses, 202. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £345.* Patron, W. Andrews, Esq. The church is old but good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and a private lunatic asylum.

CARLTON-CUM-WILKINGHAM, a parish in Linton district, Cambridge; on the verge of the county, 4½ miles ESE of Six-Mile-Bottom r. station, and 7½ S of Newmarket. It has a post-office, of the name of Carlton,

under Newmarket. Acres, 2,200. Real property, £3,102. Pop., 402. Houses, 87. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £287.* Patron, the Trustees of the Rev. W. S. P. Wilder. The church is old but good; and has a monument of Sir T. Elliot, author of a Latin Dictionary and other works. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel.

CARLTON-CURLIEW, a village and a parish in Billesdon district, Leicester. The village stands on an affluent of the river Welland, 2 miles NE of Kibworth r. station, and 7½ NNW of Market-Harborough. The parish includes also the township of Ilston-on-the-Hill; and its post-town is Great Glen, under Leicester. Acres, 2,970. Real property, £4,833. Pop., 308. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Carlton-Curliew Hall, a Tudor edifice, is the seat of Capt. E. Sutton. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £242. Patron, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. The church is good; and has some old monuments.

CARLTON (EAST), a parish in Henstead district, Norfolk; on the Norfolk railway, near Hethersett station, 4½ miles E of Wymondham. Post-town, Hethersett, under Wymondham. Acres, 1,213. Real property, £2,400. Pop., 244. Houses, 56. The property is divided among a few. There were formerly two parishes, St. Mary and St. Peter. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £176. Patron, Mr. Peter Day. The church is very good.

CARLTON (EAST), a parish in Kettering district, Northampton; near the river Welland, 3½ miles SW of Rockingham r. station, and 7 E by N of Market-Harborough. Post-town, Rockingham, under Leicester. Acres, 1,598. Real property, £3,293. Pop., 70. Houses, 17. The property is divided among a few. Carlton House is a seat of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £163.* Patron, Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. The church is modern, and has a tower.

CARLTON (GREAT), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 2½ miles E of Legbourne r. station, and 6 ESE of Louth. It has a post-office, of the name of Carlton, under Louth. Acres, 2,190. Real property, £4,231. Pop., 333. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £509.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel and an endowed school, the latter with £26 a-year.

CARLTON (GREAT), Lancashire. See CARLETON (GREAT AND LITTLE).

CARLTON-HIGHDALE, a township in Coverham parish, N. R. Yorkshire; in Highdale, 9 miles SW of Middleham. It includes the hamlets of Gammersgill, Horsehouse, Swineside, Arkleside, Blackrake, Bradley, Woodale, Hindlethwaite, Pickill, West Close, Flensop, and Coverhead. Acres, 12,480. Real property, £2,863. Pop., 363. Houses, 69. The surface is the upper part of a mountain vale, traversed by a tributary of the river Ure; and ascends in high bleak tracts, called Carlton-Moors, at the boundary with the west riding.

CARLTON-HUSTHWAITE. See CARLTON, HUSTHWAITE, N. R. Yorkshire.

CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK. See CARLTON, WORKSOP, Notts.

CARLTON-ISLEBECK. See CARLTON-MINIOTT.

CARLTON-LE-MOORLAND, a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln; between the rivers Witham and Brunt, 2½ miles SSE of Swinlerby r. station, and 7 ENE of Newark. Post-town, Basingham, under Newark. Acres, 2,610. Real property, £3,931. Pop., 384. Houses, 80. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Stapleford, in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £153. Patron, Lord Middleton. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, and charities £10.

CARLTON (LITTLE), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 2 miles E of Legbourne r. station, and 4½ ESE of Louth. Post-town, Carlton, under Louth. Acres, 1,006.

Real property, £1,735. Pop., 181. Houses, 33. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £159.* Patron, John Forster, Esq. The church is good.

CARLTON (LITTLE), Lancashire. See **CARLETON (GREAT AND LITTLE)**.

CARLTON (LITTLE or SOUTH), a hamlet in South Muskham parish, Notts; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Newark. Pop., 79.

CARLTON-MAGNA. See **CARLTON (GREAT)**.

CARLTON-MINIOTT, or **CARLTON ISLEBECK**, a township-chapelry in Thirsk parish, N. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Great Northern railway, 2 miles W of Thirsk. Post-town, Thirsk. Acres, 1,555. Real property, £3,667. Pop., 314. Houses, 70. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of York. Value, £125. Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is very old.

CARLTON-MOORS. See **CARLTON-HIGHDALE**.

CARLTON (NORTH), a parish in the district and county of Lincoln, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Saxelby r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ NNW of Lincoln. Post-town, Saxelby, under Lincoln. Acres, 1,795. Real property, £2,500. Pop., 163. Houses, 27. The property is divided between two. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £35. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

CARLTON (NORTH AND SOUTH). See **CARLTON, Workson, Notts**.

CARLTON-ON-TRENT. See **CARLTON-UPON-TRENT**.

CARLTON-PARVA. See **CARLTON (LITTLE)**.

CARLTON-RODE, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; 2 miles NE of New Buckenham, and 4 ESE of Attleborough r. station. Post-town, New Buckenham, under Attleborough. Acres, 2,631. Real property, £5,823. Pop., 505. Houses, 203. The property is much subdivided. An ancient road or cross gave rise to the suffix Rode. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £850.* Patron, Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart. The church is good; and there are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £68.

CARLTON-SCROOP, a parish in Grantham district, Lincoln; on a branch of the river Witham, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles W of Ancaster r. station, and 6 NNE of Grantham. It has a post-office under Grantham. Acres, 1,342. Real property, £2,937. Pop., 266. Houses, 53. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £386.* Patron, alt. Earl Brownlow and two others. The church is good. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £13.

CARLTON (SOUTH), a parish in the district and county of Lincoln; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Saxelby r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Lincoln. Post-town, Lincoln. Acres, 1,910. Real property, £2,282. Pop., 181. Houses, 32. The property is divided between two. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £200. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln. The church is tolerable. Admirable Sir W. Monson, of the time of Elizabeth, was a native.

CARLTON (SOUTH), Notts. See **CARLTON, Workson, and CARLTON (LITTLE or SOUTH)**.

CARLTON-UPON-TRENT, a chapelry in Norwell parish, Notts; on the river Trent, at a ferry, and on the Great Northern railway, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles N of Newark. It has a station on the railway and a post-office under Newark. Acres, 1,163. Real property, £2,151. Pop., 200. Houses, 51. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Norwell, in the diocese of Lincoln. The church is modern, in the early English style; and has a tall spire. There is a parochial school.

CARLTON-WITH-ASHBY. See **CARLETON-ST. PETER**.

CARLTON-WITH-FOSHAM, a hamlet in Aldborough township and parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $\frac{6}{7}$ miles S of Horncastle. Real property, £1,850.

CARLYON, a locality 2 miles S of Truro, in Cornwall; the reputed birthplace of Sir Tristram, the companion of King Arthur.

CARMARTHEN, a town, a parish, a sub-district and a district in Carmarthenshire. The town stands on the Ju-

lian ways, the river Towy, and the South Wales railway, 9 miles NNE of the Towy's mouth, and 192, by railway NNW of Llanelly. The two lines of the Julian way met at it; the river Towy is navigable to it for sea-borne vessels, and makes it a sub-port to Llanelly; railways strike from it in four directions, the South Wales one southward and westward, the Carmarthen and Cardigan north-westward, and the Carmarthen and Llandoil eastward into connexion at Llandoil with the Central Wales system.

It was known to the Romans as Maridunum; and, for a long time to the Welsh, as Caer-Frydlyn and Caer-Merlin. It figured as the capital of Wales till the removal of the princes to Dynevor in 877; and it retained the chancery and the exchequer of South Wales, from the annexation of the principality till the abolition of the Welsh jurisdiction. A Roman station stood at it; remains of a Roman camp are still visible in a field adjacent to it, called the Bulrack; traces of a Roman causeway, from this camp nearly parallel with Priory-street, have been discovered; and Roman bricks, coins, and other relics have been found. A castle of the Welsh princes succeeded the Roman station; occupied the brow of a hill, rising abruptly from the river; was extended and strengthened into a fortress almost impregnable; included a citadel, interior buildings, exterior towers and bastions, and a strong encompassing rampart on a ground-plan nearly square; was taken in 1113 by Gruffydd ab Rhys, in 1140 by Owen Gwynedd, in 1215 by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, in 1223 by the Normans under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1405 by Owen Glendower, and in the civil wars of the 17th century by the parliamentarians under Langhorne; was dismantled in 1648, and converted into a prison; and continued to be used as a prison till 1787, when a portion of it, left standing, was incorporated with the new county jail. The famous reputed magician Merlin was a native, and gave rise to the alternative name Caer-Merlin; and a spot 3 miles distant is alleged to have been the place of his entombment by the Lady of the Lake, and bears the name of Merlin's cave. Lewis Bayly, chaplain to James I., afterwards Bishop of Bangor, Sir Thomas Picton, the hero of Waterloo, and Sir William Nott, the recent hero of the East, also were natives. Sir Richard Steele spent his later years partly in a house of the town which was converted into the Ivy Bush hotel, and partly in a house in the vicinity called Ty-Gwyn; and composed here his "Conscious Lovers" and other pieces. Spenser speaks of Carmarthen, in allusion to its old history, in the lines,—

"To Maridunum, that is now by change
Of name Cymr Maridun call'd, they took their way."

The town occupies irregular ground, sloping to the river; and commands extensive and beautiful views. It is about a mile long and half a mile broad. Several of the streets are very narrow; some have been partially widened; and the best contain many good houses. A lovely public walk, called the Parade, is at the upper end, overlooking a fine reach of the river. A grand view of the town itself, the picturesque vale of the Towy, and the ruins of Dynevor castle, is got from Crongar hill, celebrated in the descriptive poem of Dyer. The guild hall, in the middle of the town, is a large, handsome, pillared, modern building, with market-place below, and a grand front staircase. The county jail is a substantial structure, on the plan of Howard, with a recent addition; and has capacity for 50 male and 16 female prisoners. A bridge of six spacious arches, with four auxiliaries, spans the river. A bronze statue of Sir William Nott, on a granite pedestal, is in front of the guild-hall; and an obelisk to the memory of Sir Thomas Picton, in room of a monument by Nash, pulled down in 1846, is at the west end of the town. Barracks for about 1,500 men, erected since 1847, are 2 miles to the west. The lunatic asylum, for the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, erected in 1863-4, after designs by D. Brandon, with accommodation for 260 patients, is also in the neighbourhood. The parish church is a large plain edifice, ancient and originally cruciform, but renovated and altered; has a lofty square tower; and contains a fine

altar-tomb to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who died in 1527, a monument to Bishop Farr, who was burnt in the market-place for his religion, and a monument to Sir William Nott. St. David's church is a recent Gothic structure, raised at a cost of £1,450. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Calvinistic Methodists. Vestiges exist, behind the guild-hall, of an ancient church or chapel. A priory of black canons, founded before 1148, stood at some distance NE of the parish church; and part of an arched gateway of it, with some other remains, are still standing. A house of greyfriars, a cell to St. Augustine's monastery at Bristol, stood at the other end of the town, but has disappeared. The grammar-school, founded in the 17th century, by Bishop Owen, has 220 from endowment, with three exhibitions. The collegiate institution, for training young men for the dissenting ministry, is supported by a fund in London. The training school for South Wales, founded in 1847, stands a mile west of the town, and is a very handsome edifice, raised at a cost of £8,000. There are a literary and scientific institution, a theatre, an infirmary, alms-houses, and a workhouse. The yearly aggregate of endowed charities is £180.

The town has a head post-office; a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; publishes two weekly newspapers; and is the capital of the county, the seat of assizes at both circuits, and of quarter sessions in April and Oct. Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on 15 and 16 April, 3 and 4 June, 10 July, 12 Aug., 9 Sept., 9 Oct., and 14 and 15 Nov. Some manufacture is carried on in flannel, malt, ropes, and leather; much business is done in connexion with numerous copper and tin works, and coal and lead mines, in the neighbourhood; and considerable traffic exists in the export of agricultural produce, and import of miscellaneous goods. Upwards of 50 vessels belong to the town; and vessels of about 300 tons come up to the quay. Steam communication is maintained with Tenby, Bristol, and Wexford. The town was chartered by Henry VIII.; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; and unites with Llanelly in sending a member to parliament. The borough limits include all the parish, together with the extra-parochial tract of Castle-Green. Electors of Carmarthen and Llanelly in 1868, 889. Direct taxes, £10,253. Pop. of Carmarthen in 1841, 9,526; in 1861, 9,993. Houses, 1,768. The town gives the title of Marquis to the Duke of Leeds.

The parish encircles the extra-parochial tract of Castle-Green, which is in the town, around the jail. Acres, including this, 5,155. Real property, £31,293. Pop., exclusive of Castle-Green, 9,798. Houses, 1,746. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £176.* Patron, St. David's College, Lampeter. The vicarages of St. David's and Llanelwch are separate charges; and the former has an income of £190,* and is in the patronage of the vicar. The sub-district includes also the parishes of Llangan and Abergwily. Acres, 18,563. Pop., 12,583. Houses, 2,303. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Llangendeirne, containing the parishes of Llangendeirne, Llancklarog, Llanarthney, Llangunnor, Llandefellog, and St. Ishmaels; the sub-district of St. Clears, containing the parishes of St. Clears, Llanstephan, Laugharne, Llanedduarn, Llan-dawke, Llandowror, Llangunnig, Llangunock, Llanfihangel-aber-croft, and Llandilo-aber-croft; and the sub-district of Conwil, containing the parishes of Llan-lawddog, Llanpumpaint, Newchurch, Merthyr, Abernart, Trelech-ar-Bettws, Myddim, and Llanwinio, and the parochial chapelry of Conwil-in-Elvet. Acres, 172,546. Poor-rates in 1866, £18,013. Pop. in 1861, 36,675. Houses, 7,451. Marriages in 1866, 292; births, 1,097,—of which 100 were illegitimate; deaths, 695,—of which 211 were at ages under 5 years, and 53 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,879; births, 11,793; deaths, 7,233. The places of worship in 1851 were 35 of the Church of England, with 8,844 sittings; 32 of Independents, with 7,389 s.; 17 of Baptists, with 3,511 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 316 s.; 6 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,489 s.; 29 of Calvinistic Methodists, with

5,898 s.; 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 100 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 120 s. The schools were 37 public day schools, with 2,528 scholars; 46 private day schools, with 1,136 s.; and 113 Sunday schools, with 11,973 s.

CARMARTHEN AND CARDIGAN RAILWAY, a railway in South Wales. It commences in a junction with the South Wales railway at Carmarthen; and goes north-north-westward to Newcastle-Emlyn, and thence west-north-westward to Cardigan. It was authorized in 1854; was opened to Llandysil in 1864; and was empowered in 1864–5 to have branch connexion to Kidwelly.

CARMARTHEN BAY, a large bay of South Wales; on the coast of Pembroke, Carmarthen and Glamorgan. It opens from the Bristol Channel, between Giltar Point and Worms Head; measures 17 miles, east-south-eastward, across the entrance; makes a somewhat semicircular sweep, with offsets at the Towy and the Burry rivers; and penetrates about 9 miles from the line of entrance to the Towy's mouth. Caldy Island lies at the west side of the entrance; the Cefn-Sidan sandbank spreads over the north-eastern portion; and the ports of Tenby, Saundersfoot, Carmarthen, and Llanelly are on the minor bays or rivers. Caldy island forms a natural breakwater; and lights are there and elsewhere to guide the navigation. A very productive fishery might be carried on, but has been strangely neglected.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, a maritime county of South Wales; bounded, on the W by Pembroke; on the N, by Cardigan; on the E, by Brecon; on the SE, by Glamorgan; on the S, by Carmarthen bay. Its length, north-eastward, is 50 miles; its greatest breadth, 35 miles; its circuit, about 165 miles; its area, 606,331 acres. A low tract, reclaimed from the sea, lies round Laugharne; another low tract lies along the Towy; a great congeries of hills and uplands fills most of the interior; a range of mountains, striking away to Plinlimmon in Cardigan, is in the north; and a loftier range, forming the main part of the Black mountains, culminating at an altitude of 2,596 feet, is in the east. The chief rivers are the Towy, with the Gwili, the Tothi, the Bran, the Sawdly, and the Cennen; the Tawe, with the Gwynin, the Cowyn, and the Morlais; the Teifi on the boundary with Cardigan; the Llonghor, on the eastern boundary to the sea; the two Gwendraeths; and the Ammon. Several lakes occur; of no great size, yet full of interest either to the angler or to the tourist. Numerous medicinal springs exist; and one, at Middleton-park, is chalybeate of greater strength than the Tunbridge waters. Lower silurian rocks form the northern and the central districts; upper silurian rocks form narrow belts in the SE; old red sandstone rocks form a considerable belt on the coast, from the western boundary to the east of the Towy, and thence east-north-eastward; and rocks of the carboniferous series, rich in the coal measures, constituting part of the great coal-field of South Wales, form all the tracts on the SE, both sea-board and inland. Lead ore, copper ore, ironstone, slate, building-stone, fire-stone, and dark blue marble are worked; and there are 87 collieries.

The soils on the higher tracts, over all the different kinds of rocks, are, for the most part, rather poor; while those in the valleys, especially in the lower parts of those of the Towy and the Tawe are, in general, very fertile. About one-third of all the land is waste; and a large aggregate of the rest is so miserably cultivated as to yield a niggard produce. Agriculture, generally, is in a primitive or backward condition; yet has begun to be incited, and much improved, by the influence of Agricultural Societies. Lime, not only on the tracts where limestone abounds, but on others to which it has to be brought from a considerable distance, is profusely used; and the system of augmenting farm-yard manure by the best appliances of cropping and house-feeding, has been much on the increase. The enclosing and the cultivating of wastes also have been going on. Peat is the only fuel throughout much of the uplands; and crushed coal, mixed with clay, and formed into balls, is the chief fuel in the other tracts. The enclosures are chiefly of stone; the farm-buildings, generally, are inferior; and the cottages,

for the most part, are of mud and thatched. Oats are the chief grain crop, both for home use and for exportation. Butter and bacon are sent, from dairy tracts, to market. The cattle are chiefly a small or middle-sized native breed; but in some of the best parts of the valleys, are large kinds from other counties. The sheep also are small, native, and degenerate; but have begun to be much improved by crosses with the Southdowns. The draught horses are mostly compact, bony, middle-sized animals; and saddle-horses, of a fine breed, have begun to be reared. Woods formerly were abundant; but have, of late years, been greatly demolished. A large export trade is carried on in coal, stone, and iron; and some manufactures exist in woollens and leather. Several train railways, one of them 15 miles long, serve for the mining produce; the South Wales railway goes along the whole seaboard; the Llanelly and the Vale of Towy railways traverse the centre northward; the Carmarthenshire railway, authorised in 1864, comprises three lines in conjunction with the Llanelly; and the Cardigan railway traverses the northwest.

The county contains 72 parishes, parts of four others, and an extra-parochial place; and is divided into the boroughs of Carmarthen and Llandovery, and the hundreds of Carnwallon, Cartinog, Cayo, Derllys, Elvet, Iskenenn, Kidwelly, and Perfedd. The registration county gives off 12 parishes to Pembroke and 10 to Cardigan; takes in a parish from Glamorgan and two from Brecon; comprises 497,776 acres; and is divided into the districts of Carmarthen, Llandilofawr, Llandovery, and Llanelly. The market towns are Carmarthen, Llanelly, Llandilofawr, Llandovery, Newcastle-Emlyn, Kidwelly, Laugharne, and Langadock; and the other chief towns are Llanbyrie and St. Clears. The chief seats are Golden Grove, Abergwili, Newton, Iseced, Edwinstford, Dolcothly, Middelton, Henllys, Llwyn-y-Wernod, Llanstephan, Ystrad, Maesgwynne, Kilgwyn, and Aberglasney. Real property in 1815, £282,030; in 1843, £396,915; in 1851, £385,660; in 1860, £439,052. The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a high sheriff, and about thirty-five magistrates; and is in the Home military district, and the South Wales judicial circuit. The assizes are held at Carmarthen; and quarter sessions, at Carmarthen and Llanillo. The police force, in 1864, comprised 62 men, at a cost of £4,426; the crimes committed were 95; the depredators and suspected persons at large, 330; the houses of bad character, 80. Two members are sent to parliament by the county, and one by the boroughs. County electors, in 1868, 4,833. Pop., in 1801, 67,317; in 1821, 90,239; in 1841, 106,326; in 1861, 111,796. Inhabited houses, 23,070; uninhabited, 925; building, 120.

The territory now forming Carmarthenshire belonged to the Demetia or Dyfed; was included in the Roman Britannia Secunda; afterwards formed part of Ceredigion or Dynevor; made very stout resistance to the Normans; gave way to the forces of Edward I.; and was not entirely subdued by England till the commencement of the 16th century. Druidical antiquities have been discovered in the parishes of Llanboidy, Conwill-in-Elvet, Eglwys-Newydd, and Penboyr. The maritime Julian way ran through the county nearly in the route of the South Wales railway; the mountain Julian way went up the vale of the Towy from Carmarthen; and the Western way or Sarn Helen, is distinctly traceable in several parts of the parish of Llanfairyrbyni. Ruins or remains of castles exist at Dynevor, Dryslwyn, Llandovery, Carrig-Cinnes, Carmarthen, Llanstephan, Laugharne, Kidwelly, and Newcastle-Emlyn; and remains of monasteries are at Talley, Whitland, Llanllwly, and Cemaithen.

CARMELIS, a valley (in Cornwall); descending from the hills of Hensbarrow, south-eastward, past Luxulian, to the vicinity of St. Blazey. It is traversed by a romantic stream, and by a railway from the china-clay works of Hensbarrow to the harbour of Looe; is flanked by granite cliffs and tors, in picturesque arrangement; has, in one part, a grand cascade through a wood; and presents finer groups of scenery, with water, wood, and rock, than any other valley of Cornwall.

CARMEL HEAD, a headland at the NE side of the entrance of Holyhead bay, 7 miles NNE of Holyhead, in Anglesey.

CARN, a Celtic name, signifying "a heap or a prominence," and used as a prefix.

CARNABY, a parish in Bridlington district, E. R. Yorkshire; on the Hull and Scarborough railway, 2½ miles SW of Bridlington. It has a station on the railway; and its post-town is Bridlington under Hull. Acres, 2,000. Real property, £2,616. Pop., 152 Houses, 25. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Fris-thorpe, in the diocese of York. Value, £82. Patron, Sir G. Strickland, Bart. The church shows some early English features; has a good later English tower; and contains a circular Norman font.

CARNANTON, a seat 2½ miles WNW of St. Columb, in Cornwall. It belonged, in the time of Charles I., to Attorney-General Noy; and belongs now to H. Willyams, Esq.

CARNARVON, a town, a sub-district, and a district, in Carnarvonshire. The town stands adjacent to the Carnarvon railways, on the Sarn Helen way, at the mouth of the river Seiont, on the SE side of the Menai strait, in the parish of Llanbellig, 8½ miles SW by S of Bangor. The Roman station Segontium was at Llanbellig, within ½ a mile, on the road to Beddgelert. It occupied a quadrangular area of about 7 acres, on the summit of an eminence gradually sloping on every side; and was defended with strong walls of masonry. Extensive portions of these walls, on the south side, still exist; and traces of a Roman villa and baths were discovered in 1835. Roman coins and other relics also have been found; and one of the coins is that of Vespasian, struck at the capture of Judea. A strong fort, some remains of which are still standing, was near the Seiont, to secure a landing-place at high water; other outposts, which can still be traced, were on the opposite side of the Seiont; a well in the vicinity still bears the name of Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and a very strong, conspicuous, circular, artificial mound, on the sea-shore, where Roman coins have been found, and which is now called Dinas-Dinlle, was the chief outpost. Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors visited Segontium; and Helena, Constantine's mother, was born at it. The Welsh appear to have called it Caer-Seiont and Caer-Custaint,—“the fort of the Seiont” and “the fort of Constantine;” and, on building a strength of their own in its vicinity, within a district then named Arfon, called this Caer-yn-Arfon, now changed into Carnarvon. The Welsh princes had their seat here till 873, when they went back to Aberffraw. Edward I. took possession of it in 1282; and came to it in person, and founded a castle at it in 1284; and his son, the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward II., was born here in the same year. Walls were built round the town in 1286; the castle continued to be in progress in 1291; both the walls and the castle were much demolished at Madoc's insurrection in 1295, and were afterwards refounded; and the grandest part of the castle, called the Eagle tower, was built by Edward II., and finished in 1320. Owen Glendower besieged the place in 1402, but failed to take it. Both parties in the civil wars of Charles I. repeatedly took and retook it, till the parliamentarians eventually got the mastery. A warrant was issued by Charles II., in 1660, for destroying the fortifications; but did not take effect. The castle still stands, on strong ground, at the west end of the town; was recently repaired, under the direction of the Board of Woods and Forests, at a cost of upwards of £3,000; and is exceedingly grand and imposing. “It covers about 2½ acres, and forms an oblong irregular square. The external walls are very high, and have within them a lofty series of galleries, with numerous cellars or arrow-slips. There are 13 great towers, of pentagonal, hexagonal, and octagonal designs. The very massive pentagonal Eagle tower, guarding the mouth of the Seiont, is so called from a now shapeless figure of that bird brought, it is alleged, from the ruins of Segontium; but an eagle was one of Edward's crests. This majestic

tower has three turrets, and its battlements display a mutilated series of armed heads of the time of Edward I. In front of the august Gothic main entrance is a mutilated statue of Edward I. sheathing a sword, with a defaced shield under his feet. The grooves of four portcullises remain. On the east side of the castle is the Queen's gate, so called, according to tradition, because Queen Eleanor entered this way; it is now much above the level of the ground, but a very high bank existed opposite to it, from which a drawbridge was let down. The interior, which is greatly dilapidated, is divided into an outer and inner ward; and the state rooms were fitted with spacious windows and elegant tracery, of which little is left. The only staircase that remains perfect is that to the Eagle tower,—158 steps." The town was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1863.

The environs are strikingly picturesque; comprise great views of the Menai straits and the Snowdon and Eifl mountains; and contain charming drives and walks. The Twr hill, immediately adjacent, resembles the Calton hill of Edinburgh, and commands a brilliant panoramic prospect. The town walls, defended by many round towers, remain nearly complete round all the circuit; but have mainly become private property, and are much blocked up by houses; and only a small part of their summit, adjoining the town church, is available for the public; but a broad pleasant terrace runs on the outside of them, from the north end to the quay, and forms a fashionable promenade. The town consists of ten streets inside the walls, and twice that number outside, with many handsome villas. The suburbs are very pleasant, and have undergone recent extensions, as a sea-bathing resort. The baths unite elegance and utility; comprise suites of hot and cold sea-water baths, with large swimming bath and dressing-rooms; and were erected by the Marquis of Anglesey, at a cost of upwards of £10,000. The county hall, opposite the main entrance to the castle, is a poor-looking structure. The guild hall, over the east town-gate, is occasionally used for balls and concerts. The county jail is part of the castle; and has capacity for 49 male and 6 female prisoners. The market-house is a recent erection. The museum, adjoining the baths, contains a good collection in natural history, and many Roman and British antiquities. The custom-house stands at the south end of the terrace; a pier and landing-slip are at the north end; and the harbour extends under the walls of the castle. New harbour works, on the north side of the town, estimated to cost £50,000, were commenced in 1869. The town church is a chapel of ease to the parish church; and was formerly the garrison chapel. The services here are always in English; while those in the parish church are in Welsh. There are nine chapels for dissenters; a national school erected in 1844; a training college, said to be the cheapest for pupils in the kingdom; a mechanics' institute; a commodious news-room; and two excellent libraries.

The town has a head post-office, a railway station with telegraph, two banking-offices, and three chief inns; is the capital of the county, with assizes, sessions, elections, and militia head-quarters; and publishes two weekly newspapers. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on the second Thursday of Feb., March, and April, the first Thursday of May, the third Thursday of June, Sept., and Oct., the fourth Thursday of Aug., 9 Nov., and the first Friday and Saturday of Dec. A steam ferry boat runs to the opposite shore of Anglesey; a steamer plies twice a-day to Menai Bridge; and they can load and discharge at all states of the tide. The port includes Darnmoth, Port-Madoc, and Porthdyllaen as sub-ports. The vessels belonging to it, at the beginning of 1868, were 170 small sailing-vessels, of aggregate 5,619 tons; 361 larger sailing-vessels, of aggregate 38,289 tons; and 5 steam-vessels, of aggregate 280 tons. The vessels which entered, in 1867, from abroad, were 37, of aggregate 8,916 tons; and coastwise, 1,337 sailing-vessels, of aggregate 70,264 tons, and 104 steam-vessels, of aggregate 16,626 tons. The vessels which cleared, in 1867, for the colonies, were 163 of 18,978 tons; and coastwise 74 of 5,258

tons. The customs amounted, in 1858, to £7,759; in 1867, to £9,527. The chief exports are slates and copper ore; and the chief imports, timber, coal, and foreign produce. The annual average export of slates is 91,000 tons. The town was chartered by Edward I.; is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and eight councillors; and unites with Bangor and four other boroughs in sending a member to parliament. Its borough limits include about three-fourths of the parish; and extend, in some directions, two miles from the town. Electors of the six boroughs in 1863, 1,023. Direct taxes, £6,903. Real property of Carnarvon town, £23,346; of which £2,000 are in railways. Pop. of Carnarvon borough in 1841, 8,001; in 1861, 8,512. Houses, 1,820. The town gives the title of Earl to the family of Herbert.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Llanbobbil and Llanfagan. Acres, 8,676. Pop., 10,190. Houses, 2,149.—The district comprehends also the sub-district of Llandwrog, containing the parishes of Llandwrog, Llanwnda, Llanllyfni, and Clynnog; the sub-district of Llanrug, containing the parishes of Llanrug, Llanberis, Llanddeiniolen, Llanfair-is-Gaer, and Bettws-Garnon; and the sub-district of Llanidni, in Anglesey, containing the parishes of Llanidni, Llangafu, Llangenwen, and St. Peter-Newborough, and the parochial chapelry of Llanfairnycwmanwl. Acres, 97,685. Poor-rates, in 1866, £14,329. Pop. in 1861, 32,425. Houses, 7,923. Marriages in 1866, 209; births, 1,196,—of which 84 were illegitimate; deaths, 1,022,—of which 379 were at ages under 5 years, and 24 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 2,263; births, 9,909; deaths, 6,941. The places of worship in 1861 were 21 of the Church of England, with 5,464 sitings; 23 of Independents, with 4,453 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 1,250 s.; 9 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,159 s.; 36 of Calvinistic Methodists, with 11,678 s.; and 1 of Latter Day Saints, with 58 attendants. The schools were 25 public day schools, with 2,423 scholars; 16 private day schools, with 400 s.; 59 Sunday schools, with 11,973 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 59 s. The workhouse is in Carnarvon.

CARNARVON BAY, an offset of the Irish sea on the west coast of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire. It commences between Holyhead on the north and Brach-y-Pwll on the south; measures 36 miles across the entrance; has a somewhat triangular outline; and penetrates 15½ miles eastward to the SW. mouth of the Menai strait.

CARNARVON RAILWAYS, four railways in Carnarvonshire. One, the Bangor and C., goes from Bangor station to C. Another, the C. and Nantlle, goes 9 miles from C. to Llandwrog; and was authorised in 1867 to go 8½ miles further. Another, the Carnarvonshire, goes 17 miles from C. to Aroon Wen; became united with the preceding; and was opened in Sept. 1867. Another, the C. and Llanberis, was authorised in 1864 to go 9 miles from C. to L.; and in 1863, to have an extension to the Bangor and C., and a branch into the Bettws-Garnon Valley.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales; bounded, on the north, by Beaumaris bay and the Irish sea; on the north-east, by Denbigh; on the south-east and the south, by Merioneth and by Cardigan bay; on the south-west, by Carnarvon bay; and on the north-west, by the Menai strait, dividing it from Anglesey. Its length, south-westward, is 55 miles; its greatest breadth, 23½ miles; its circuit, about 150 miles; its area, 370,273 acres. The part between Cardigan bay and Carnarvon bay, 23 miles long, and diminishing in breadth from 13 miles to a point, is the peninsula of Lleyn; and the other parts are mainly filled with the vales and mountains of Snowdonia. Much of the Lleyn peninsula is low country; parts of the other seaboard also are low; yet these tracts abound in bold picturesque diversities; while the mountains of Snowdonia, regarded either in the group or in detail, are the richest for grandeur, force, and beauty, in the British Isles. The Conway river goes along the north-eastern boundary to the sea; the Machno, the Lleder, and the Lligwy go into the Conway; the Glas-Llyn, a romantic stream, goes to Cardigan bay; and the Seiont and the Gwrfal descend from Snowdon to the

Menai strait. Numerous lakes lie among the mountains; and innumerable rivulets run around their bases. Cambrian and silurian rocks, with vast and manifold protrusions of erupted rocks, fill nearly all the area. The Cambrian form considerable belts in the north-west and the south-west; the lower silurian spread from the middle west, through all the centre, to the south and the east; and the upper silurian form a small tract in the north-east. The erupted rocks range from granite, through all the traps, to the simply volcanic; and include great uplifted masses of clay slate and other schists. Old red sandstone appears on the coast from Conway to Bangor, also in Braich-y-Pwll; and carboniferous limestone appears in Orme's Head, and in a strip along part of the Menai strait. Copper, lead, and zinc, are worked; roofing slates, in vast quantities, are quarried; and mill-stone and ochre are found.

Not more than 8,000 acres are in tillage; rather more than half the entire area is enclosed pasture; and the rest is either waste, or can be depastured only in the summer months. Wheat is grown in a few fertile spots on the sea-board; but oats, barley, and potatoes are the chief crops, and sometimes very precarious. Husbandry, in general, is rude; yet has been much improved. The black cattle are smaller than those of Anglesey; the sheep are a very diminutive breed, with long legs and slender bodies; and the hogs are unsightly creatures, tall and meagre, like those of Ireland. Butter, wool, and lambs are sent to the market; and stockings, flannel, and coarse woollen cloth are manufactured. The Chester and Holyhead railway goes along the northern seaboard; the Llanrwst railway serves for the tracts on the Conway; and the Carnarvon railways go along the Menai strait, and traverse the interior. Tram railways also connect the great quarries with the ports; and good roads traverse the most populous tracts.

The county contains 65 parishes, parts of 5 other parishes, and 2 extra-parochial places; and is divided into the boroughs of Carnarvon and Pwllheli, and the hundreds of Committmaen, Creyddyn, Dinllaen, Eifionydd, Gallowgion, Isaf, Isgorfil, Nant-Conway, Uchaf, and Uchgorfil. The registration county includes 68,817 acres of Denbigh and Anglesey; excludes 78,527 acres to Denbigh and Merioneth; and is divided into the districts of Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, and Pwllheli. The towns are Carnarvon, Bangor, Pwllheli, Conway, Cricieth, Nevyn, and Tremadoc. The chief seats are Glynlifon Park, Glynlifon Hall, Gloddath, Nant Hall, Penrhyn Castle, Nanthoran, Llanvair, Madryn, Cefn-Amwlch, Tany-allt, Maenan, and Coed-Helen. Real property in 1815, £131,213; in 1843, £251,044; in 1851, £288,893; in 1859, £379,623, of which £119,092 are in quarries, £1,127 in mines, and £2,000 in canals. The county is governed by a lord lieutenant, a high sheriff, and about thirty magistrates. It is in the Home Military district, and in the North Wales judicial circuit. The assizes and the quarter sessions are held at Carnarvon. The police force, in 1864, comprised 51 men, at a cost of £3,325; the crimes committed were 114; the depredators and suspected persons at large were 269; the losses of bad character, 76. One member is sent to parliament by the county at large; and one by the boroughs. County electors in 1868, 2,190. Pop. in 1801, 41,521; in 1821, 58,099; in 1841, 81,093; in 1861, 95,624. Inhabited houses, 20,256; uninhabited, 593; building, 171. The county is in the diocese of Bangor.

The territory now forming Carnarvonshire belonged anciently to the Cangi and the Ordovices; was included by the Romans in their Britannia Secunda; and formed part of Venedotia or Gwynedd. It was the chief theatre of the successive and protracted struggles of Romans, Saxons, Normans, and English for the subjugation of Wales; and it possessed the stoutest means for offering resistance. Its natural defences, themselves of the highest order, were so strengthened by artificial strongholds as to make the parts of it around Snowdon one vast mountain fortress. The passage of the Conway was guarded by Castell-Diganwy; the pass of Bwlch-y-dlan-

faen, by a fort at Caerhun; the northern seaboard by the great hill camp of Pennmaen-Mawr, and by forts at Aber and in Nant-Francon; the pass of Llanberis, by Dolbadarn Castle; the pass under Mynydd-Mawr, by a fort overlooking it; and the passage over the Traeth-Mawr, or great sands, by the castle of Harlech in Merioneth on the one side, and by that of Cricieth on the other, with a watch-tower at Castell-Gryvach, and a fort at Dolbenmaen. Snowdonia thus could not be entered without a siege, or penetrated without encountering the double resistance of artificial defences and stupendous natural fastnesses; and it, in consequence, was the scene of continued and desperate warfare, because the last retreat of unconquered freedom.—

"The Briton's last resource—his mountains hoar—
Where weeping Freedom from the contest fled,
And Cambria saw her dearest heroes dead."

Cromlechs occur at Bacheren, Cefn-Amwlch, Ystymcegid, Ymeinaurion, and Penmorfa; and other Celtic antiquities exist; while many more have been destroyed since the latter part of last century. Several large ancient British camps or forts, especially at Diganwy, Dolbenmaen, Dinas-Dinorwig, Dinas-Dinlle, Braich-y-Dinas, and Tre-Caeri, still exist. Roman stations stood at Caerhun and Carnarvon; a branch of the northern Watling-street joined the main Roman road at Caerhun; the Sarn-Helen way went from Carnarvon to Herina-Mons in Merioneth; and many Roman antiquities have been found. The castles of Carnarvon and Conway are two of the finest extant specimens of their class in the kingdom; and those of Dolbadarn and Cricieth still present features of interest. Vestiges of monastic houses are at Bangor, Beddgelert, Clynog-Yawr, Maenan, and Bardsey; and a large ancient church is at Clynog.

CARN-BODUAN, a hill, with traces of ancient buildings, near Nevyn, in Carnarvon.

CARNBREA. See CAMBORNE.

CARNCOED, a village in Llangirg parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles S of Llanidloes.

CARNED, a township in Llandinam parish, Montgomery; 5½ miles NNE of Llanidloes.

CARNEDD-DAVID and CARNEDD-LLEWELYN, two peaks of Snowdonia, in Carnarvon; 5 miles NW and NNW of Capel-Curig. They have altitudes of 3,426 and 3,460 feet, and are joined by a narrow ridge, 2 miles long. Carnedd-Llewelyn commands a very magnificent prospect; and has traces of an ancient camp.

CARNEDDI, a hamlet in Llanllechid parish, Carnarvon; near Bangor.

CARNEDDI-HENGWYM, a defile 5½ miles N of Barmouth, in Merioneth. Several cairns are here; one of them 60 yards long, and containing a cistern.

CARNEDD-LLEWELYN. See CARNEDD-DAVID.

CARNELIAN BAY, a pretty little bay 3 miles S of Scarborough, N. R. Yorkshire. Carnelians, jaspers, moss-agates, and other pebbles are found on its shore.

CARNFORTH, a township in Warton parish, Lancashire; on the Lancaster and Carlisle railway, 6 miles NNE of Lancaster. It has a r. station with telegraph, a post-office; under Lancaster, six blast furnaces erected in 1865, and an endowed school used as a church. Acres, 1,492. Real property, £2,269. Pop., 393. Houses, 82. A subterranean brook bursts up here, after having run 2 miles under ground from a limestone cavern at Dunald-mill-hole. The Furness and Ulverston railway makes its junction with the Lancaster and Carlisle at Carnforth; and the Furness and Midland, connecting the former with the Little Northwestern, and opened in 1867, goes hence to Wennington.

CARN-GALYA, a hill on the coast of Cornwall; 5 miles NNW of Penzance. It is beautifully crested with granite; and commands a good view.

CARNGIWCH, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; on the river Erch, 2½ miles NW of Nevyn, and 5½ WNW of Avon-Wen r. station. Post-town, Nevyn, under Pwllheli. Acres, 1,344. Real property, £412. Pop., 130. Houses, 28. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory

of Edern, in the diocese of Bangor. The church is tolerable.

CARN-LLECHART, a Druidical circle in Llanyfelach parish, Glamorgan; near the top of Mynydd-Maen-Coch, in the neighbourhood of Swansea. It is in a state of almost perfect preservation.

CARN-MADRYN, a hill 7 miles W by S of Pwllheli, in Carnarvon. It is 1,295 feet high; and has some ancient ruins.

CARN-MARTH, a hill in the south-eastern vicinity of Redruth, in Cornwall. Its height is 757 feet. An excavation in the side of it, called Gwennap-pit, was the scene of Wesley's famous preaching to the miners; and is still used, by the Wesleys, for an anniversary celebration, generally attended by upwards of 20,000 persons.

CARNMENELLIS, or CARN-MENELEZ, a chapelry in Wendron parish, Cornwall; on the river Kennal, near the Cornwall railway, 3 miles S of Redruth. It was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Redruth. Pop., 3,094. Houses, 589. Carn-Menelez hill here is 822 feet high. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £184.* Patron, Mrs. Broadley.

CARN-MINNIS, a hill 3 miles W by S of St. Ives, in Cornwall. Its height is 805 feet; and it commands an extensive view.

CARNO, a river, a village, and a parish in Montgomeryshire. The river rises near the watershed with the Dyfi; and runs 9 miles north-eastward to the Severn, 2½ miles N of Llanidun. The village stands on the river, adjacent to the Newtown and Machynlleth railway, 10 miles W by N of Newtown; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Shrewsbury. The parish comprises the townships of Derlwyn, Llyslyn, and Trowscoed; and is in the district of Newtown. Acres, 10,982. Real property, £3,163. Pop., 969. Houses, 166. The property is much subdivided. Great part of the surface is mountainous. Remains of a Roman fortress, called Cher-Noddfa, are contiguous to the village; and vestiges of two castles are on a hill above Avon-Cerniog and on a spur of Allt-Mawr, both within a mile of the village. A battle, decisive of the sovereignty of North Wales, was fought, in 946, at the village; and another, of fierce character, with similar result, was fought, in 1077, on Mynydd-Carn. The living is vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £95. Patron, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The church occupies the site of an old one of the Knights of St. John; and was built in 1807. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans.

CARNO, a locality in the southern vicinity of Crickhowell, in Brecon. Ethelbald, king of Mercia, on his invasion of Wales in 723, was met and defeated here by the Britons.

CARNON, a stream and a village in Cornwall. The stream runs 4 miles south-eastward, down a valley, to the head of a creek of Falmouth harbour, 4 miles N of Falmouth. Great tin stream works were carried on at its mouth, over a space 300 yards wide, upwards of a mile long, some distance into the bed of the estuary, and banked round to keep off the water; but have been abandoned. The village stands a short way up the stream; and has extensive works for preparing arsenic from arsenical pyrites.

CARNSMERRY, a locality 5 miles from St. Austell, in Cornwall. It has a post-office under St. Austell, and fairs on 13 July and 20 Oct.

CARNWALLON, a hundred in Carmarthen; 9 miles along the Loughor river, to the coast. It contains five parishes. Acres, 61,282. Pop., 20,941. Houses, 4,045.

CAROG, a township in Llanbister parish, Radnor; 11 miles W of Knighton. Real property, £533. Pop., 144.

CARON. See CARON-Y-S-CLAWDD.

CARON-UWCH-CLAWDD, or STRATA-FLORIDA, a township-chapelry in Caron-y-Clawdd parish, Cardigan; on the Sarn Helen way and the river Teifi, 4 miles NNE of Tregaron r. station, and 2½ N by W of Llandovery. It includes the village of Rhydfendigaid; and its post-town is Tregaron, under Carmarthen. Rated property,

£268. Pop., 863. Houses, 181. The property is divided among a few. The surface consists of mountains, intersected by narrow vales. A Cistercian abbey, often called Ystrad-Flwr abbey, was founded here, in 1161, by Rhys-ap-Gryffid, prince of South Wales; burnt down in the wars of Edward I.; restored afterwards to more than its original splendour; and given, at the dissolution, to the Stedmans. It was the repository of the national records from 1156 till 1270, and the scene of a grand assembly of lords and barons in 1233; and was the burial-place of many of the Cambrian princes. It stood on the Teifi, overshadowed by mountains; and was alike secluded and magnificent; but almost the only part of it now remaining is a very beautiful Norman arch, which formed the west entrance to its church. An older but small monastic house stood two miles to the south, at a spot still showing ancient foundations, and called Llan-Monachlog, "the old monastery." The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £80. Patron, W. R. Powell, Esq. The church is a small stone structure, within the precincts of the abbey. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel.

CARON-Y-S-CLAWDD, a parish in Tregaron district, Cardigan; on the Sarn Helen way and the rivers Bernwy and Teifi, at Tregaron r. station, and 18½ miles NNW of Llandovery. It is called also Caron, Tregaron, and Trefgaron; and it contains the townships of Caron-Uwch-Clawdd, Blaen-Aeron, Tre-Cefel, Blaen-Caron, Tref-Llyn, Croes and Bernwy, and Argoed and Ystrad, the last of which includes the town of Tregaron, with a post-office under Carmarthen. Acres, 39,183. Real property, £4,056. Pop., 2,603. Houses, 567. Much of the surface is bog and mountain. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £156.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church has a good tower; and the churchyard contains some ancient monumental stones. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. Twm Shon Catti, the famous robber of the 17th century, who afterwards became high sheriff of the county, was a native.

CARPERBY-CUM-THIORESBY, a township in Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles E of Askridge. Acres, 4,950. Real property, £3,245. Pop., 315. Houses, 74.

CARE, a hamlet in Laughton-en-le-Morthen parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5½ miles SW of Tickhill. Pop., 66.

CARRATON HILL, a hill 4 miles NNE of Liskeard, in Cornwall. Its height is 1,208 feet. Prince Rupert's army encamped on it in 1644.

CARR-BANK, a shoal in Milford haven, Pembroke; off Milford. A floating light is on it.

CARRE (THE), a tributary of the river Parret, in Somerset.

CARREDFYNYDD, a township in Llanfeydd parish, Denbighshire; 5½ miles NW of Denbigh. Real property, £3,009.

CARREG-CENNEN CASTLE, an ancient ruin 2½ miles SE of Llandellafawr, in Carmarthen. It crowns a precipitous, isolated, limestone rock, nearly 300 feet high, overhanging the river Cennen, almost surrounded by bare sandstone hills, and commanding extensive views along valleys and to the sea. It covers a platform of fully an acre; is inaccessible on all sides except one; and must, in old times, have been almost impregnable. Its history is not known; and its origin has been ascribed variously to the ancient Britons and the Romans. Its remains comprise two square towers, defending the entrance, a large round tower, and an octagonal tower; and do not appear to be older than the time of Henry III. or Edward I.

CARREG-GWASTAD POINT, a headland in Llanwada parish, Pembroke; 4½ miles WNW of Fishguard. A French force of 1,400 men landed here in 1797; and were beaten and captured by a body of yeomanry under Lord Cawdor.

CARREGHOVA, a township in Llan-y-Mynech parish, Montgomery; on the river Yrnywy, near Offa's Dyke and the Montgomery canal, 5½ miles SSW of Oswestry. Acres, 1,223. Real property, £3,411; of which £1,432

are in quarries, and £30 in mines. Pop., 400. Houses, 92. Limestone is extensively quarried.

CARR-END, a hamlet in Bainbridge township, Aysgarth parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile SW of Askrigg.

CARR-GREEN, a hamlet in Darton township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NW of Barnsley.

CARRHOUSE, a hamlet in Belton parish, Lincoln; 2 miles N of Epworth. Pop., 143.

CARRINGTON, a township-chapelry in Bowden parish, Cheshire; on the Mersey, 3½ miles NW of Broadheath r. station. Post-town, Ashton-on-Mersey. Acres, 2,333. Real property, £4,480. Pop., 521. Houses, 102. The living is a vicarage in the dio. of Chester. Value, £375. Patron, the Earl of Stamford. The church is good. There are two Methodist chapels and a n. school.

CARRINGTON, a parochial chapelry in Boston district, Lincoln; in the fens, 4 miles NE of Langrick r. station, and 7½ N of Boston. Post-town, New-Bolingbroke, under Boston. Acres, 2,600. Real property, £5,058. Pop., 197. Houses, 23. It was formerly a township of Helphingham; but was made parochial on the draining of Willman fen in 1812, and named after Lord Carrington, the principal proprietor. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £39. Patrons, certain Trustees.

CARRINGTON, a hamlet and a chapelry in Basford parish, Notts. The hamlet stands 1½ mile N of Nottingham, and has a post-office under Nottingham. Pop., 253. The chapelry was constituted in 1843. Pop., 2,426. Houses, 519. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £150. Patron, the Bishop of L. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, and a national school.

CARK-LANE, a hamlet in North Brierley township, Bradford parish, W. R. Yorkshire; near Bradford.

CARLOCK-FELL, a mountain of the Skiddaw group, in Cumberland; 3½ miles S of Hesketh-Newmarket. Much of it is rocky and broken; many parts are interesting to the mineralogist; and the summit has an altitude of 2,110 feet, is biforked, and appears to have once been surrounded by a wall.

CARROG, a township, with a r. station, in Corwen parish, Merioneth; 3 miles E of Corwen. Pop., 199.

CARROW, a hamlet in Trowse parish, Norfolk; within the city boundaries of Norwich.

CARROW, a hamlet in Warden parish, Northumberland; on the Roman wall, 4½ miles N of Haydon-Bridge. Carrowburgh here was the Procolitia on the Wall, where the Batavian cohort was stationed; and two Roman altars have been found.

CARSHALTON—pronounced CASEHORTON or CAYSHORTON—a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Epsom district, Surrey. The village stands near the river Wandle and the Epsom railway, 3 miles W by S of Croydon; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under London, S. It was known at Domesday as Aulton; and was once a market-town. The parish comprises 2,904 acres. Real property, £14,178. Pop., 2,533. Houses, 492. The property is subdivided. Carshalton Park was formerly the seat of Sir N. Throckmorton, Dr. Radcliffe and the Scawens; and is now occupied by James Aitken, Esq. The parish is watered by the Wandle and its head-streams; and has flour, paper, oil, and snuff mills. A spring, overarched with stone, close to the churchyard, is traditionally associated with Queen Anne Boleyn, and bears her name. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £575. Patron, Albert Carter, Esq. The church is early English, much altered, but in good condition; and contains a remarkable brass of Sheriff Gaynesford, who died in 1490, and three elaborate monuments of last century. There are gas-works, a police station, a British school, a national school, an infant school, and charities £58. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 12,119. Pop., 3,311. Houses, 1,451.

CARSHICK-HILL, a hamlet in Upper Hallam township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles W of Sheffield.

CARSINGTON, a parish in Ashbourne district, Derby; on the Peak railway, 2 miles W of Wirksworth r. station, and 5 W of Whatstandwell Bridge. Post-town, Wirk-

worth. Acres, 1,113. Real property, £1,965. Pop., 269. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. Limestone abounds; and lead ore occurs. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £176. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is good. An endowed school has £30. Oldfield, the non-conformist, and Farnsworth, the translator of Machiavel, were rectors.

CARSWELL. See BECKLAND, Berks.

CARTER-FELL, one of the Cheviots, on the boundary of Northumberland with Scotland; 16 miles NW of Otterburn. Its height is 1,602 feet. A depression on its NE shoulder, called Carter-Bar, is traversed by Watling-street, a principal inland route to Scotland; and was always a noted pass in the times of the Border forays. A smart skirmish took place, in the vicinity of the pass, on the Red Swire, in 1575, at a judicial meeting for redressing Border wrongs; and nearly kindled national hostilities between the Scottish king and Elizabeth. The skirmish is commemorated in a fine old ballad, given in the "Border Minstrelsy."

CARTER KNOWL, a hamlet in Ecclesall-Bierlow township, Sheffield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 4½ miles SW of Sheffield.

CARTERMOOR, a hamlet in Kirkley township, Ponteland parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles SSW of Morpeth.

CARTHARMATHA ROCKS, a group of picturesque limestone cliffs, 6 miles S of Lanneston, in Cornwall.

CARTHKENNY (THE), a tributary of the river Cymmen at St. Clear, in Carmarthen.

CARTHORPE, a township in Burneston parish, N. R. Yorkshire; near the river Swale, 4½ miles SE of Bedale. Acres, 2,055. Real property, £2,401. Pop., 347. Houses, 81. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CARTINGTON, a township in Rothbury parish, Northumberland; on an affluent of the river Coquet, 3 miles NW by N of Rothbury. It includes the township of Bankhead and the hamlet of Sandylands. Acres, 1,912. Pop., 51. Houses, 15. Cartington Castle was a seat of the Ratcliffes and the Widdingtons.

CARTLETT, a hamlet in Lower Gytting parish, Gloucester; 4½ miles ESE of Winchcomb.

CARTLETT, a suburb of Haverfordwest, in Pembroke.

CARTMEL, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Ulverston district, Lancashire. The town stands in a fine valley, overlooking by the Coniston fells, within 2½ miles of the Leven sands, 2 NE of Cark and Cartmel r. station, and 6½ E of Ulverston. Egfril, King of Northumbria, gave the surrounding lands to St. Cuthbert; Ethelred, a successor of Egfril, put to death here two rivals to his throne; and William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, founded here, in 1183, a grand Augustinian priory. The priory enjoyed the privilege of providing guides for the Leven and Morecambe sands; and was given, at the dissolution, to Thomas Holcroft. The church of it still stands; measures 157 feet along the nave and choir, 109 along the transepts; and is now the parish church. The nave was rebuilt in the 15th century; the rest is early English; the choir has an eight-light, transomed, east window; the central steeple exhibits the curious feature of a diagonal belly on a square basement; and the church contains carved stalls, two ancient monuments of Prior Walton and Sir J. Harrington, and monuments of the Prestons, the Lowthers, and others. The town consists of good stone houses, in narrow irregular streets; and has a post-office; under Newton-in-Cartmel. It once had a weekly market; and it still has fairs on the Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, the Tuesday after 23 Oct., and 5 Nov. A grammar-school has £116 from endowment; and other charities £49. B.ishop Law was a native; and was educated in the grammar-school. The parish includes also the village of Newton-in-Cartmel; and contains the townships of Cartmel-Fell, Staveley, East Broughton, Upper Allthwaite, Lower Allthwaite, Upper Holker and Lower Holker. Acres, 28,747. Real property, £29,653. Pop., 5,103. Houses, 1,023. The property, in many parts, is much subdivided. Some of the inhabitants are employed in cotton mills. A medicinal spring, called the Holy Well, occurs about 3 miles south of the town and

draws numerous visitors. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £200.* Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The p. curacies of Cartmel-Fell, Grange, Field-Broughton, Flookburgh, Lindale, Allithwaite, and Staveley are separate benefices. The sub-district is terminate with the parish.

CARTMEL-FELL, a township-chapelry in Cartmel parish, Lancashire; on the river Winster, 4½ miles N of Grange r. station, and 6½ NNE of Cartmel. Post-town, Newton-in-Cartmel. Acres, 2,900. Real property, £3,114. Pop., 308. Houses, 61. The property is subdivided. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £130. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The church is good; and there is a Quakers' chapel.

CARTWORTH, a township in Kirkburton parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on a branch of the river Colne, 6 miles S of Huddersfield. It includes part of the village of Holmfirth, and part of the hamlet of Scholes. Acres, 2,820. Real property, £7,930; of which £122 are in quarries. Pop., 2,503. Houses, 503. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture.

CARUMTUNE. See **CARHAMPTON**.

CARVARCHELL, a village in St. David's parish, Pembroke; ¼ miles ENE of St. David's.

CARWINNEN. See **CAMBERNE**.

CARWOOD, a township in Hopsey parish, Salop; 6½ miles SE of Bishops-Castle.

CARY-CASTLE. See **CASTLE-CARY**.

CARY-COATS, a township in Thockington parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles ESE of Bellingham. Acres, 1,799. Pop., 41. Houses, 9.

CARY-FITZPAINE, a hamlet in Charlton-Mackrell parish, Somerset; ¾ miles NW of Ilchester. Real property, £823.

CARY-LYTES, a picturesque old seat in Somerset; 2 miles N of Ilchester. A wing of it, forming a chapel, is of the time of Edward III.; and the rest is of the time of Henry VIII.

CARY'S SCONE. See **ALUM BAY**.

CASCOB, a township and a parish in Presteigne district, Radnor. The township lies in Radnor forest, near the river Lug, partly within the borough boundaries of New Radnor, 5½ miles W by N of Presteigne, and 5½ SW by S of Knighton r. station. Pop., 117. Houses, 22. The parish includes also part of the township of Litton and Cascob; and its post-town is Presteigne, Radnorshire. Acres, 2,548. Real property, with the rest of Litton and Cascob, £1,941. Pop., 153. Houses, 28. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £190.* Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. The church is not good.

CASEHORTON. See **CARSHALTON**.

CASEWICK, a hamlet in Uffington parish, Lincoln; 3¼ miles ENE of Stamford.

CASEY-GREEN, a hamlet in New Forest township, Kirby-Ravensthorpe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 4¼ miles N of Richmond.

CASHIO, a hamlet and a hundred in Herts. The hamlet is in Watford parish; and lies adjacent to Watford town, the river Gade, and the Northwestern railway. It bears also the name of Cashiobury; and it occupies the site of an ancient town of the Cassii, and was given by King Offa to St. Alban's abbey. Cashiobury Park, immediately N of it, belonged once to the Morrisons and the Capels; and is now the seat of the Earl of Essex. The mansion is a Tudor edifice, containing many fine family portraits; and the park is spacious, and was laid out by Le Notre. The hundred extends from Bucks and Middlesex, north-north-eastward, past the hamlet and past St. Alban's, to within 2½ miles of Stevenage; and contains nineteen parishes. Acres, 82,090. Pop. in 1851, 31,009; in 1861, 33,053. Houses, 6,522.

CASKETS, or **CASQUETS (THE)**, a group of rocks in the English channel; 8 miles W of Alderney. They are about a mile in extent, granitic, fantastically shaped, barren, and so abrupt that a line-of-battle ship can pass within an ear's length of them. They were long a terror to mariners; but have now three lighthouses, put up in

1723, placed triangularly, connected by strong walls, and showing revolving lights, visible, all round, at the distance of 15 miles. Admiral Balcher was wrecked on them in 1744.

CAS-LAWCHUR. See **LOUGHOR**.

CASQUETS (THE). See **CASKETS (THE)**.

CASSIBELAN. See **ALBAN (ST.)**.

CASSINGTON, a village and a parish in Woodstock district, Oxford. The village stands near the river Isis, and near Handborough Junction r. station, 5 miles NW of Oxford. The parish includes also the hamlet of Warton; and its post-town is Oxford. Acres, 2,990. Real property, £2,899. Pop., 433. Houses, 82. The manor belonged anciently to the Montagues, and had a castle. The paper mill of Oxford university is here. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £166. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church was built by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain to Henry II.

CASSINO (GREAT and LITTLE), two seats in Aldborough parish, Suffolk.

CASSOP, a township and a chapelry in Kelloe parish, Durham. The township lies on the Hartlepool railway, 4½ miles SE by E of Durham; and has a post-office, of the name of Cassop Colliery, under Ferryhill. Acres, 1,622. Real property, £5,248; of which £2,839 are in mines. Pop., 1,661. Houses, 321. The chapelry includes Quarrington. Pop., 3,150. Living, a p. curacy. Value, £300. The church was built in 1898.

CASTELDWYRAN. See **CASTLE-DYERAN**.

CASTELL, a township in Llanwchyllin parish, Merioneth; 6½ miles SW of Bala. Real property, £429. Pop., 78.

CASTELL-ABEI-LLEINIOG, a small ruined fort on the E coast of Anglesey, 2 miles NNE of Beaumaris. It was built, in 1093, by Hugh Lupus; and has turrets at the corners; and was taken, in 1645, by the royalists.

CASTELLAN, a chapelry in Penrith parish, Pem broke; under Vrenin-vawr, 6 miles SSE of Cardigan. Acres, 899. Pop., 165. Houses, 43. The church is in ruins.

CASTELL-BYTHIE. See **CASTLE-BYTHIE**.

CASTELL-CADWGAN. See **ABERYON**.

CASTELL-CAEREINION. See **CASTLE-CAEREINION**.

CASTELL-CAERSEION, a ruined ancient British town on the coast of Carnarvon; on the summit of a serrated ridge, 1½ mile W of Conway. It comprises very distinct circular houses, a citadel, and outworks; and commands an exquisite view.

CASTELL-CIDWYM, an ancient British fort in Snowdonia, Carnarvonshire; on a rugged steep of Mynydd-Mawr, 6½ miles SE of Carnarvon. Its name signifies "the Wolf's Castle."

CASTELL-COCH, an ancient fort in a pass of its own name, in Glamorgan; on the river Taf, 3 miles SW by S of Caerphilly. Its site is a precipitous escarpment, overhanging the pass; its plan was triangular, with a round tower at each corner; and its remains show features of the time of Henry III. Its name signifies "the Red Castle;" and alludes to the tint of the sandstone of which it is built.

CASTELL-CARNDCHAN, an ancient British fort in Merioneth; 6½ miles SW of Bala.

CASTELL-CYMARON, an old baronial fortress in Llandewy-Ystradenny parish, Radnor; 10 miles E of Rhayader. It was built by the Normans; and became a seat of the Mortimers.

CASTELL-DINAS-BRAN, an ancient fortress at the Valle Crucis, in Denbigh; on a conical eminence 910 feet high, rising from the Dee in the north-eastern vicinity of Llangollen. It dates from very early times; was the chief seat of the lords of Yale and Bromfield; gave refuge to Gryffydd ap Iorwerth, at his alliance with Henry III.; and sustained a siege in the conflict between Owen Glendower and Lord Grey De Ruthin. Little more than substructions of it exist; but they show it to have been an oblong, 290 feet by 140, and very strong. Traces of entrenchments also are seen on the shoulders of the hill. The site commands extensive and very interesting views.

CASTELL-DOLBADARN. See **DOLBADARN-CASTLE**.

CASTELL-DOLWYDDELAN. See DOLWYDDELAN.

CASTELL-DWYRAN. See CASTLE-DYRAN.

CASTELL-EDWIN, an ancient British fort in Flint; 3½ miles E of Rhuddlan.

CASTELL-EINION-SAIS, an old baronial fortalice in Brecon; in the valley of the Usk, near Capel-Bettws. It was built by Einion, who fought under Edward III.

CASTELL-FLEMING, an ancient British fort in Cardigan; near the Sarn-Helen way, 3 miles NW of Tregaron.

CASTELL-GLAS, a ruined fort in Cardigan; on the river Elwy, 2 miles NW of Tregaron. It was built during the baronial wars; and a tower and traces of the walls remain.

CASTELL-GLYN-ITHON. See CEFNLLYS.

CASTELL-GWALTER, an ancient hill-fort on the coast of Cardigan; 3 miles NE of Aberystwith. A castle is said to have been built on it by Walter L'Espee, the ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, and destroyed, in 1135, by Owen Gwynedd; but no vestige of this exists.

CASTELL-LLEINIOW. See CASTELL-ABER-LLEIN-IOG.

CASTELLMAL, a village in Llanbellig parish, Carnarvonshire; near Carnarvon.

CASTELLMOCH, a township in Llanrhaeadr-y-Mochnant parish, Montgomery; 3½ miles N of Llanfyllin. Pop., 98.

CASTELL-NADOLIG. See PENBRYN.

CASTELL-PRYSOR, an old fort in a defile of Merioneth; between Moel-Uchaf and the lofty heights of the Gair, 4 miles S by E of Festiniog. It is now a mere fragment; and it has been ascribed variously to the Britons and the Romans. Roman coins and urns have been found at it.

CASTELL-RHYFELL, an ancient camp in Cardigan; near a remarkable ancient British road, 4½ miles E by N of Tregaron.

CASTELL-Y-BERE, an ancient castle, 7½ miles NE of Towyn, in Merioneth. It was visited by Edward I.; and was in a defensible state during the wars of the Roses.

CASTELNAU. See BARNES.

CASTER, CESTER, or CHESTER, a word varied from the Saxon "ceaster" or the Latin "castrum," signifying a camp, a fort, a castle, a fortified town, or a city, and used often, in conjunction with other words, to designate places which had ancient military strengths.

CATERLEY CAMP, an entrenched camp of 64 acres in Salisbury plain, Wilts; 8½ miles SE of Devizes. It is surrounded by a single wall, 23 feet high; and has a sacred circle in the centre. Sir R. C. Hoare pronounces it "one of the most original and unaltered works of the British era in the county."

CASTERN, a hamlet in Ilam parish, Stafford; 10 miles ESE of Leek. Pop., 45.

CASTERTON, a township-chapelry in Kirby-Lonsdale parish, Westmoreland; on the river Lune, adjacent to the Ingletton branch of the Northwestern railway, 1½ mile NE of Kirby-Lonsdale. It has a post-office under Burton-in-Kendal. Acres, 4,230. Real property, £3,441. Pop., 587. Houses, 61. The property is divided among a few. Casterton Hall is the seat of the Wilsons. The scenery is so fine as to have been called "the pride of Lonsdale." Coal and limestone are found. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, not reported.* Patrons, Trustees. The church was built in 1853, and has a tower. Schools, established by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson, are widely known to fame.

CASTERTON (GREAT), or BRIDGE-CASTERTON, a parish in the district of Stamford and county of Rutland; on Ermine street and the river Gwash, near the Leicester and Peterborough railway, 2½ miles NW of Stamford. It has a post-office, of the name of Great Casterton, under Stamford. Acres, 1,500. Real property, £2,021. Pop., 323. Houses, 76. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged formerly to the Husseys, the Scroops, the DeLewars, and others; and belongs now to the Marquis of Exeter. A Roman

station, burnt by the Picts, is thought by some to have been here. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Pickworth, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £450.* Patron, the Marquis of Exeter. The church was later English, but has been rebuilt. National schools were erected in 1861.

CASTERTON (LITTLE), a parish in the district of Stamford and county of Rutland; on the river Gwash, near the Leicester and Peterborough railway, 2½ miles N by W of Stamford. It includes the hamlet of Tolethorpe; and its post-town is Stamford. Acres, 1,450. Real property, £2,117. Pop., 118. Houses, 24. The manor belongs to Lord Chesham. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Tolethorpe, in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £254.* Patron, Lord Chesham. The church is partly Norman and later English, but has been modernized. There is a free school.

CASTHORPE, a hamlet in Barrowby parish, Lincoln; 2 miles W of Grantham. Pop., 51.

CASTLE, a hamlet adjacent to the river Brue, and to the Mid-Somerset railway, 3½ miles NNE of Glastonbury, in Somerset. It has an ancient cross; and an eminence adjoining it, called Castle Hill, was the site of an ancient stronghold.

CASTLE, a hamlet in Pentyrch parish, Glamorgan; 3½ miles NW of Llandaff. Real property, £1,195. Pop., 195.

CASTLE, a township in Castle-Careinion parish, Montgomery; 4½ miles WSW of Welshpool. Pop., 197.

CASTLE, Llanwnog, Montgomery. See ESCOB AND CASTLE.

CASTLE, Notts. See NOTTINGHAM.

CASTLE, Northumberland. See CASTLE-WARD.

CASTLE-ACRE, a village and a parish in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The village stands on the Pedlar way and the river Nar, 3½ miles NW of Dunham r. station, and 4 N of Swaffham; and has a post-office under Brandon, and fairs on 1 May and 5 Aug. Here are extensive remains of a castle and a priory, founded, in 1085, by the Earl of Warrenne. The castle occupies the site of previous works; covered an area of about 18 acres; and had an encircling embattled wall, 7 feet thick. The priory was a cell to Lewes; included an area of 29 acres; had a cruciform church 218 feet long, a chapter-house 40 feet by 20, and a refectory 110 feet by 26; and was given, at the dissolution, to the Duke of Norfolk. Part of the south-west tower, some pillars of the nave, the walls of the transepts, the chapter-house, the refectory, the prior's lodge, and the gatehouse are still standing; exhibit features from Norman to perpendicular; and look very picturesque.—The parish comprises 3,249 acres. Real property, £5,427. Pop., 1,405. Houses, 331. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, not reported. Patron, the Earl of Leicester. The church is ancient, large, and good; has a lofty square tower; and contains an ancient font and some curious monuments. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and a national school.

CASTLE-AN-DINAS, a hill 2½ miles ESE of St. Columb, in Cornwall. Its summit has a height of 735 feet; commands a superb panoramic view; was occupied, as a military strength, by Britons, Romans, and Danes; and is crowned by an earthwork and a ruined tower.

CASTLE-ASHBY. See ASHBY-CASTLE.

CASTLE-BARNARD. See BARNARD (CASTLE).

CASTLEBEAR-HILL, a locality between the river Brent and the Great Western railway, 2½ miles N of Brentford, in Middlesex. It has a post-office under Ealing, London W. A mansion here was the seat of the Duke of Kent.

CASTLEBERG, a limestone cliff contiguous to Settle, W. R. Yorkshire. It is about 300 feet high; and commands a fine prospect.

CASTLE-BIGH. See CASTLE-BYTHE.

CASTLE-BOLTON. See BOLTON CASTLE.

CASTLE-BROMWICH. See BROMWICH (CASTLE).

CASTLE-BYTHAM. See BYTHAM CASTLE.

CASTLE-BYTHE, or CASTLE-BIGH, a parish in Haverfordwest district, Pembroke; 5 miles N of Clar-

beston Road r. station, and 10 NE of Haverfordwest. Post-town, Haverfordwest. Acres, 2,537. Real property, £1,056. Pop., 227. Houses, 43. Part of the surface is upland, on the skirt of the Pectelly mountains. An ancient military strength was here, supposed to be the Roman Ad Vigesium, on the maritime Julian way. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, not reported. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

CASTLE-CAREINION, a parish in the district and county of Montgomery; 4 miles WNW of Forden r. station, and 4 WSW of Welshpool. It includes the townships of Castle, Gaer, Moydog, Sylfaen, Trefnant, Cwmgoron, Hydan-Ucha, Hydan-Dol, Nantforch, and Trehelig; and has a post-office under Welshpool. Acres, 6,540. Rated property, £4,619. Pop., 632. Houses, 134. The property is divided among a few. A castle of the princes of Powys was here. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £575.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was recently in a dilapidated state. A school has £17 from endowment; and other charities £45.

CASTLE-CAMPS, a parish in Linton district, Cambridge; on the verge of the county, 3½ miles SW by W of Haverhill r. station. It has a post-office under Cambridge. Acres, 2,703. Real property, £3,885. Pop., 901. Houses, 199. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given, at the Conquest, to Aubrey de Vere; conveyed, in 1530, by his successor, one of the Earls of Oxford, to Sutton; and given, by the latter, to the Charter-House, London. A castle of the De Veres stood on it; and appears to have been magnificent; but is now represented by only a deep moat round a farmhouse on its site. Large entrenchments of the East Angles and the Danes were in the parish; and these, with the castle, gave rise to the name of Castle-Camps. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £570.* Patron, the Charter-House of London. The church is good; and there are an Independent chapel and a charity school.

CASTLE-CAREY. See **CASTLE-CARY**.

CASTLE-CARLTON. See **CARLTON-CASTLE**.

CASTLE-CARROCK, a parish in Brampton district, Cumberland; on the river Gelt under Cumrew fell, 3 miles SE of How-Mill r. station, and 4 S of Brampton. It has a post-office under Carlisle. Acres, 3,640. Real property, £2,026. Pop., 337. Houses, 65. The property is much subdivided. Limestone and freestone abound; and there are two mineral springs. Traces exist of two ancient military strengths. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £159.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church was rebuilt in 1823. There are an Independent chapel and an endowed school—the latter with £14.

CASTLE-CARY, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Wincanton district, Somerset. The town stands on valley and on slopes, amid charming environs, adjacent to the East Somerset railway, 12 miles NNE of Yeovil. A castle at it was built by the Lovells, and made a figure in the civil wars of the time of Stephen; but has disappeared. A manor-house adjacent, gave shelter to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; but has been almost demolished. A beautifully-broken hill-side, called Castle-Cary Park, was probably the chase of the lords of the manor; and commands a very splendid and extensive view. The principal street of the town runs up a hollow between two hills. The market-house is an elegant edifice, built in 1855, at a cost of £2,300; and contains an assembly-room upwards of 50 feet long. The parish church surmounts a hillock; has a tower and spire, erected in 1555; is itself partly decorated English of the time of Henry I., partly recent reconstruction; and contains an old font and a richly-carved pulpit. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, a post-office; under Bath, a railway station, a banking-office, and three chief inns. Markets are held on Mondays; and fairs on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, 1 May, Whit-Tuesday, and the Tuesday after 19 Sept. Some trade is carried on in flax-spinning and hair-cloth-weaving.—The parish includes also the hamlets of Clau-

ville, Dimmer, and Cockhill, and the manor of Foxcombe. Acres, 2,625. Real property, with Almsford, £11,977. Pop., 2,060. Houses, 423. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £312.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.—The sub-district contains fifteen parishes. Acres, 16,906. Pop., 6,129. Houses, 1,303.

CASTLE-CHURCH, a parish and a sub-district in the district and county of Stafford. The parish adjoins the south-western suburbs of Stafford; and includes the townships of Forebridge and Rickerscote. Post-town, Stafford. Acres, 3,774. Rated property, £15,772. Pop., 3,362. Houses, 669. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £120.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is old but good. A district church, forming a separate charge, is in Forebridge; and there is a neat Roman Catholic chapel.—The sub-district contains three parishes and part of another. Acres, 13,071. Pop., 5,413. Houses, 1,039.

CASTLE-COMBE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Clippenham district, Wilts. The village stands on the Box rivulet, near Akeman-street, 5 miles NNW of Corsham r. station, and 5½ WNW of Clippenham; and has a post-office under Clippenham, and an inn. It was once a place of some note, and had a weekly market; and it still has a fair, for cattle, sheep, and horses, on 4 May. An ancient market-cross is in it; a number of gable-fronted old houses line its streets; and an old dowry-house and an old manor-house stand, the one at the end of its principal street, the other in the near neighbourhood. A Saxon fort, or even a Roman camp, is supposed to have crowned an adjacent hill; and a great castle of the Dunstanvilles was built there about the year 1200, and dismantled before the close of the 14th century. Both the earlier fort and the later castle, perhaps the former quite as much as the latter, are now represented only by remains of a fosse and rampart. The manor passed from the Dunstanvilles to the Ballemeres and others; but has belonged, for about 500 years, to the Scropes. The present mansion occupies a romantic site on the Box, deeply embosomed among steep and wooded slopes. Two notable occupants of the manor were Lord Chancellor Scrope, of the time of Richard II., and William Scrope, author of "Days of Deer Stalking." The parish comprises 1,494 acres. Real property, £3,241. Pop., 534. Houses, 122. The property is not much divided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, not reported. Patron, G. P. Scrope, Esq. The church is early English; consists of nave, chancel, and two aisles, with a square tower; was restored in 1851, at a cost of £3,000; and contains an octagonal font and a cenotaph of the Scropes. There are chapels for Independents and Baptists. The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 14,011. Pop., 3,256. Houses, 701.

CASTLE-COYTY. See **COYTY**.

CASTLE-CRAG. See **BORROWDALE**, Cumberland.

CASTLE-DITCH, an ancient camp on Little Haddon Hill, 2½ miles W of Dawlish, in Devon. It is circular, and 124 yards in diameter.

CASTLE-DITCH, an ancient camp, 4 miles SE of Hindon, in Wilts. It is triangular; includes 24 acres; and has a treble ditch and ramparts 40 feet high.

CASTLE-DONINGTON, a town, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Shardlow, and county of Leicestershire. The town stands near the river Trent, 3½ miles W of Kegworth r. station, and 7½ NW by N of Loughborough. It was known at Domesday as Dunitone; it takes the first part of its present name from an old castle, now a fragment, said to have belonged to John of Gant; and it contains vestiges of a monastery, founded in the time of Henry II. It has a church, four dissenting chapels, a large handsome parochial school, a post-office; under Derby, and two chief inns. The church is very old; has a large chancel, with fine east window, and a handsome spire, 180 feet high; and contains a double canopied brass of 1453, and some old effigies. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs on 18th March and 29

Sept. Several departments of manufacture are carried on. Pop., 2,291. Houses, 561. The parish comprises 4,259 acres. Real property, £12,856. Pop., 2,445. Houses, 617. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Plantagenets and the Huntingtons; and belongs now to the Marquis of Hastings. Donington Park, the seat of the Marquis, a mile west of the town, is a grand edifice, in a mixed style of pointed and Tudor, by Wilkins; has picturesque grounds of 350 acres; and contains an extensive library and a large collection of valuable paintings. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £223.* Patron, the Marquis of Hastings. The sub-district contains six parishes and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 13,355. Pop., 5,775. Houses, 1,335.

CASTLEDOOR, or **CASTLE-DOR**, a locality 2½ miles N of Fowey, in Cornwall. It takes name from a small ancient camp, probably Danish; and has a post-office under Par Station.

CASTLE-DURRAN. See **CASTLE-DYRRAN**.

CASTLE-DYKE, an ancient camp on high mounds, in Ugbrooke Park, 1½ mile SSE of Chulleigh, in Devon. It is circular, and thought to be Danish; but has outworks of a much later time than that of the Danes.

CASTLE-DYKES, a Roman camp at Farthingo, in Northampton. It includes 13 acres; and is double-ditched. It is thought to have been occupied by Ethelfeld, and burnt, in 1013, by the Danes.

CASTLE-DYKINGS, an extra-parochial tract in the district and county of Lincoln; within the city boundaries of Lincoln. Pop., 183. Houses, 33.

CASTLE-DYRRAN, a hamlet in Cilymaenllwyd parish, Carmarthen; 3½ miles NE of Narberth. Pop., 61. It forms a curacy with Cilymaenllwyd.

CASTLE-EATON, a small village and a parish in Highworth district, Wilts. The village stands on the river Thames, adjacent to the Thames and Severn canal, 3½ miles ENE of Cricklade, and 6½ NE of Purton r. station. The parish includes also the tithing of Lushill; and its post-town is Kempford under Swindon. Acres, 1,956. Real property, with Lushill and Marston-Maisey, £3,171. Pop., 286. Houses, 64. The property is divided among a few. Lushill House is the seat of the Archers. A place called the Butts seems to have been notable, in old times, for the practice of archery. The parish is famous for cheese. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £633.* Patron, the Rev. C. E. Bowly. The church dates from about 1400; has a singular cupola; and is very good.

CASTLE-EDEN, a rivulet, two villages, and a parish in Easington district, Durham. The rivulet traverses a romantic dell, called Castle-Eden dean; and goes eastward to the sea. The villages are Castle-Eden and Castle-Eien-Colliery; they stand near the Hartlepool and Ferryhill railway, 7½ and 6½ miles NW by W of Hartlepool; and they have stations on the railway, and post-offices under Ferryhill. There is also a post-office of Castle-Eden Station under Ferryhill. The parish comprises 1,935 acres. Real property, £1,942; of which, £1,500 are in mines. Pop., 535. Houses, 110. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to Gisborne prior and the see of Durham. Castle-Eden Hall, the seat of R. Burdon, Esq., is a handsome modern castellated edifice, surmounting a wooded precipice contiguous to Castle-Eden dean, and commanding brilliant views. Coal is extensively worked, and there are brick-works and a brewery. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Durham. Value, £242.* Patron, R. Burdon, Esq. The church was built in 1794, and has a fine spire. The vicarage of Wingate-Grange is a separate benefice. There are Wesleyan and P. Methodist chapels.

CASTLE-FLEMISH. See **ARMLESTON**.

CASTLEFORD, a township and a parish in Pontefract district, W. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on Watling-street, the river Aire, and the York and Leeds railway, 7½ miles ENE of Wakefield; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Normanton. The Roman station *Leggillum* is supposed to have been here; and Roman coins, urns, pavements, and substructions

have been found. Coal-mining, glass-making, and earthenware manufacture are largely carried on; and have occasioned much recent increase of population. A railway hence to Ardsley was opened in May, 1869. Acres, 540. Real property, £9,023. Pop., 3,876. Houses, 813. The parish includes also the township of Glass-Houghton. Acres, 2,040. Real property, £11,395. Pop., 4,365. Houses, 926. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £555.* Patron, the Duchy of Lancaster. The church is ancient and cruciform. There are a school-church, an Independent chapel of 1862, four Methodist chapels, and two public schools.

CASTLEFORD, a hamlet in Ipplepen parish, Devon.

CASTLE-FROME, a parish in Ledbury district, Hereford; on the river Frome, 3 miles NNE of Ashpton r. station, and 6 NNW of Ledbury. Post-town, Bishops-Frome, under Worcester. Acres, 1,511. Real property, £2,042. Pop., 115. Houses, 18. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Hereford. Value £300.* Patron, F. T. Freeman, Esq. The church is good.

CASTLEGATE. See **YORK**.

CASTLE-GREEN. See **CARMARTHEN**.

CASTLE-GRESLEY, a township in Church-Gresley parish, Derby; 4½ miles SE by E of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop., 236. Houses, 52.

CASTLE-HALL, a chapelry in Dukinfield township, Stockport parish, Cheshire; on the verge of the county, adjacent to the river Tame, the Manchester and Sheffield railway, and Stalybridge. It was constituted in 1846. Post-town, Stalybridge, Lancashire. Pop., 7,612. Houses, 1,479. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Chester. Value, £300. Patrons, Trustees.

CASTLE-HEAD. See **DERWENT WATER**.

CASTLE-HEDINGHAM, a village and a parish in Halstead district, Essex. The village stands on the river Colne, and on the Colne Valley railway, 4½ miles NW of Halstead; is a seat of petty sessions and a polling-place; and has a post-office under Halstead, a railway station, and an inn. Fairs are held on 14 May and 25 July. A grand castle was built on an adjacent eminence, in the early part of the 12th century, by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford; was the death-place of Queen Maud; made a great figure in the wars in the time of King John; was the scene of a sumptuous entertainment to Henry VII.; suffered much demolition, in 1592, by Edward de Vere; and was reduced to ruin, in 1666, in the first Dutch war. Only the keep of it now stands; and this is pure Anglo-Norman, 62 feet wide, 55 feet broad, and about 100 feet high,—the walls, from 10 to 13 feet thick,—the height disposed in five storeys, pierced with loop-holes and narrow windows. A Benedictine nunnery and an hospital also were founded here by the De Veres,—the former in 1193, the later in 1250;—part of the nunnery is now a farm-house. The parish comprises 2,429 acres. Real property, £6,027. Pop., 1,203. Houses, 300. The property is divided among a few. The manor passed from the De Veres to the Ashursts and the Houghtons; and belongs now to A. Majendie, Esq. The parish is notable for its produce of Essex hops. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £100. Patron, A. Majendie, Esq. The church dates from the time of King John; shows Norman traces; has a tower of 1616; and contains monuments of the De Veres and the Ashursts. There are a large Independent chapel and several almshouses.

CASTLE-HEWIX, an extinct ancient stronghold, at Torn Walling, Cumberland; under the north side of Blazefell, in the eastern vicinity of High Heskett. It is mentioned in the old ballad of the "Marriage of Sir Gawaine."

CASTLE-HILL, any one of numerous eminences, in all parts of England, either now or formerly crowned with military works. Most of them possess little interest, except the name; a few have vestiges or ruins of ancient camps, forts, or castles; and some give name to contiguous localities.

CASTLE-HILL, the seat of Earl Fortescue, in Devon;

on the river Bray, 3 miles NW by W of South Molton. An adjacent place of the same name has a post-office under South Molton.

CASTLE-HILL-SIDE, a hamlet in Almondbury township and parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile SE of Huddersfield.

CASTLE-HORNECK, a seat in the western vicinity of Penzance, in Cornwall. It belongs to S. Borlase, Esq.; and takes name from an ancient entrenchment, encircling an adjoining eminence.

CASTLE-HOW. See **EXNERDALE-WATER**.

CASTLE-HOWARD, a railway station and a noble mansion in N. R. Yorkshire. The station is on the York and Scarborough railway, adjacent to the river Derwent, 3½ miles SW of New Malton. There is also a post-office of the name under York. The mansion is the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; and stands 3 miles NNW of the station. It occupies the site of the old castle of Hinderkelf,—destroyed by accidental fire; and was built, in 1702, after designs by Sir John Vanbrugh. The south front is 323 feet long; consists of a centre and two wings; and is adorned, at the centre, with an attached Corinthian portico. The north front also has a Corinthian centre; and is surmounted there by a cupola. The great hall, situated beneath the cupola, is 35 feet square; the dining-room, 27 feet by 23; the saloon, 34 feet by 24; the drawing-room, 27 feet by 23; the state bed-room, 26 feet by 22; the museum, 24 feet square; and the antique gallery, 160 feet by 20. The decorations, paintings, and curiosities are exceedingly rich. The gardens occupy 12 acres; and the pleasure-grounds contain statues, temples, an obelisk, a pyramid, and a grand mausoleum. Queen Victoria visited Castle-Howard in 1850; and planted a tree in the grounds.

CASTLE-IXN. See **BRECKNOCK**.

CASTLE-LEAVINGTON, a township in Kirk-Leavington parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on a branch of the river Tees, 3½ miles SE of Yarm. Acres, 1,828. Real property, £1,327. Pop., 63. Houses, 6.

CASTLE-MALGWN, the seat of the Gower family, in Pembroke; on the river Teifi, ¾ miles SE by E of Cardigan.

CASTLE-MALWOOD, a walk in the New Forest, Hants; ¾ miles NW of Lyndhurst. It takes name from an old fort in it, the keep of which is still standing.

CASTLE-MARTIN, a village, a parish, and a hundred in Pembrokeshire. The village stands on the coast, 5½ miles WSW of Pembroke, and 7¼ SW of New Milford; station; and has a post-office under Pembroke. An ancient castle, of uncertain origin, or perhaps an ancient British fort, stood here; and has left some vestiges. The parish extends a considerable way, along a rugged coast; and is in the district of Pembroke. Acres, 4,867; of which 365 are water. Real property, £4,024; of which £140 are in quarries. Pop., 422. Houses, 65. The property is divided among a few. Brownsdale House is a chief residence. Several ancient British and Danish remains are on the coast. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £315. Patron, Earl Cawdor. The church is old but excellent.—The hundred contains fifteen parishes, and parts of two others; and is famous for its breed of black cattle. Acres, 48,122. Pop., 5,856. Houses, 1,035.

CASTLE-MONA, the quadam residence of the Dukes of Athole, in the Isle of Man; adjacent to Douglas. It was a magnificent place; and is still surrounded by fine plantations.

CASTLE-MORTON, or **MORTON-FOLIOT**, a parish in Upton-on-Severn district, Worcester; under the Malvern hills, 4½ miles SW by W of Upton-on-Severn, and ¾ S by E of Malvern r. station. Post-town, Longdon, under Tewkesbury. Acres, 3,656. Real property, £5,569. Pop., 818. Houses, 195. The property is much subdivided. A castle of the De Montes stood here. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Longdon, in the diocese of Worcester. The church is ancient but good; and a chapel for the outlying portions of Castle-Morton and Berrow was built in 1869. There are a national school, and charities £23.

CASTLE-NADOLIG. See **CASTELL-NADOLIG**.

CASTLE-NORTHWICH, a township in Great Budworth parish, Cheshire; on the river Weaver, in the south-western vicinity of Northwich. Acres, 100. Real property, £18,218; of which £15,484 are in canals. Pop., 1,395. Houses, 308. See **NORTHWICH**.

CASTLE (OLD). See **OLD CASTLE**.

CASTLE-PREINCINCTS, extra-parochial places in the city of Durham, the city of Bristol, and the borough of Lewes.

CASTLE-RIGG, an eminence 1½ miles SE of Keswick, in Cumberland. It commands an extensive and most gorgeous view, much admired by all lakemen, and specially noted by the poets Gray and Wordsworth.

CASTLE-RING. See **CANNOCK**.

CASTLE-RINGS, an ancient entrenchment on the SW border of Wilts; on Tittlepath hill, 2½ miles NE of Shaftesbury. It consists of ditch and lofty rampart; encloses 15½ acres; encircles the hill, and gives it a singular shape.

CASTLE-RINGS, or **WEATHERBURY CASTLE**, an ancient British camp in Dorset; 3 miles WNW of Bere-Regis. It is rectangular; and has two ramparts and ditches. A fir plantation and a modern obelisk are within it.

CASTLE-RISING, a decayed town, a parish, and a sub-district in Freebridge-Lynn district, Norfolk. The town stands 2½ miles NE of Wootton r. station, and 4½ NE by N of Lynn; and has a post-office under Lynn. A Roman station and a Saxon fort probably were here; and a great castle was erected on their site some time before 1176 by William de Albini, first Earl of Sussex. Remains of the castle still exist; and show it to have been a place of much importance. The interior is greatly dilapidated, but is least so in the room where the court-leet was held. The walls of the keep are 9 feet thick; the encompassing ditch is deep, and the rampart bold; a strong wall, with three towers, formerly surmounted the rampart; and the entire place was on a similar plan to Norwich castle, and nearly as large. Several kings made visits to it; and Isabel, the queen of Edward III., was confined in it from 1350, after the murder of her husband, till her death in 1358. The town is now a paltry village; but was formerly a seat of great markets, a centre of political influence, a borough by prescription, and probably a seaport; and it sent two members to parliament, till disfranchised by the act of 1832. Tradition assumes that the sea came up to it in the same manner that it now does to Lynn; and an old rhyme says,—

“Rising was a seaport town,
When Lynn was but a marsh;
New Lynn it is a seaport town,
And Rising fares the worse!”

The parish comprises 2,096 acres. Real property, £2,298. Pop., 377. Houses, 79. The property all belongs to the Howard family. The living is a rectory, united with the rectory of Royston, in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £419. Patrons, the Heirs of the late Hon. Col. Howard. The church is partly Norman, partly early English; and was restored in 1844 and 1857. There are a national school and an alms-house-hospital, and the latter was founded, in the time of James II., by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, and has £100 a year.—The sub-district contains seven parishes. Acres, 19,006. Pop., 2,420. Houses, 529.

CASTLE-ROCK, a picturesque crag at the head of the Vale of St. John, in Cumberland; 3 miles ESE of Keswick. It looks as if castellated; and might be mistaken by a stranger, in some states of the atmosphere, for an actual, great, lofty fortress. Sir Walter Scott, describing it, in his “Bridal of Triermain,” as it appeared to the charmed eye of King Arthur, says—

“A mound
Arose with airy turrets crown’d,
Buttress and rampart circling bound,
And mighty keep and tower;

Seem'd some primeval giant's hand
The castle's massive walls had plan'd,
A ponderous bulwark, to withstand
Ambitious Nimrod's power."

CASTLE-ROUGH, an ancient camp on the N coast of K. at; in Kemsley marsh, 2 miles N by E of Sittingbourne. It is an earthwork about 100 feet square, with broad ditch and single rampart; and was formed by Hasen the Dane, at his landing in 892.

CASTLE-RUSHEN. See **CASTLETOWN**, Isle of Man.

CASTLESLIDE, a chapelry in Lancaster parish, Durham; 3 miles SSW of Shotley-Bridge. It was constituted in 1864; and it has a post-office under Gateshead. Pop., 1,176. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Durham. Value, £300.

CASTLE-SOWERBY, a parish in Penrith district, Cumberland; in Ingelwood forest, under Carrock fell, 3 miles SE by E of Hesketh-Newmarket, and 7 W of Plumpton r. station. It contains the townships of Bustabeck-Bound, How-Bound, Row-Bound, Southernby-Bound, and Stockdalewath-Bound; and its post-town is Hesketh-Newmarket, under Wigton. Acres, 7,940. Real property, £5,112. Pop., 906. Houses, 194. The property is much subdivided. The manor belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. An ancient fortress stood near the church; and an old circular fort is at How-hill. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Carlisle. Value, £90.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church is tolerable. The p. curacy of Raughton-Head is a separate benefice.

CASTLESTEADS, or **CAMBECK-FORT**, the Roman station Petriani, on the Wall, near Brampton, in Cumberland. It measures 450 feet by 300; has yielded altars, inscriptions, coins, and other relics; and gives name to an adjacent mansion, formerly the seat of the Dacres.

CASTLE-STREET, a locality on the confines of Lancashire and Yorkshire, 1 mile from Todmorden; with a post-office under Todmorden.

CASTLE-STREET, a township in St. Mary-Carlisle parish, Cumberland; within the city of Carlisle.

CASTLE-THORPE, a parish in Newport-Pagnell district, Bucks; on the verge of the county, the river Tove, and the Northwestern railway, 2½ miles NNW of Wolverton r. station, and ½ NNE of Stony-Stratford. It has a post-office under Stony-Stratford. Acres, 1,380. Real property, £2,844. Pop., 338. Houses, 69. The property is divided among a few, but belongs chiefly to Lord Carrington. The ancient castle of the barony of Hanslope stood here, but is represented now by only a deep ditch and an artificial mound. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Hanslope, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is an old edifice, with low square tower; and has a monument of Judge Tyrrell, of the time of Charles II.

CASTLE-THORPE, a township in Broughton parish, Lincoln; on the river Ancholme, 1 mile N of Glamford-Bridge. Pop., 346.

CASTLE-TOLL. See **NEWNEDEN**.

CASTLETON, a village, a township, and a parish in Chapel-en-le-Frith district, Derby. The village stands in a deep hollow, at the foot of Mam-Tor mountain, 6 miles N of Millers-Dale r. station, and 10 NE of Buxton. A steep and commanding eminence at it, upwards of 200 feet high, is crowned by the ruined castle of "Peveril of the Peak." This is supposed by some to have been preceded by a Saxon fort; by others, to have been built originally by William Peveril, a son of the Conqueror. It passed from the Peverils in the time of Henry II.; was held by the Earl of Montaigne, afterwards King John; was given, in the time of Edward II., to the Earl of Warren; passed afterwards to John of Gunt; and has belonged, since his time, to the duchy of Lancaster. The keep and portions of the walls still stand; they consist of massive masonry, 9 feet thick; and they present a most interesting specimen of the features of Norman architecture. The Peak cavern is adjacent, while all the other grand attractions of the High Peak region are near; and they draw hither great numbers of

summer visitors and tourists. The village has a post-office under Sheffield, three chief inns, a church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Primitive Methodist chapel, an endowed school, and an excellent library. The church is partly early English, neat and in good repair; and has three interesting monuments to the mineralogist Mawe, the Rev. E. Bagshaw, and Micha Hall. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday of March, 21 April, the first Wednesday of Oct., and the third Wednesday of Nov.—The township includes the village, and extends over neighbouring mountains. Real property, £5,006. Pop., 771. Houses, 167. The property is much subdivided. Lead ore, fluor spar, mountain limestone, and other useful minerals abound. The working of lead mines long employed a large portion of the inhabitants, but, of late years, has been unproductive.—The parish includes also the township of Edale. Acres, 10,205. Real property, £8,156. Pop., 1,157. Houses, 243. The manor belongs to the duchy of Lancaster; and is leased by the Duke of Devonshire. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £186. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield. The vicarage of Edale is a separate benefice.

CASTLETON, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; on the Yeovil and Salisbury railway, ¼ of a mile ENE of Sherborne. Post-town, Sherborne. Acres, 69. Real property, £581. Pop., 59. Houses, 13. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £81. Patron, G. D. W. Digby, Esq. A fair is held on the Wednesday before Holy Thursday.

CASTLETON, a township and two sub-districts in Rochdale parish and district, Lancashire. The township stands on the Rochdale canal and the Manchester and Leeds railway, partly within the borough of Rochdale, partly in the south-eastern suburbs and environs. Real property, £102,077; of which £24,424 are in the canal. Pop. in 1841, 14,279; in 1861, 23,771. Houses, 4,884. The part without the borough includes the villages and hamlets of Buerfield, Lowerplace, Newbold, Marland, Lower-Lane, Broad-Lane, Backlans, Roacore, Captainfold, Castleton-Moor, and Bluepits. There are traces of a castle, supposed to have been built before the Conquest.—The sub-districts are C.-Within and C.-Without; and are jointly conterminous with the township. Pop. of C.-Within, 13,971. Houses, 2,892.

CASTLETON, a village in Marshfield parish, Monmouth; 5 miles SW of Newport. It has a post-office under Cardiff, two dissenting chapels, remains of a Norman castle, and three annual fairs.

CASTLETON, a village in Danby parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland railway, 7½ miles SE of Guisbrough. It has a r. station with telegraph, a post-office under Yarm, and a weekly market.

CASTLETON, Glamorgan. See **ATHIAN** (St.).

CASTLETON-MOOK, a chapelry in Castleton township, Lancashire; 2½ miles SSW of Rochdale. Pop., about 3,000. Living, a vicarage. Value, £300. The church was built in 1862; and is a fine edifice, with a spire.

CASTLETOWN, a seaport village in Portland Isle, Dorset; 4½ miles S by E of Weymouth. It has a post-office under Weymouth, a hotel, and a stone wharf and pier.

CASTLETOWN, a town in Kirk-Malew parish, Isle of Man; on a bay of its own name, near the southern extremity of the island, 10 miles SW of Douglas. The bay is separated, on the NE, by only the narrow isthmus of Longness peninsula, from Derby haven; measures about 2½ miles by 2; and has an occasional light, so-u at the distance of 8 miles; but is unsheltered from southerly winds, beset with sunken rocks, and comparatively shallow. Some vessels frequent it, in a good corn and coasting trade; but most prefer Derby haven. The town is thought to be the oldest in the island; was the residence of its kings; and is still the seat of its government; yet consists chiefly of modern houses, in regular streets. A rivulet runs through it to the bay; and is crossed by two bridges, for carriages and pedestrians. A market-place, a large square, is near the centre. Castle-Rushen, once the abode of royalty, now variously court-

house, prison, and barracks, stands on a rock between the market-square and the rivulet, and overlooks the country for many miles. This was originally built, about 945, by Guthred, the Dane; is said to resemble Elinore Castle, the scene of Hamlet; was the theatre of the events which form the plot of Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak"; retains the formidable gloomy grandeur of the mediæval architecture, with massive walls and square towers, one of them 80 feet high; and was partially restored in 1815. A memorial to Governor Smelt, a Doric pillar, is on the parade. St. Mary's church, facing the parade, is an ornamental structure, built on the site of a previous church, in 1823. Three Roman coins were got at the founding of the church; and a Roman altar is at the governor's house. King William's college, founded in 1830, stands at Hango-hill; and is an imposing edifice, in the pointed style, 210 feet by 135, with a tower and lantern 115 feet high. The training here is liberal, preparatory for the church; and several of the masters, as also many of the pupils, have been distinguished. There are also chapels for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, a free school, and a literary institution; and the town has a post-office under Douglas, a banking-office, and a weekly market. Pop., 2,373. Houses, 442.

CASTLETOWN-QUARTER, a township in Rockliff parish, Cumberland; on the river Eden and the Caledonian railway, 5 miles NNW of Carlisle. Acres, 5,225; of which 1,134 are water. Pop., 502. Houses, 106.

CASTLE-VIEW, a liberty within the borough of Leicester. Pop., 139. Houses, 29.

CASTLE-WARD, a district and two divisions in Northumberland; extending northward from the borough boundaries of Newcastle. The district comprehends the sub-district of Ponteland, containing the parishes of Ponteland, Dinnington, Stanning, Gosforth, Whalton, Bolan, and part of Morpeth; and the sub-district of Stanfords, containing the parishes of Stanfords, Newburn, Heddon-on-the-Wall, parts of Hartburn, Kirkwhelpington, and Ovingham, and the chapelry of Kirkheaton. Acres, 68,587. Poor-rates in 1866, £8,991. Pop. in 1861, 14,943. Houses, 3,018. Marriages in 1866, 39; births, 517,—of which 41 were illegitimate; deaths, 264,—of which 94 were at ages under 3 years, and 10 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 433; births, 4,514; deaths, 2,747. The places of worship in 1851 were 17 of the Church of England, with 3,521 sittings; 3 of the United Presbyterian Church, with 223 s.; 14 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,070 s.; 3 of Primitive Methodists, with 468 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Reformers, with 448 s.; and 1 of Roman Catholics, with 170 s. The schools were 23 public day schools, with 1,377 scholars; 13 private day schools, with 418 s.; 27 Sunday schools, with 1,432 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 20 s. The workhouse is in Ponteland township. The two divisions are East and West; and they include most of the district, but extend beyond it, and are jointly larger. The E. div. contains six parishes and parts of four others. Acres, 39,163. The W. div. contains five parishes and parts of eight others. Acres, 56,571. Pop. of both, 58,122. Houses, 11,063.

CASTLEWRIGHT, a township in Mainstone parish, Montgomeryshire; 5½ miles S of Montgomery. Acres, 1,339. Pop., 145. Houses, 32.

CASTLEY, a township in Leathley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Wharfe, 4½ miles E of Otley. Acres, 527. Real property, £927. Pop., 73. Houses, 11. **CASTLE-YARD**, an extra-parochial place in the city of Exeter. Pop., 4. Houses, 1.

CASTON, a parish in Wayland district, Norfolk; 3½ miles SE of Watton, and 6 WNW of Attleborough r. station. It has a post-office under Attleborough. Acres, 1,557. Real property, £3,122. Pop., 510. Houses, 116. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £495.* Patron, Henry Dover, Esq. The church is good; and there are a Wesleyan chapel, a n. school, and charities £10.

CASTOR, a village and a parish in Peterborough district, Northampton. The village stands on Ermine-

street, adjacent to the river Nen, and to the Peterborough and Northampton railway, 5 miles W of Peterborough; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Peterborough. It occupies part of the site of the Roman station *Durobriva*; and was known to the Saxons as *Castra* or *Kyneburgceaster*. Numerous Roman relics, including a Jupiter Terminalis, pavements, urns, and coins from Trajan to Valens, have been found around it. A nunnery was founded at it in the 7th century, by a daughter of King Penda; and destroyed, in 1010, by the Danes.—The parish contains also the hamlet of Ailes-worth, and the chapels of Sutton and Upton. Acres, 7,020. Rated property, £3,519. Pop., 1,523. Houses, 272. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £528. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough. The church is Norman, with early English tower and spire; exhibits curiously the features and decorations of the Norman period; and underwent recently a thorough renovation. The vicarages of Sutton and Upton are separate charges. Bishop Madan was rector. There are an Independent chapel and a national school.

CASTOR, Lincoln. See **CAISTOR**.

CASWELL, a tything in Portbury parish, Somerset, 5½ miles W of Bristol. Pop., 74.

CASWELL-BAY, a small bay in Glamorgan; 4½ miles SW of Swansea. Its shores are picturesque; and have a hotel and boarding-house.

CATARACTONUM. See **CATTERICK**.

CAT BELLS, a mountain on the SW of Derwent-water, in Cumberland. Its height is 1,448 feet.

CATCHBURN, a village in Morpeth-Castle township, Morpeth parish, Northumberland; 1½ miles S of Morpeth.

CATCHEDECAM. See **HELVETIENS**.

CATCHEM'S END, a hamlet in Pattishall parish, Northampton; 4 miles NNW of Towcester.

CATCHERSIDE, a township in Kirkwhelpington parish, Northumberland; 7½ miles SE of Otterburn. Acres, 593. Pop., 19. Houses, 2.

CATCLIFFE, a township in Rotherham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the York and Derby railway, 3 miles S of Rotherham. Acres, 648. Pop., 279. Houses, 61.

CATCOMB, a tything in Hillmarton parish, Wilts; 3½ miles NNE of Calne. Pop., 68.

CATCOTT, a chapelry in Moorclinch parish, Somerset; 3 miles SSW of Shapwick r. station, and 7 ENE of Bridgewater. It includes part of Burtle hamlet. Post-town, Bridgewater. Acres, 2,256. Real property, £3,701. Pop., 740. Houses, 159. The property is much subdivided. The living is a donative in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100.* Patron, A. Heaniker, Esq. The church is Norman. There are two Methodist chapels, a free school, a national school, and charities £60.

CATEBY. See **CADEBY**, Yorkshire.

CATEL, or **ST. MARY DE CASTRO**, a parish in Guernsey; 14 miles WNW of St. Peter-Port. It contains the village of King's Mills; and has a post-office under Guernsey. Pop., 2,071. Houses, 366. The castle of a seaking, named Le Grand Jelfrois, stood here on an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the sea; and was destroyed, in 1061, by William Duke of Normandy. A church, dedicated to the Virgin, was built on the castle's site out of its materials; and hence the name *St. Mary de Castro*. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £150. Patron, the Governor. The church appears still to retain portions of the original one of the castle; has a Norman transept and a tower; and was recently repaired. Cattle fairs are held at Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas.

CATERHAM, a village and a parish in Godstone district, Surrey. The village stands at the terminus of a branch of the South-eastern railway, 7 miles S by E of Croydon; and has a r. station with telegraph, and a post-office under Red-Hill. The branch railway deflects from the Brighton line, at Caterham Junction station, 2½ miles S of Croydon; is 4½ miles long; was opened in 1856; and has stations at Kenley and Worthingham. An omnibus runs from Caterham station to Westerham. The parish comprises 2,460 acres. Real property, £2,997. Pop.,

815. Houses, 146. The property is much subdivided. The Roman vicinal way, called Stane-street, went through the parish; and ancient works, indicative of warlike operations, are in it, near a place called War-egge. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £235. Patron, the Rev. J. L. Hesse. The church is mainly early English. The p. curacy of Cateham Valley is a separate charge, and was constituted in 1596. The Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan asylum, reported to be in Cateham, but really in Beddington, was built in 1865 at a cost of about £20,000; is in the Venetian Gothic style; and has accommodation for 150 boys and girls.

CATESBY, or CATESBY-ASNEY, a parish in Daventry district, Northampton; on the verge of the county, near the Oxford canal, 5 miles SW of Daventry, and 6 ESE of Southern Road r. station. It includes the hamlet of Newbold-grounds; and its post-town is Daventry. Acres, 1,990. Real property, £3,583. Pop., 107. Houses, 21. A Benedictine nunnery was founded here, as early at least as the time of Richard I., by Robert de Esceby; and given, at the dissolution, to John Onley. Catesby House occupies the nunnery's site; belonged to the Parkhursts; was the birth-place of Parkhurst, the Greek and Hebrew lexicographer; and passed to James Attenborough, Esq., of Brampton-Asb. The parish is a resort of sportsmen. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, not reported. Patrons, T. and M. Scrafton, Esqs. The church was long in ruins; and a new one, instead of it, incorporating some fine materials of the old, was recently erected by Mr. Attenborough.

CATFIELD, a parish in Tunstead district, Norfolk; adjacent to Barton and Hickling meres, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Worstead, and 10 NNE of Brundall r. station. It has a possible view under Norwich. Acres, 2,393. Real property, £4,413. Pop., 630. Houses, 162. The property is much subdivided. Catfield House is the seat of the Rev. B. L. Cubitt. The living is a rectory and vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £606. Patron, alt. the Bishop of N. and the Rev. B. L. Cubitt. The church is partly later English. There is a P. Methodist chapel.

CATFORD-BRIDGE, a railway station in the west of Kent, on the Beckenham railway, adjacent to Ravensbourne river, 6 miles SE of London Bridge.

CATFOSS, a township in Sigglesworth parish, E. R. Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Horwesa. Acres, 1,050. Real property, £1,286. Pop., 63. Houses, 8.

CATHANGER-CUM-STOWEY, a tithing in Fivehead parish, Somerset; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Langport. Pop., 20.

CATHARGOED, CATHILAS, AND GLYNN, a conjoint hamlet in Llanidangel-Aberbythych parish, Carmarthen; 3 miles S of Llandulotawr. Pop., 466.

CATHREGION. See CADSBRY (South).

CATHREDINE, a parish in the district and county of Brecon; on an affluent of the river Wye, near the Hereford and Brecon railway, 6 miles SSW of Talgarth. It contains the nominal ancient borough of Blaenllynny; and its post-town is Llangorse, under Hereford. Acres, 1,597. Real property, £1,463. Pop., 191. Houses, 44. Cathredine House is the seat of the Ven. R. W. P. Davies. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £141. Patron, the Ven. R. W. P. Davies.

CATHRAL CHURCH, an extra-parochial place in Rochester city, Kent; contiguous to St. Nicholas parish. Pop., 236. Houses, 34.

CATHRAL CHURCH, an extra-parochial place in Chester city, Cheshire; contiguous to St. John-Baptist parish. Pop., 376. Houses, 63.

CATHRAL CLOSE, an extra-parochial place in Chilchester city, Sussex. Pop., 156. Houses, 24.

CATHREAL YARD, an extra-parochial place in Winchester city, Hants.

CATHERINE HALL. See CAMBRIDGE.

CATHERINE (Str.), a village and a parish in the district and county of Gloucester. The village is suburban to Gloucester city, within the borough, on its north side. Pop., 1,270. Houses, 232. The parish includes also the hamlets of Kingsholm and Longford; the former

within the borough, the latter not. Acres, 200. Pop., 2,478. Houses, 430. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £34. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

CATHERINE (Str.), a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the verge of the county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Box r. station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE by N of Bath. Post-town, Bath-easton, under Bath. Acres, 1,040. Real property, with Easton-Amoril, £11,106. Pop., 84. Houses, 23. The manor belonged to the abbots of St. Peters, Bath; and their residence, an edifice of 1499, with a porch added in the time of Charles I., is still standing. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bath-easton, in the diocese of Bath and Wells. The church was built about the same time as the abbots' residence; and contains a carved pulpit, a Norman font, and an altar-tomb of 1631.

CATHERINE (Str.), one of the tower hamlets in London; on the Thames, immediately below the Tower. Most of it was destroyed in 1823, to give place to the St. Catherine docks. A church and an hospital were founded at it, in 1148, by Queen Mand; refounded by Queen Eleanor; and enlarged by Queen Philippa. The church was rebuilt by Henry VI.; claimed at the Reformation, as Queen's property, by Anne Boleyn; and used by the inhabitants till 1825. A new church and hospital, in lieu of the demolished ones, were erected by the Dock company in the Regent's park. The docks occupy a space of 24 acres; and were formed at a cost of £155,640 per acre. Upwards of 1,200 houses were demolished, to clear the site. Pop. of the hamlet in 1801, 2,652; in 1831, 72.

CATHERINE (Str.), a western suburb of Guildford, in Surrey. It has a post-office under Guildford, and a fair on 2 Oct. A small hill at it is surmounted by a ruined chapel, of the time of Edward II., commanding a fine view.

CATHERINE'S BAY (Str.), a bay on the east side of Jersey; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of the south-eastern extremity of the island. It measures nearly 2 miles across the entrance; but does not penetrate more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Vast works, by government, are far advanced, to convert it all, with some area outward, into an artificial harbour, 3 miles in circumference, to serve as a harbour of refuge, and as a war naval station.

CATHERINE'S CHAPEL (Str.), a ruined chapel, serving as a sea-mark, on the coast of Dorset; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Weymouth.

CATHERINE'S DOWN (Str.), a hill on the south coast of the Isle of Wight; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ventnor. It is 769 feet high, and about a mile long; and commands a full view of most part of the island, and of a great tract of the mainland. A hermitage was built on it at an early period; a chapel succeeded the hermitage in 1323; and the belfry of this, an octagonal structure, 35 feet high, with a pyramidal roof, still stands, and serves as a sea-mark. A lighthouse was commenced adjacent, about 1780, but never finished; and stands as a mere shell. A column, 72 feet high, is on the north end of the hill, erected by Michael Hay, a Russian merchant, to commemorate the Emperor Alexander's visit to England in 1814.

CATHERINE'S HILL (Str.), an eminence adjacent to the river Itchen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Winchester, in Hants. Its summit has foundations of an ancient chapel; is en- girt by a deep fosse, which probably belonged to a Roman camp; and commands a fine view of Winchester and the circumjacent country.

CATHERINE'S HILL (Str.), an eminence on the south-west border of Hants; adjacent to the river Avon, 2 miles NW of Christchurch. It has barrows, ancient earthworks, and remains of a small, square, double-ditched camp; and commands a fine view.

CATHERINE-SLACK, a village in Northorham township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Halifax.

CATHERINE'S POINT (Str.), a headland in the Isle of Wight; the southernmost land of the island, under St. Catherine's Down, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ventnor. A coast-guard station and a lighthouse are here; the latter

a handsome structure of 1840, with a fixed light visible at the distance of 18 miles.

CATHERINE'S TOR (Str.), a conical hill on the north coast of Devon; in the western vicinity of Hartland. The foundations of a Roman building have been discovered on its summit.

CATHERINGTON, a village, a parish, and a district in Hants. The village stands about a mile NNW of Horndean, under Catherington down, near Bere forest, 3½ miles NW by W of Rowlands-Castle r. station, and 5½ NNW of Havant. The parish comprises 5,139 acres. Post-town, Horndean. Real property, £7,265. Pop., 1,151. Houses, 231. The property is subdivided. Catherington House is the seat of the Rev. N. Pearce. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £230.* Patron, G. Pritchard, Esq. The church is early Norman; has a massive tower; and contains a fine old monument of Chief-Justice Hyde. Charities, £16.—The district includes only the sub-district of Horndean, containing the parishes of Catherington, Blendworth, Chalton, and Clanfield, and the village of Waterloo. Acres, 10,561. Poor-rates in 1866, £1,802. Pop. in 1861, 2,497. Houses, 502. Marriages in 1866, 22; births, 95,—of which 2 were illegitimate; deaths, 47,—of which 11 were at ages under 3 years, and 3 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 163; births, 776; deaths, 478. The places of worship in 1851 were 6 of the Church of England, with 1,340 sittings; and 5 of Independents, with 510 s. The schools were 5 public day schools, with 200 scholars; 4 private day schools, with 88 s.; and 9 Sunday schools, with 457 s. The workhouse is in Catherington.

CATHERSTON-LEWSTON, a parish in Bridport district, Dorset; on the river Char, 4 miles NE of Lyme-Regis, and 6½ WNW of Bridport r. station. Post-town, Whitechurch-Canoncum, under Bridport. Acres, 248. Real property, with Marshwood, Gridlleshay, Sarum-Wells, Wild, Wootton-Abbas, and Wootton-Fitzpaine, £12,648. Pop., 34. Houses, 9. Catherston was the seat of Judge Jeffreys; and his judge's cap is preserved in the church. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £67. Patron, Mrs. Hildyard. The church was built in 1859, and is in the decorated English style.

CATHILAS, a hamlet in Llanfynydd parish, Carmarthen; 5½ miles SE of Llandellafawr. Pop., 79. See also **CATHARGOED**.

CATHINOG, a hundred in Carmarthen. It marches with Carlgan, in the vicinity of Lampeter; extends 16½ miles southward; and contains nine parishes and parts of two others. Acres, 85,064. Pop., 10,161. Houses, 2,262.

CATHOPE. See **CATTORPE**.

CATSHIELD, a hamlet in Fareham parish, Hants; near Fareham.

CATLEY. See **BOSBURY**.

CATLEY-LANE, a hamlet in Spotland township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire; near Rochdale.

CATMORE, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; near the Ridge way, 2½ miles WSW of East Ilsley, and 8 N by W of Newbury r. station. It includes Lilley tything; and once had a market. Post-town, East Ilsley, under Newbury. Acres, 696. Pop., 121. Houses, 22. The manor has been held, for upwards of five centuries, by the Eystons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200. Patron, C. Eyre, Esq. The church is Norman, without porch or tower; and was recently restored.

CATON, a township, a chapelry, and a sub-district in Lancaster district, Lancashire. The township lies on the river Lune and the Midland railway, 4½ miles NE of Lancaster; is in Lancaster parish; includes Littledale hamlet; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Lancaster. Acres, 8,273. Real property, £6,683. Pop., 1,160. Houses, 223. The property is much subdivided. A rising ground commands a noble view, much praised by the poet Gray, of the valley of the Lune, backed by Ingleborough mountain. Coal and slate are found; and

the cotton manufacture is carried on.—The chapelry comprises all the township, except Littledale hamlet. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster. The church was rebuilt in 1864. There are Independent and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £20.—The sub-district contains also Quernmoor township and Cloughton parish. Pop., 1,817. Houses, 346.

CATON, a hamlet on Erne river, near Ivy-bridge, in Devon.

CATOR, a hamlet in Widecombe-in-the-Moor parish, Devon; 6 miles NW by N of Ashburton.

CATSASH, a hundred in Somerset. It contains Alford parish and eighteen other parishes. Acres, 24,033. Pop., 7,912. Houses, 1,633.

CATS-DEANS, a hamlet in Monks-Risborough parish, Bucks; near Princes-Risborough.

CATSFIELD, a parish in Battle district, Sussex; near the Tunbridge-Wells and Hastings railway, 2½ miles SW of Battle. It has a post-office under Battle. Acres, 2,944. Real property, £2,312. Pop., 584. Houses, 109. The property is much subdivided. Catsfield Place is a chief residence. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £311.* Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham. The church is decorated English. There are a national school and a charity for the blind, the latter £60 a year.

CATSGORE, a hamlet in Somerton parish, Somerset; near Somerton.

CATSGORE, formerly **KEATS-GORE**, a locality 2 miles N of East Ilsley, in Berks. Here were the great stables erected by the Duke of Cumberland for his race-horses.

CATSHALL, a tything in Godalming parish, Surrey; near Godalming. Real property, £796.

CATSHILL, a chapelry in Bromsgrove parish, Worcester; 2½ miles from Bromsgrove r. station. It was constituted in 1844; and has a post-office under Bromsgrove. Pop., 2,393. Houses, 509. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £120. Patron, the Vicar of Bromsgrove. The church was built in 1838. There are four dissenting chapels.

CATSHILL, a hamlet in Shenstone parish, Stafford.

CATSTREE, a township in Worfield parish, Salop.

CATTAL, a township in Hunsingore parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Nidd, and on the York and High Harrogate railway, 6½ miles ESE of Knaresborough. It has a station on the railway. Acres, 950. Real property, £1,891. Pop., 159. Houses, 40.

CATTERALL, a township in Garstang parish, Lancashire; on the river Wyre, adjacent to the Lancaster canal, and to the Lancaster and Preston railway, 1½ mile S by W of Garstang. It has a post-office under Garstang. Acres, 1,733. Real property, £3,351. Pop., 867. Houses, 163. Catterall House is the seat of A. Simpson, Esq. There are two large cotton mills, Caldervale chapel, and a Wesleyan chapel.

CATTERHAM. See **CATERHAM**.

CATTERICK, a village, a township, and a sub-district, in Richmond district, and a parish in Richmond, Northallerton, and Bedale districts, N. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Swale, near Ermine-street, 1½ mile S of Catterick-bridge r. station, and 5½ SE of Richmond; and has a head post-office, and an inn. An ancient camp was here, probably around the area now occupied by the churchyard; and an hospital was founded in the time of Henry III.—The township comprises 1,561 acres. Real property, £4,206. Pop., 623. Houses, 146.—The sub-district includes three townships in three other parishes; and contains the townships of Catterick, Calhoun, Scotton, East and West Appleton, Brough, Tunstall, Scorton, Uckerly, Ellerton-upon-Swale, and Bolton-upon-Swale, in Catterick parish. Acres, 20,179. Pop., 3,164. Houses, 681.—The parish includes also the townships of Hudswell, Hipswell, Killerby, Whitwell, and Kiplin. Acres, 22,599. Real property, £35,475. Pop., 2,914. Houses, 606. The property is much subdivided. Brough Hall is the seat of Sir W. Lawson, Bart. Ermine-street crossed the Swale at Catterick-bridge, about a mile north

of the village. The Roman station *Cataractonum* was on this way at Thornbrough, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Catterick Bridge; enclosed an area of about 9 acres; and was walled along the sides, respectively 240 and 175 yards. Substructures, pavements, an altar, a bronze vessel, coins, fragments of pottery, and other Roman relics have been found at it. An ancient camp is on a hill about a mile SE of the village; and several tumuli are near. Races are run, in April, on a flat oval course of 1 mile 69 yards, in the vicinity of Catterick Bridge. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Tunstall, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £678.* Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is early and perpendicular English, in good condition. The p. curacies of Bolton-on-Swale, Hipswell, and Hudswell are separate benefices. Tordoff's hospital has £45 a-year; and other charities £84.

CATTERICK BRIDGE, a station on the Richmond and Darlington railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Richmond, N. R. Yorkshire. See **CATTERICK**.

CATTERICK-FORCE, a romantic waterfall, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Settle, W. R. Yorkshire.

CATTERLIN, a township in Newton-Regny parish, Cumberland; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by N of Penrith. Real property, £1,092. Pop., 112. Houses, 21.

CATTERTON, a township in Tadcaster parish, W. R. Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Tadcaster. Acres, 712. Real property, £386. Pop., 45. Houses, 9.

CATHORPE, or **CALTHORPE**, a parish in Lutterworth district, Leicestershire; on the verge of the county, Wadding-street, and the river Avon, near the Midland railway, 4 miles ENE of Rugby. It has a post-office under Rugby. Acres, 625. Real property, £1,493. Pop., 146. Houses, 63. The property is divided among a few. The parish is a meet for the Pytchley hounds. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £299.* Patron, the Rev. L. Harper. The church is good; and has a very old font. Charities, £16.

CATTISTOCK, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the river Frome, and on the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, near Maiden-Newton station, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Cerne-Abbas. It has a post-office under Dorchester. Acres, 3,099. Real property, £4,912. Pop., 510. Houses, 133. The property is subdivided. Cattistock House is the seat of the Farnhamsons. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £500.* Patron, Mrs. Stull. The church is good.

CATTO. See **LANDMOTH-WITH-CATTO**.

CATTON, a township in Cravall parish, Derby; on the river Trent, adjacent to the Birmingham and Derby railway, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles SSW of Burton-upon-Trent. Acres, 1,664. Real property, £2,322. Pop., 76. Houses, 13.

CATTON, a village and a parish in St. Faith district, Norfolk. The village stands on high ground, amid pleasant environs, 2 miles N of Norwich; contains several large ancient houses; and has a post-office under Norwich. The parish comprises 895 acres. Real property, £4,306. Pop., 646. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to Archbishop Sigeard; and was given, afterwards, to Norwich cathedral. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £142. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is early and perpendicular English; has a round tower, surmounted by an octagon; and contains a rich monument to T. G. Adams, Esq. There are a free school and charities £10.

CATTON, a grange in Allendale parish, Northumberland; near C. Road r. station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Allendale. It has a post-office under Carlisle. Pop., 535.

CATTON, two townships in Pocklington district, and a parish in Pocklington and York districts, E. R. Yorkshire. The townships are High and Low Catton; they lie contiguous to each other; and the latter is on the river Derwent, 1 mile S of Stamford-bridge r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of York. Acres, 1,640 and 2,140. Real property, £1,519 and £1,651. Pop., 215 and 179. Houses, 42 and 23. The parish contains also the townships of East Stamford-bridge, Kexby, and Stamford-bridge-with-Scoreby; and has post-offices at Stamford-

Bridge and Kexby, both under York. Acres, 8,102. Real property, £9,623; of which £181 are in quarries. Pop., 1,189. Houses, 223. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £410. Patron, Lord Leonfield. The church is tolerable. The vicarage of Kexby is a separate benefice. There are a Wesleyan chapel, an endowed school with £25, and other charities with £11.

CATTON, a township in Topcliffe parish, N. R. Yorkshire; on the river Swale, 5 miles SW of Thirsk. Acres, 804. Real property, £1,306. Pop., 104. Houses, 26.

CATWATER, or **PLYM (THE)**, a river of Devon. It rises in Dartmoor, near Sheep's Tor; and runs 16 miles south-south-westward to Plymouth sound, at Plymouth. It there forms, inside of Mount Batten, a good estuarial harbour; and is crossed by a five-arched iron bridge, 500 feet long, erected in 1827.

CATWICK, a parish in Skirlaugh district, E. R. Yorkshire; 4 miles WNW of Hatfield r. station, and $\frac{5}{8}$ WSW of Hornsea. Post-town, Leven, under Beverley. Acres, 1,650. Real property, £2,723. Pop., 248. Houses, 51. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of York. Value, £219.* Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church was rebuilt in 1864, and is in the decorated English style. Charities, £7.

CATWORTH (GREAT), a parish in St. Neots district, Huntingdon; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Kimbolton r. station, and 7 ESE of Thrapston. It has a post-office, of the name of Catworth, under Thrapston. Acres, £2,090. Real property, £2,816. Pop., 640. Houses, 143. The property is subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £357.* Patron, Brasenose College, Oxford. The church is early and later English. There are Baptist and Wesleyan chapels, a national school, and charities £32. Lord Mayor Dixie was a native.

CATWORTH (LITTLE), a chapelry in Stow parish, Huntingdon; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of Kimbolton, and 8 ESE of Thrapston r. station. Post-town, Catworth, under Thrapston. Pop., 52. Houses, 12. The church is in ruins.

CAUCA ARIXA. See **CHARNMOUTH**.

CAUDLE-GREEN, a hamlet in Brimsfield parish, Gloucestershire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Gloucester.

CAUGHALL, a township in Backford parish, Cheshire; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Chester. Acres, 323. Pop., 19. Houses, 2.

CAULCUTT, a hamlet in Gaudborough parish, Warwick; $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Southam.

CAULDON, a parish in Cheddle district, Stafford; on the river Hamps, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Froghall r. station, and 7 WNW of Ashborne. Post-town, Ashborne. Acres, 1,458. Real property, £2,985; of which £1,044 are in quarries. Pop., 400. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. Much of the surface is barren moor. Excellent limestone is extensively quarried on the lofty hill of Cauldon-Lowe; and sent, on a railway of three inclined planes, to Froghall. Good fossil marble also is found; and limestone is burnt. The river Hamps runs a long distance, in the neighbourhood, under-ground. Urns and flint-headed arrows have been found at Big-Lowe. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £80. Patron, A. Hemiker, Esq. The church has a square tower; and contains monuments to the Croppers, Wilnotts, Marshalls, and Wheldons.

CAULDWELL, a hamlet in Stapenhill parish, Derby; 4 miles NNE of Burton-upon-Trent. It has a post-office under Burton-upon-Trent, and a Baptist chapel. Real property, £2,092. Pop., 132. Houses, 26.

CAULEDGE-PARK, a hamlet in Alnwick parish, Northumberland; 2 miles S of Alnwick. Pop., 33.

CAULK. See **CAULKE**.

CAUNANT-MAWK, or **CEUNANT-MAWE**, a fine waterfall of 60 feet, in Carnarvon; under Snowdon, 2 miles WNW of Llanberis.

CAUNDLE-BISHOP, or **BISHOPS-CAUNDLE**, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; 4 miles S by E of Milborne-Port r. station, and 5 SE of Sherborne. It includes Caundle-Wake tything and Bishopsdown hamlet; and has a post-office, of the name of Bishops-Caundle, under

Sherborne. Acres, 1,397. Real property, of Caundle-Bishop only, £677. Pop., 371. Houses, 92. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £226.* Patron, G. D. W. Digby, Esq. The church is old, and has a tower. Charities, £13.

CAUNDLE-MARSH, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; 3½ miles S by W of Milborne-Port r. station, and 4 SE of Sherborne. Post-town, Bishops-Caundle, under Sherborne. Acres, 792. Real property, 1,128. Pop., 84. Houses, 16. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £143. Patron, Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart.

CAUNDLE-PURSE, a parish in Sherborne district, Dorset; on the verge of the county, 1½ mile SE of Milborne-Port r. station, and 4½ E of Sherborne. Post-town, Milborne-Port, under Sherborne. Acres, 1,470. Real property, £1,498. Pop., 185. Houses, 36. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £160. Patron, Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart.

CAUNDLE-STOURTON, a parish in Sturminster district, Dorset; 3½ miles SE of Milborne-Port r. station, and 4½ WNW of Sturminster. Post-town, Stalbridge, under Blandford. Acres, 1,975. Real property, with Lydlinch, Wake, and Stock-Gaylard, £8,445. Pop., 395. Houses, 94. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £48. Patron, Sir H. A. Hoare, Bart. The church is ancient, and has a tower. Bishop Mew was a native.

CAUNDLE-WAKE, a tything in Caundle-Bishop parish, Dorset. It belonged to Archbishop Wake.

CAUNSELL, a hamlet in Wolverley parish, Worcester; near Kidderminster.

CAUNTON, a parish in Southwell district, Notts; on an affluent of the river Trent, 5 miles SW of Carlton r. station, and 6 NW by N of Newark. It includes the hamlets of Knapthorpe, Beesthorpe, and Deanhall; and has a post-office under Newark. Acres, 3,130. Real property, £9,845. Pop., 596. Houses, 133. The property is divided among a few. Beesthorpe Hall belongs to S. E. Bristowe, Esq. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £171. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is old and has a tower. There are chapels for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, and a parochial school.

CAUSE, a township in Westbury parish, Salop; 9½ miles WSW of Shrewsbury. Traces exist of an ancient castle of the Corbets, on a spot commanding an extensive view.

CAUSENNE. See AXCASTER.

CAUSEY-PARK, a township in Hebburn parish, Northumberland; 5½ miles NNW of Morpeth. Acres, 1,117. Pop., 101. Houses, 19. Causey-Park House is the seat of the Ogles; and was built in 1832.

CAUSEY-PIKE, a mountain on the north flank of Keskadale, in Cumberland; 5 miles SW of Keswick. It has a height of 2,030 feet; and figures conspicuously in the grand surrounding scenery.

CAUSTON, a township in Clunbury parish, Salop; 6½ miles SE of Bishops-Castle. Pop., 21.

CAUTLEY, a hamlet and a chapelry in Sedburgh parish, W. R. Yorkshire. The hamlet lies among grand mountain scenery, adjacent to Westmoreland, in the vicinity of Sedburgh. A waterfall here, called Cautley Spout, makes three descents, of aggregately about 860 feet, between such scroons, precipices, and cliffs, that those on one side can be scaled only by much care and effort, and those on the other not at all.—The chapelry includes also the hamlet of Dowbiggin; was constituted in 1853; and bears the name of Cautley and Dowbiggin. Post-town, Sedburgh, under Kendal. Pop., 276. Houses, 55. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £55. Patron, the Vicar of Sedburgh.

CAVE. See CAVE (NORTH) and CAVE (SOUTH).

CAVE HILL. See ABERGEELE.

CAVE HOLE, a cavernous hollow, near Portland light, on the coast of Dorset. It is swept by sea-billows during storms.

CAVENDISH, a parish, with a village, in Sudbury district, Suffolk; on the Haverhill and Nelford railway,

2½ miles E of Clare. It has a post-office under Sudbury. a r. station, and a fair on 11 June. Acres, 3,354. Real property, £5,519. Pop., 1,301. Houses, 293. The property is subdivided. The manor belonged anciently to the Cavemish family, ancestors of the Dukes of Devonshire. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Ely. Value, £733.* Patron, Jesus' College, Cambridge. The church is later English. An endowed school has £115 a-year, and a lecture-hall was built in 1869.

CAVENHAM, a parish in Mildenhall district, Suffolk; on the river Lark, 2½ miles N of Higham r. station, and 4½ SE of Mildenhall. Post-town, Tuddenham, under Soham. Acres, 2,630. Real property, £1,270. Pop., 229. Houses, 48. The property is divided among a few. Cavenham-Hall is the seat of the Waddingtons. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £113. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is a neat small edifice, with a tower. Charities, £43.

CAVE (NORTH), a township in Howden district, and a parish in Howden and Pocklington districts, E. R. Yorkshire. The township lies 4½ miles NE of Staddlethorpe r. station, and 6½ S by E of Market-Weighton; and has a post-office under Brough, Yorkshire. Acres, 3,270. Real property, £5,489. Pop., 976. Houses, 219. The parish contains also the townships of South Cliff and Drexton-with-Everthorpe. Acres, 6,913. Real property, £9,358. Pop., 1,281. Houses, 269. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £247.* Patrons, H. and S. Burton. The church is good; and there are three dissenting chapels and an endowed school.

CAVERSFIELD, a parish in Bicester district, Oxford; near the Oxford and Blechley railway, 1½ mile N of Bicester. Post-town, Bicester. Acres, 1,200. Real property, £2,142. Pop., 183. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. Caversfield House is the seat of the Marsham family. Roman coins have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £69. Patron, R. B. Marsham, Esq. The church is old, of various dates, but good; and has a Norman porch and a very ancient font.

CAVERSHAM, a village and a parish in Henley district, Oxford. The village stands on the river Thames, in the vicinity of the Great Western railway, 1 mile N of Reading; and has a post-office under Reading. It is a long straggling place, partly mean, partly well-built, partly winged with neat new villas. A bridge connects it with Reading; was the scene of a sharp skirmish in 1643; was rebuilt in 1869; and in the clear, is 290 feet long. An island below the bridge was the place where Robert de Montfort and Henry de Essex fought in the presence of Henry II. A priory of black canons, a cell to Nutley abbey, stood at the village; and was famous, in the old Romish times, for some boasted relics. The martial Earl of Pembroke, protector of Henry III., died at Caversham; South, the celebrated preacher, prepared his sermons at it for the press; and Earl Cadogan takes from it the title of Viscount.—The parish comprises 4,772 acres. Real property, £11,167. Pop., 1,783. Houses, 335. The manor belonged, at the Conquest, to the Cif-fords; passed to the Marsacs and the Cadogans; and belongs now to W. Crawshaw, Esq. The mansion, called Caversham Park, occupies a commanding site, amid fine grounds laid out by Brown; and was destroyed by fire in the time of George I., and again in 1850, and each time immediately rebuilt. Queen Anne of Denmark was splendidly entertained in the original edifice; and Charles I. was for some time kept prisoner in it; and allowed to have interviews with his children. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £115.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is partly Norman, partly later styles; lost its north side and its tower in the civil wars; and was partly restored in 1857. The vicarage of Kidmore is a separate charge. There are a Baptist chapel of 1866, another dissenting chapel, a national school, a British school, and charities £13.

CAVERSWALL, or CAESWELL, a township and a parish in Cheallie district, Stafford. The township lies on the river Blythe, 1 mile NE of Blythe-Bridge r. sta-

tion, and 4 W of Cheadle; and has a post-office, of the name of Caverswall, under Stafford. Real property, £7,941; of which £1,200 are in mines. The parish contains also the township of Weston-Coyney-with-Hulme. Acres, 5,200. Real property, £16,937; of which £4,400 are in mines. Pop., 3,046. Houses, 609. The property is much subdivided. Caverswall Hall is a chief residence. Caverswall castle is a large edifice with lofty keep and four corner towers; was built originally, in the time of Edward II., by Sir William de Caverswall; rebuilt, in the time of James I., by Sir William Craydock; and converted, in 1510, into a Benedictine nunnery. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £217.* Patron, the Hon. E. S. Jervis. The church is ancient; and contains monuments of Sir William de Caverswall and Earl St. Vincent. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £31.

CAVE (South), a small town, a township, and a sub-district in Beverley district, and a parish in Beverley and Howden districts, E. R. Yorkshire. The town stands in a hollow, on the Roman road from Brough to York, 3 miles NNW of Brough r. station, and 12 W by N of Hull; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Brough, a banking-office, 3 inns, a weekly market on Monday, and a cattle fair on Trinity Monday. The township extends to the Humber; and comprises 4,320 acres of land, and 194 of water. Real property, £3,552. Pop., 894. Houses, 211. The parish contains also the townships of Faxfleet and Broomfleet. Acres, 8,609. Real property, £13,338. Pop., 1,377. Houses, 311. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged formerly to the Bolebros; and belongs now to Mrs. Barnard of Cave Castle. John Washington, grandfather of George Washington, the liberator of America, held landed property here, and emigrated hence in 1657. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £258.* Patron, Mrs. Barnard. The church was built in 1601; and is in excellent condition. The vicarage of Broomfleet is a separate charge. There are three dissenting chapels, and an endowed school.

CAVIL. See PORTINGTON and CAVIL.

CAWDEN AND CADWORTH, a hundred in Wilts. It contains fourteen parishes, and parts of two others; and includes part of Salisbury Plain. Acres, 22,760. Pop., 4,624. Houses, 976.

CAWDREY, a detached portion of Bradnop township, Leek parish, Stafford; near Leek.

CAWKWELL, a parish in Horncastle district, Lincoln; 6½ miles SW of Leighton r. station, and 7 N of Horncastle. Post-town, Scamblesby, under Horncastle. Acres, 540. Real property, £370. Pop., 36. Houses, 7. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £46. Patron, Lord Yarborough. The church is good.

CAWOOD, a village and a parish in Selby district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands on the river Ouse, 3 miles ESE of Ullselt r. station, and 4½ WNW of Selby. It was formerly a market town; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Selby, and fairs on 13 May and 23 Sept. A castle was built at it, about 920, by King Athelstone; given to the see of York; rebuilt, in a palatial style, in the time of Henry VI., by Archbishop Beaufort and Kemp; held, for two years, by the royalists, in the wars of Charles I.; and taken and dismantled by the parliamentarians. Many of the archbishops lived in the castle as their chief residence; Archbishop Matthew, famed for extemporaneous preaching, and Archbishop Montague, a native of Cawood, died in it; and Cardinal Wolsey retired to it after his fall, and was arrested in it by the Earl of Northumberland. The only remains of it are the gateway tower, square and buttressed, and a brick building, which seems to have been a chapel. The parish comprises 2,840 acres. Real property, £5,556. Pop., 1,213. Houses, 301. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £300.* Patron, the Archbishop of York. The church is early English and good; and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

An hospital has £76 from endowment; a school, £103; and other charities £252.

CAWOOD, Lancashire. See ARKHOLME.

CAWRSE, a hundred in Montgomery. It contains Forden parish, and parts of five other parishes. Acres, 16,803. Pop., 2,548. Houses, 453.

CAWSAND, a village on the coast of Cornwall; on a small bay of its own name, on the west side of Plymouth sound, opposite the Breakwater, 4 miles SW of Plymouth. It has a post-office under Devonport; and is a coast-guard and pilot station. The bay has an anchorage for the largest ships; is well sheltered; and was used as the chief anchorage of the sound prior to the construction of the Breakwater.

CAWSAND BEACON, or COSDON, a mountain in the north of Dartmoor, Devon; 4 miles SE by E of Oakhamp-ton. Its height is 1,792 feet. It was a station of the Ordnance survey; and it commands a very extensive and most striking view.

CAWSTON, a village and a parish in Aylsham district, Norfolk. The village stands on a pleasant spot, near an affluent of the river Wensum, 4 miles WSW of Aylsham, and 9½ E of Elmham r. station; and has a post-office under Norwich, and fairs on 1 Feb. and the last Wednesday of April and Aug. The parish comprises 4,296 acres. Real property, £5,374. Pop., 1,019. Houses, 245. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £1,015.* Patron, Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The church is decorated perpendicular, and was partly restored in 1865. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £11.

CAWSTON, a hamlet in Dunchurch parish, Warwick; 2 miles SW of Rugby. It is a meet for the North Warwick hounds. Cawston House is the seat of Lady John Scott.

CAWTHORN, a township in Middleton parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 3½ miles NNW of Pickering. Acres, 1,540. Pop., 33. Houses, 3. Here are four Roman camps, in good preservation; one of them square and double-ditched; another, nearly oval, 500 feet long and 320 broad. Some British tumuli are near.

CAWTHORNE, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Wortley district, W. R. Yorkshire. The village stands 2 miles NNW of Silkstone r. station, and 4½ WNW of Barnesley; and has a post-office under Barnesley. The parish includes also Barnby-Basin hamlet, at the end of Barnesley canal, and the hamlets of Barnby-Furnace, Deacon-Brook, and Norcroft. Acres, 3,440. Real property, £5,684. Pop., 1,253. Houses, 271. The property is divided among six. Coal, limestone, and ironstone are worked. The living is a p. curacy, under the vicarage of Silkstone, in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £119. Patron, J. S. Stanhope, Esq. The church is old but fair; and there are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and a slightly endowed school.—The sub-district contains also parts of two other parishes. Acres, 8,396. Pop., 4,825. Houses, 973.

CAWTHORPE, a hamlet in Bourn parish, Lincoln; near Bourn. Pop., 94. Houses, 19. There is a Baptist chapel.

CAWTHORPE (LITTLE), a parish in Louth district, Lincoln; 1½ mile WSW of Leighton r. station, and 3½ SSE of Louth. Post-town, Louth. Acres, 460. Real property, £942. Pop., 223. Houses, 46. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £69. Patron, not reported. The church was built in 1560; and is a structure of light-coloured bricks, striped with lines of black. There are Wesleyan and Free Methodist chapels.

CAWTON, a township in Gilling parish, N. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles S of Helmsley. Acres, 1,033. Real property, £1,253. Pop., 79. Houses, 15.

CAXTON, a decayed town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Cambridgeshire. The town stands on Ermine-street, 3½ miles NNW of North Road r. station, and 9½ W of Cambridge; and has a post-office under Royston and two inns. It had a market from the 13th century till the middle of the 18th; and it still has a fair on the 12th of Oct.—The parish comprises 2,900 acres.

Real property, £2,276. Pop., 515. Houses, 97. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to the D'Eschalleres, the Frevilles, the Burgoynes, and others. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £50. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church contains some old tombs; and was recently restored. There are a national school and a workhouse. M. Paris, the historian, was a native.—The sub-district and the district are co-extensive; and contain the parishes of Caxton, Bourn, Knapwell, Elsworth, Longstow, Hatley-St. George, East Hatley, Tadlow, Croxdon-cum-Clayton, Arrington, Wimpole, Orwell, Little Eversden, Great Eversden, Kingston, Caldecote, Toft, Hardwicke, Gamlingsay, Eltisley, Croxton, Parworth-St. Everard, Little Gransden, Great Gransden, Yelling, and Parworth-St. Agnes,—the last partly and the two previous wholly in Huntingdon-proper. Acres, 49,885. Poor-rates in 1866, £5,414. Pop. in 1861, 10,966. Houses, 2,200. Marriages in 1866, 56; births, 416,—of which 30 were illegitimate; deaths, 236,—of which 113 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 733; births, 3,907; deaths, 2,046. The places of worship in 1851 were 26 of the Church of England, with 4,951 sittings; 2 of Independents, with 740 s.; 7 of Baptists, with 1,757 s.; 5 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 658 s.; and 1 of Primitive Methodists, with 70 s. The schools were 17 public day schools, with 1,282 scholars; 8 private day schools, with 196 s.; and 27 Sunday schools, with 1,716 s. The workhouse has capacity for 215 inmates.

CAYNE (THE), a stream of Merioneth; running 7 miles south-south-westward to the Maw, 4 miles N of Dolgelly. A fall of nearly 200 feet occurs on it, called the Pistyll-y-Cayne, over a mural precipice.

CAYNHAM. See CAINHAM.

CAYNTON, a township in Edmondston parish, Salop; 3½ miles NW of Newport. Pop., 61.

CAYO, a village and a hamlet in Carnarthen. The village is in Conwyl-Cayo parish, 6½ miles NW of Llandover; and has fairs on 21 Aug. and 6 Oct. The hundred lies around the village; extends from the boundary with Cardigan to the vicinity of Llandellow; and contains six parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 107,889. Pop., 12,329. Houses, 2,593.

CAYTHORPE, a village and a parish in the district of Newark and county of Lincoln. The village stands near the Grantham and Lincoln railway, 9 miles N by E of Grantham; and has a post-office; under Grantham, a station, and a fair on the second Friday after Good Friday. The parish includes also Friston hamlet. Acres, 4,210. Real property, £8,033. Pop., 822. Houses, 178. The property is much subdivided. Caythorpe Hall is the seat of G. H. Packe, Esq. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £976. Patrons, G. H. Packe, Esq. The church is cruciform and decorated English; suffered extensive injury, with destruction of a beautiful spire, by a storm in 1859; and has been subsequently restored. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities 47.

CAYTHORPE, a township in Lowtham parish, Notts; on the river Trent, ½ miles S of Southwell. Real property, £1,413. Pop., 315.

CAYTHORPE, a hamlet in Rudstone parish, E. R. Yorkshire; ¾ miles NE of Great Driffield.

CAYTON, a township and a parish in Scarborough district, N. R. Yorkshire. The township lies on the coast, and on the Scarborough and Hull railway, 4 miles SSE of Scarborough; includes the hamlets of Deepdale and Killerby; and has a station on the railway. Acres, 1,205; of which 63 are water. Pop., 457. Houses, 131. The parish contains also the township of Osgodby; and its post-town is Seamer under Scarborough. Acres, 2,553,—of which 153 are water. Real property, £5,203. Pop., 534. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Seamer, in the diocese of York. The church is good; and has an embattled tower. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CAYTON, a hamlet in South Stanley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; ¾ miles NE of Ripley.

CEALSCYTHE. See CHELSEA.

CEDRUS, a township in Talyllyn and Llanfihangel-y-Pennant parishes, Merioneth; 6½ miles SSW of Dolgelly. Real property, £752. Pop., 166.

CEFFEN-COCH, a township in Llanthade-yn-Mochant parish, Montgomery; on the verge of the county, ½ miles S of Llanfyllin. Pop., 331.

CEFFENPAWL. See CEFNPWL.

CEFN, a Welsh or ancient British word, signifying the ridge or upper part of a mountain, and used much as a prefix of local names.

CEFN, a hamlet in Gellizaer parish, Glamorgan; 6½ miles N of Caerphilly. Real property, £9,719; of which £7,191 are in mines. Pop., 639. Houses, 120.

CEFN, a chapelry in St. Asaph parish, Deubigh; 3 miles SW of St. Asaph. It has a post-office under Rhyl. Pop., 620. The living is a rectory. Value, £292. The church was built in 1864, and is handsome.

CEFN, a railway station in the east of Denbigh; on the Shrewsbury railway, 6½ miles SSW of Wrexham.

CEFN, a railway station in Glamorgan; on the Porthcawl railway, ¼ miles SW of Bridgend.

CEFN, or CEFEN, a township in Cilcen parish, Flint; ½ miles NW of Mold. Pop., 220. Houses, 44.

CEFN-AMWLCH, the seat of the Finch family, in the vicinity of Nevin, Carnarvon.

CEFNBLAIDD, a hamlet in Talley parish, Carmarthen; 7½ miles N of Llandellow. Pop., 376.

CEFN-BRYN, a hill ridge across the western peninsula of Glamorgan; in the vicinity of Reynoldstone. Its height is 581 feet. A famous cromlech, called Arthur's Stone, and numerous cairns and Druidical circles are on it.

CEFN-COEI, a village on the north-east border of Glamorgan; 2½ miles NNW of Merthyr-Tydvil. It has a post-office under Merthyr-Tydvil, and a r. station.

CEFN-CYMER, a township in Llangwv parish, Denbigh; 14 miles SW of Ruthin. Pop., 119.

CEFNDEISIOG, a township in Llanfihangel parish, Montgomery; ½ miles SW of Llanfyllin.

CEFNDDU, a township in Rhudlan parish, Flint; near Rhuddlan.

CEFNHAFODAN, a township in Llangrifyll parish, Montgomery; ½ miles S of Llandellow. Pop., 399.

CEFNI (THE), a river of Anglesey. It rises near the centre of the county; runs 5 miles south-eastward to Llangefni; and goes thence 7 miles southward and south-westward to Mlledraeth bay. The Chester and Holyhead railway crosses it, about ¼ mile above its mouth, on a nineteen-arched viaduct.

CEFNLENYD, an extra-parochial tract in Llanfyllin district, Montgomery; 7½ miles E of Llanfyllin. Pop., 15.

CEFNLLYFNOC, a township in Meifod parish, Montgomery; ¾ miles S of Llanfyllin. Pop., 52.

CEFNLLYS, or KEVENILLCE, a village, a parish, and a hundred, in Radnor. The village stands on the river Ithon, 2½ miles SSW of Penybont r. station, and 16 W by N of Kington; and is a contributory borough to New Radnor, and a polling-place. The parish includes also the townships of Cwmbreith, Trefonnen, and Trellegod. Post-town, Penybont, Radnorshire. Acres, 4,135. Real property, £1,500. Pop., 395. Houses, 62. The vale of the Ithon here is strikingly picturesque. A fortress, called Castell-Glyn-Ithon, crowned a steep hill adjacent to the village; was erected, in 1242, by Ralph Mortimer; and passed, in the time of Edward IV., into the possession of the Crown. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. David's. Value, £155. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's. Charities, £22.—The hundred contains also five other parishes, and parts of four others. Acres, 37,291. Pop., 3,579. Houses, 206.

CEFNLLYS-ISAIF and CEFNLLYS-UCHAF, two townships in Llanelled parish, Montgomery; ¼ miles WNW of Llanfyllin. Pop., 192 and 223.

CEFN-MABLEY, the seat of the Kemas family, in Glamorgan; on the Rhymer river, 6½ miles NNE of Cardiff. The house is old and curious.

CEFN-OGO. See ARENGLE.

CEFNPAWL, a township in Abbey-cwm-Hir parish, Radnor; at the influx of the Clywedog river to the Ithon.

6½ miles ENE of Rhayader. Real property, £828. Pop., 161. Houses, 27.

CEFNENNAR, a hamlet in Aberlari parish, Glamorgan; on the river Cynon, the Merthyr-Tydvil canal, and the Taf Valley railway, under Twynmawr, 4½ miles SW of Merthyr-Tydvil. Real property, £32,867; of which £15,996 are in mines, £8,000 in iron-works, £2,185 in canals, and £69 in quarries. Pop., 834.

CEFNPOST, a township in Llanfihangel-Glyn-Myfyr parish, Merioneth; 6½ miles NW of Corwen. Acres, 3,383. Pop., 70. Houses, 16.

CEFNRHOS-ISAF and **CEFNRHOS-UCHAF**, or **ISAF-CEFNRHOS** and **UCHAF-CEFNRHOS**, two townships in Towy parish, Merioneth; near Towy. Real property, £1,479 and £533. Pop., 633 and 93.

CEFN-SIDAN SANDS, a shoal in Carnarthen bay; extending about 6 miles south-south-eastward, from the north of the Towy river. It has been fatal to many ships.

CEFN-TREFFRAW, a tithing in Aberffraw parish, Anglesey; near Aberffraw.

CEFN-Y-BEDD, a locality on the east border of Denbigh; 3½ miles NNW of Wrexham. It has a post-office under Wrexham, and r. station.

CEFN-Y-BEREN, a township in Kerry parish, Montgomery; 2 miles ESE of Newtown. Pop., 83.

CEFN-Y-COED, a township in Eglwysbach parish, Denbigh; 4½ miles SSE of Conway.

CEFN-Y-GWRDY, a township in Llangwylfan parish, Denbigh; 5½ miles N of Ruthin. Pop., 114.

CEFN-YR-OGO. See **ABERGELE**.

CEFN-YR-OWEN, a township in Dolgelly parish, Merioneth; near Dolgelly. Real property, £416. Pop., 66.

CEFYD. See **CEFN**, Flint.

CEGID (Tŷ), a river of Carnarvon. It rises on the east side of Snowdon; and runs 12 miles, north-north-westward, to the head of Beaumaris bay, in the vicinity of Bangor. The Chester and Holyhead railway crosses it on a viaduct 600 feet long.

CEGIDOG. See **GEORGE** (St.), Denbigh.

CEIDIO, a parish in Pwllheli district, Carnarvon; 2½ miles SW by W of Nevins, and 7 SW of Pwllheli. Post-town, Nevins, under Pwllheli. Acres, 1,081. Real property, £1,044. Pop., 154. Houses, 25. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £85. Patron, T. P. J. Parry, Esq.

CEIDIO, Anglesey. See **RHONCEIDIO**.

CEIRCHIOG, a parochial chapel in the district and county of Anglesey; 2 miles NNE of Ty-Croes r. station, and 4½ N by W of Aberffraw. Post-town, Brynwgarn, under Holyhead. Acres, 613. Real property, £637. Pop., 174. Houses, 37. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan, in the diocese of Bangor.

CEIRIOG (Tŷ), a river of Denbigh and Salop. It rises under Cader-Ferwyn, in Denbigh; and runs 18 miles, in great curves, prevailing eastward, past Glynn and Chirk, to the river Dee, 3 miles NE of Chirk.

CELLAN, or **KELLAN**, a parish in Lampeter district, Cardigan; on the river Teifi, 5 miles NE of Lampeter r. station, and 14 NW of Llandovery. Post-town, Lampeter, under Carmarthen. Acres, 3,645. Real property, £1,184. Pop., 532. Houses, 128. An ancient road, British and Roman, passed through; and numerous antiquities exist, including cairns, camps, standing-stones, the Bedd-y-Vorwyn or Virgin's Grave, and the Llech-Cynon, an enormous stone on an artificial circular tumulus. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £83.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. The church has an ancient font. The Rev. M. Williams, the antiquary, was a native.

CELLAR-HEAD, a hamlet in Cheddleton parish, Stafford; 4½ miles NW of Cheddle.

CELLWS, a township in Llanbadarn-fawr parish, Radnor; 7½ miles SE of Rhayader. Pop., 191.

CEMAS-COED, a village in Treowalchmai parochial chapel, Anglesey; 5½ miles NNE of Aberffraw.

CEMAES, a township in Llanbadrig parish, Anglesey; on Yrwyll bay, 4½ miles W of Amlwch. It has a post-office under Bangor. Real property, £2,568; of

which £100 are in quarries. Pop., 909. A creek is here, with a small pier. A small church was built in 1865.

CEMMAES, or **CEMMES**, a village and a parish in Machynlleth district, Montgomery. The village stands in Gwernywelch township, on the river Dyli and the Mawddwy railway, 8 miles NE of Machynlleth; and has a post-office under Shrewsbury, and a r. station. The parish consists of the townships of Gwernywelch and Rhyngell-Tafodg. Acres, 9,247. Rated property, £2,805. Pop., 872. Houses, 187. The property is divided among a few. Some remains exist of an ancient circle for games. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bangor. Value, £258.* Patron, the Bishop of Bangor. The church is good; and there is an Independent chapel.

CEMMAES-ROAD, a railway station in North Wales; on the Newtown and Machynlleth railway, 5 miles E of Machynlleth.

CENARTH, or **KENARTH**, a township in St. Harmon parish, Radnor; 4½ miles N of Rhayader. Real property, £1,575. Pop., 500. Houses, 80.

CENARTH, or **KENARTH**, a hamlet, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and county of Carmarthen. The hamlet lies on the river Teifi, adjacent to the Cardigan railway, 3 miles W by N of Newcastle-in-Emlyn; and has a post-office under Carmarthen. The parish includes also the town of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and the hamlets of Dolbryn, Emlyn, and Gellygally. Acres, 6,429. Real property, £4,110. Pop., 1,744. Houses, 404. The Teifi is crossed, at Cenarth hamlet, by a picturesque bridge; falls, immediately above the bridge, over a bold ledge of rocks; and has there a famous salmon-leap, at which 100 fish have been taken in a single morning. Gelli-Dewyll is the seat of the Brigstokes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £153. Patron, the Bishop of St. Davids. There is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. The sub-district contains eight parishes. Acres, 47,459. Pop., 8,072. Houses, 1,844.

CENIN, a village in Llanfihangel-y-Pennant parish, Carnarvon; 5½ miles N of Criccieth. Pop., 215.

CENNANT-MAWR. See **CANNANT-MAWR**.

CENNEN (Tŷ), a stream of Carmarthen; running 7 miles to the Loughor, 3 miles S of Llandello-fawr.

CENOL, a parcel in Llanfihangel-cwmdd parish, Brecon; 5½ miles NW of Crickhowell. Pop., 264.

CENTRAL CORNWALL RAILWAY, a railway in Cornwall; first of 21 miles, authorised in 1864, from Launceston to the Bodmin and Wadebridge; next of 23 miles, authorised in 1865, from Ruthern to Truro.

CENTRAL WALES RAILWAY, a railway in South Wales. It commences at Knighton, on the verge of Wales adjacent to Salop; and goes south-westward, through the counties of Radnor and Brecon, to Llandovery in Carmarthenshire. The part of it to Llandindod, 20 miles long, was authorized in 1859, under the name of the Central Wales; and the part thence to Llandovery, 26½ miles long, was authorized in 1860, under the name of the Central Wales Extension. It has such junctions and connexions with other railways, and such extensions of its own, as to give a continuous and direct route from Manchester and Central England, through Shrewsbury, to Swansea, Llanelly, and Milford-Haven. It was opened to Llanwrtyd in May 1867, and farther in 1868; and it is worked by the North-western.

CEORTSEIGE. See **CHERTSEY**.

CERCHDE. See **CHELSEA**.

CERDICESFORD. See **CHARTFORD** (North).

CERDICESLEIGH. See **CHERLESLEY**.

CEEDRE. See **CHARD**.

CEEDYD (Tŷ), a stream of Cardigan; running 5 miles south-eastward to the Teifi, near Llandysil.

CEEST, a township in Mallowdwy parish, Merioneth; 2 miles S of Dinas Mowddwy. Real property, £468. Pop., 137.

CERNÉ, a river, a sub-district, a hundred, and a division in Dorset. The river rises near Minterne; and runs 16 miles southward, past Cerne-Abbas, Netter-Cerne, and Forsten, through a tract of chalk hills, to the Frome

in the vicinity of Dorchester. The sub-district lies round Cerne-Abbas; is in the district of Dorchester; and contains nineteen parishes and a parochial chapelry. Acres, 45,363. Pop., 7,318. Houses, 1,543. The hundred also lies round Cerne-Abbas, is partly in Bridport and Dorchester divisions, but chiefly in Cerne division; bears the name of Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury; and contains five parishes of the sub-district, together with one parish and part of another not in the sub-district. Acres, 10,501.—The division is more extensive than the sub-district; and contains the hundreds or liberties of Alton-Paucras, Buckland-Newton, Piddletrenthide, and Sydling-St. Nicholas, and parts of Fordington, Bindon, Sherborne, Tollerford, Whiteway, Yetminster, and Cerne, Totcombe, and Modbury. Acres, 47,653. Pop., 7,318. Houses, 1,543.

CERNE-ABBAS, a small town and a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset. The town stands on the river Cerne, 4½ miles ESE of Evershot r. station, and 7½ N by W of Dorchester. It includes four or five streets; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office, of the name of Cerne, under Dorchester, three inns, and a workhouse, a church, two dissenting chapels, and some remains of a Benedictine abbey. The church is perpendicular English; and has a tower. The abbey was founded, in 987, by Aylmer, Earl of Cornwall; plundered, in 1015, by Canute; and occupied, in 1471, by Queen Margaret, on her way to Tewkesbury. St. Augustine is said by some to have founded it; Edwail, the brother of St. Edmund the martyr, is said by others to have founded it, and to have been buried in it; and Cardinal Morton, born at Bere-Regis, was one of its monks. The remains of it are a gatehouse, bearing escutcheons, a long buttressed barn, still used as a granary, and some traces of the gardens and park. An ancient earthwork, unknown to record, is north of the churchyard. A lofty eminence, called Trendle-hill or the Giant's hill, rises adjacent to the town; has the figure of a man, 180 feet high, cut on its chalky surface; and is crowned by an ancient camp. Markets are held on Wednesdays; fairs are held on Midlent Monday, 28 April, and 2 Oct.; and some trade is carried on in malting, brewing, and leather-dressing.—The parish comprises 3,063 acres. Real property, with Upper Cerne, £6,389. Pop., 1,185. Houses, 254. The property is not much divided; and the manor belongs to Lord Rivers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £81.* Patron, Lord Rivers.

CERNE-NETHER, a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the river Cerne, 4½ miles E of Maiden-Newton r. station, and 5½ N by W of Dorchester. Post-town, Cerne, under Dorchester. Acres, 845. Real property, with Godmanstone, £2,204. Pop., 95. Houses, 16. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £60. Patron, R. B. Sheridan, Esq. The church is small but neat; and has an ivy-clad tower.

CERNE (UPPER), a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset; on the river Cerne, 1½ mile N by W of Cerne-Abbas, and 4 E by S of Evershot r. station. Post-town, Cerne, under Dorchester. Acres, 1,103. Real property, with Cerne-Abbas, £6,389. Pop., 75. Houses, 13. The property is all in one estate. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £152.* Patron, J. White, Esq. The church was reported in 1859 as very bad.

CERNEY (NORTH), a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; near Ermine-street, 4 miles N of Cirencester r. station. It includes the tythings of Calmsden and Woodmanote; and has a post-office under Cirencester. Acres, 4,153. Real property, £5,191. Pop., 692. Houses, 153. The property is divided among a few Cerney House is the seat of the Croomes. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £654.* Patron, University College, Oxford. The church is very good; and there is a national school.

CERNEY (SOUTH), a parish in Cirencester district, Gloucester; adjacent to the Thames and Severn canal, and near the Cheltenham and Western Union railway, 4 miles SSE of Cirencester. It has a post-office under

Cirencester. Acres, 3,100. Real property, £6,364. Pop., 1,006. Houses, 247. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage united with the p. curacy of Cerney-Wick, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £231. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The church ranges from transition Norman to decorated English, and was partly rebuilt in 1862. There are a chapel of ease, an Independent chapel, a national school, an asylum-college on a bequest of £11,000 in 1834 for widows and orphans of poor clergymen, and other charities £70.

CERNEY-WICK. See CERNEY (SOUTH).

CERNIOGE, a locality 10 miles SE of Llanrwst, in Denbigh. A famous inn stood here, on the road from London to Holyhead; and is now a farm-house. The ground is high, adjacent to the watershed between the Dee and the Conway; and a spot in the vicinity commands a very grand view of Snowdonia.

CERRIG-CHINWEN, a parish in the district and county of Anglesey; 3 miles N of Bodorgan r. station, and 5½ NE of Aberffraw. Post-town, Llangefni, under Bangor. Acres, 1,582. Real property, £1,621. Pop., 465. Houses, 108. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Llangristiolus, in the diocese of Bangor. The church was built in 1861; is in the early English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with bell-turret and vestry.

CERRIG-DEWI, a hill near Ystrad-Fân, in Cardigan. It is about 600 feet high; and it commands a fine view of the upper part of the Towy. The cave of Thomas ap Catherine, the Robin Hood of Wales, is in it.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, a village and a parish in the district of Corwen and county of Denbigh. The village stands on a headstream of the river Dee, on the quadram mail road from London to Holyhead, 10 miles WNW of Corwen r. station, and 13 SSW of Denbigh; and has a post-office under Corwen, and fairs on 14 March, 27 April, 27 Aug., 20 Oct., and 7 Dec. The parish includes also the townships of Clustylldid, Cwmpennanner, Gwernheurn, Hafod-y-Maid, Llaethwyrd, Park, and Voel. Acres, 11,556. Assessed property, in 1815, £4,016. Pop., 1,243. Houses, 266. The property is much subdivided. The land lies high, and is chiefly moor and upland pasture. A collection of large stones, including cistvaens, was formerly at the village; but has disappeared. An ancient British fort, with a circular rampart, was on Pen-y-Gaer, about a mile to the east; and is said to have been the place where Caractacus was taken prisoner; but is now reduced to slight vestiges. The living is a rectory in the diocese of St. Asaph. Value, £500.* Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church is tolerable; and there is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel. An almshouse has £98; and other charities £104.

CERTEHAM. See CHARTHAM.

CESTOR. See CASTOR.

CETEHAM. See CHATHAM.

CEULAN-Y-MAES-MAWI, a township in Llanfihangel-Geneu-Glyn parish, Cardigan; on an affluent of the river Lery, 5½ miles ENE of Aberystwith. It contains the village of Peurhylog. Acres, 7,439. Pop., 840. Houses, 172.

CEUSWYN, a township in Talyllyn parish, Merioneth; 5½ miles S of Dolgelly. Pop., 362.

CHACELEY. See CHASELEY.

CHACEWATER. See CHASEWATER.

CHACKMORE, a hamlet in Radcliffe parish, Bucks; 1 mile NNW of Enekingham. Pop., 238.

CHACOMBE. See CHALCOMBE.

CHAD. See CHAD (ST.).

CHADBURY, a tything in Norton parish, Worcester; 2 miles N of Evesham. Pop., 23.

CHADD. See CHAD (ST.).

CHADDENWICK, a tything in Mere parish, Wilts; 2 miles from Mere. Real property, with West Knoyle, £2,591. Pop., 21. Houses, 5.

CHADDERTON, a township, two chapelries, and a sub-district in Oldham district, Lancashire. The township lies on the Oldham railways, the river Irk, and the Rochdale canal, within Oldham borough, and 1 mile

ESE of Middleton; and has a post-office under Manchester. Acres, 2,978. Real property, £22,797; of which £6,967 are in mines. Pop., 7,486. Houses, 1,503. The property is much subdivided. Chadderton Hall was formerly the seat of the Hortons. Many of the inhabitants are employed in collieries, and in cotton and silk factories.

—The chapels are Chadderton-St. John and Chadderton-St. Matthew; were constituted in 1844; and jointly are a little more extensive than the township. The livings are vicarages in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £200 and £300. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. St. M.'s church was built, at a cost of £1,900, in 1857. There are chapels for Baptists and Wesleyans. The Oldham cemetery also is here.—The sub-district consists of Chadderton and Tonga townships. Acres, 3,345. Pop., 12,092. Houses, 2,456.

CHADDESDEX, a parish in Shardlow district, Derbyshire; adjacent to the Derby canal and the Midland railway, 2 miles E of Derby. It has a post-office under Derby. Acres, 2,080. Real property, £4,551. Pop., 465. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. Chaddesden Hall is the seat of Sir H. Wilmot, Bart. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £89. Patron, Sir H. Wilmot, Bart. The church was restored in 1853, at a cost of £2,000. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, six almshouses, and the Derby new cemetery, comprising 32 acres, and containing two mortuary chapels.

CHADDESLEY-CORBETT, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Kidderminster district, Worcester. The village stands on an affluent of the river Severn, 3½ miles NE of Hartlebury r. station, and 4½ SE of Kidderminster; and has a post-office under Kidderminster, and fairs on the last Monday of April and the Monday before 18 Oct. The parish comprises 5,914 acres. Real property, £13,509. Pop., 1,457. Houses, 311. The property is not much divided. There are coal pits, some lorges, and a yarn factory. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £541. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is partly Norman, partly later. There are P. Methodist and R. Catholic chapels, two endowed schools, five almshouses, and other charities £220.—The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 9,582. Pop., 2,091. Houses, 448.

CHADDEHANGER, a hamlet in Lamerton parish, Devon.

CHADDLEWORTH, a parish in Wantage district, Berks; 6 miles WSW of East Ilsley, and 7 NNE of Kintbury r. station. It includes Woolley tything; and has a post-office under Wantage. Acres, 3,319. Real property, £4,099. Pop., 529. Houses, 99. The property is divided among a few. The manor was given by the Conqueror to Robert D'Oyley; and belonged afterwards to the mother of Edward I. Chaddleworth House, the seat of the Phipps, was rebuilt in 1810; and Woolley Park, the seat of the Wroughtons, was built in 1690, and much altered in 1799. An Augustinian priory was founded at Ellensfordsmere, in 1161, by Ralph of Chaddleworth; and destroyed in 1532. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £272. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church has a Norman doorway; and is good. An endowed school has £100; and other charities £22.

CHADKIRK. See ROMLEY.

CHADLINGTON, a village, a chapelry, a tything, and a hundred, in Oxford. The village stands near the river Evenode and the Oxford and Worcester railway, 2½ miles NW by N of Chalfont r. station, and 3½ SSE of Chipping-Norton; and has a post-office under Eynstone. The chapelry includes the village, and bears the name of Fast Chaddington. The tything lies a mile to the NW, and bears the name of West Chaddington; and both are in Charlbury parish. Acres of both, 3,300. Real property, of E. Chaddington, £1,385; of W. Chaddington, £2,620. Pop. of both, 753. Houses, 157. The chapelry living is annexed to the vicarage of Charlbury. The church is ancient. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.—The hundred extends to the boundary with Warwick and Gloucester; and contains twenty-three

parishes, and part of another. Acres, 67,695. Pop. in 1851, 13,894; in 1861, 13,837. Houses, 2,986.

CHAD (ST.), a parish and a sub-district in Shrewsbury district, Salop. The parish lies on the river Severn, the Ellesmere canal, and the Shrewsbury and Oswestry railway, partly within Shrewsbury borough, and extending thence to the NW; and it comprises the townships of Longney, Crow-Meole, Onslow, Frankwell, Betton and Alkmere, Bicton and Calcote, Shelton and Oxon, Whitely and Welbatch, and Woodcote and Horton. Post-town, Shrewsbury. Rated property, £36,014. Pop., 8,318. Houses, 1,690. The property is much subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £350. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The original church was built by the Mercian kings; was long collegiate and a royal free chapel; was burned in 1393, afterwards restored, and finally ruined by the fall of the tower in 1783; but an aisle of, of Norman character, was refitted for funeral services, and afterwards appropriated to a charity school. The present church was built in 1792, at a cost of £20,000; is a circular Grecian edifice, 100 feet in diameter, with dome and handsome tower, 150 feet high; and has the "Resurrection" by Egginton after West, brought from Lichfield cathedral. The vicarages of Bicton, Betton-Strange, Frankwell, and Oxon and Shelton are separate benefices. Job Orton, the biographer of Doddridge, was a native.—The sub-district contains also the parish of Meole-Brace. Pop., 9,533. Houses, 1,950.

CHAD (ST.), Stafford. See LICHFIELD.

CHAD, or CHADD (ST.), a chapelry in Malpas parish, Cheshire; on the verge of the county, 3½ miles NNE of Whitechurch r. station. Post-town, Whitechurch. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Chester. Value, £140. Patrons, the Rectors of Malpas. The church was built in 1863.

CHADSHUNT, a parish in Southam district, Warwick; 1½ miles NE of Kineton, and 5 W of Penny-Compton r. station. Post-town, Kineton, under Warwick. Acres, 1,866. Real property, £1,770. Pop., 37. Houses, 5. The manor belonged early to the monks of Coventry; and passed to the see of Lichfield. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bishops-Iteington, in the diocese of Worcester. An image of St. Chad, in the Roman times, stood in the churchyard, and attracted many pilgrims.

CHADSTONE, a hamlet in Castle-Ashby parish, Northamptonshire; 7½ miles E of Northampton. Pop., 52.

CHADWELL, or CHADWELL-HEATH, a ward in Barking parish, Essex; on the Eastern Counties railway, 2½ miles E by N of Great Ilford. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under London E. Real property, £3,615. Pop., 882. Houses, 181. There is a Baptist chapel.

CHADWELL, or CALDWELL, a chapelry in Rothley parish, Leicestershire; near the Salt way, 5 miles NNW of Saxby r. station, and 5 NE of Melton-Mowbray. Post-town, Scalford, under Melton-Mowbray. Acres, 1,739. Pop., 139. Houses, 27. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Rothley, in the diocese of Peterborough. The church is good, and has a tower.

CHADWELL-ST. MARY, a parish in Orsett district, Essex; on the Thames, and on the Tilbury and Southend railway, 2 miles E of Grays r. station, and 2½ S of Orsett. Post-town, Grays, under Romford. Acres, 1,977; of which 159 are water. Real property, £2,946. Pop., 457. Houses, 85. The property is divided among a few. Chalk caves occur here, called Daneholds and Cunobelin's gold mines. Tilbury fort is partly within the border. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £427. Patron, the Rev. J. P. Herringham. The church is old but good. Charities, £12.

CHADWELL-SPRINGS, one of the sources of the New River, near Ware Park, in Hert.

CHADWICK, a hamlet in Spottland township, Rochdale parish, Lancashire; 2 miles W of Rochdale.

CHADWICK, a hamlet in Bromsgrove parish, Worcester; 3½ miles N of Bromsgrove.

CHAFFCOMBE, a parish in Chard district, Somerset.

set; on the Chard canal, 2 miles NE of Chard r. station, and 3½ S by W of Ilminster. Post-town, Ilminster. Acres, 999. Real property, with Knowles-St. Giles, £2,896. Pop., 246. Houses, 50. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £143. Patron, Earl Poulett. The church is early English, and was restored in 1859.

CHAFFORD, a hundred in Essex. It touches the Thames for 7 miles above and below Purfleet; extends 12½ miles northward; and contains fourteen parishes. Acres, 35,712. Pop., 16,001. Houses, 2,769.

CHAGFORD, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district in Okehampton district, Devon. The town stands on elevated ground, near the river Teign, on the skirts of Dartmoor, 4 miles WNW of Moreton-Hampstead r. station, and 12 SW of Crediton; and has a post-office; under Exeter, and two inns. It is a picturesque old place, amid romantic environs, in a bracing climate, repulsive during winter, but attractive to tourists and to invalids in summer. It was made a stannary town in 1323; and it sustained an attack by the royalists in the wars of Charles I. The Three Crowns inn at it was built as a mansion, by Judge Whyddon, in the time of James I.; and served afterwards as the dower-house of Whyddon Park. Markets are held on Saturdays; and fairs on the first Thursday of May, and the last Thursday of March, Sept., and Oct. The parish comprises 7,492 acres. Real property, £7,014. Pop., 1,379. Houses, 283. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged to Dodo the Saxon; was given by the Conqueror to the Bishop of Coutances; and passed, in the time of Henry III., to Sir Hugh de Chagford, and afterwards to Judge Whyddon. Several ancient British antiquities occur among the hills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £539. Patron, the Rev. H. G. Hames. The church is a good ancient structure, with a square embattled tower; and contains a grand monument of Judge Whyddon. There are chapels for Wesleyan Methodists and Bible Christians. Charities, 244. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 19,821. Pop., 2,907. Houses, 608.

CHAIGLEY, a hamlet in Mitton parish, Lancashire; 5½ miles W of Clitheroe. Pop., 266.

CHAILEY, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in Lewes district, Sussex. The village stands 3 miles E of Cook's Bridge r. station, and 5½ N by W of Lewes; and has a post-office under Lewes, and a fair on 29 July. The parish comprises 5,839 acres. Real property, £5,610. Pop., 1,344. Houses, 245. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £505. Patrons, Mrs. Hepburne and Mrs. Blencowe. The church is early English, and good. There are a national school, a workhouse, and charities 49. The sub-district contains four parishes. Acres, 18,464. Pop., 4,947. Houses, 931.

CHAIR-LEDGER, a remarkable group of columnar rocks on the coast of Cornwall; a little SE of Lands-End.

CHAIR OF THE WITCH. See BWA-MAEN.

CHAKENDEN. See CHECKENDON.

CHALBURY, a parish in Wiltshire district, Dorset; near the Roman road from Dorchester, 3 miles NNE of Bailey-Gate r. station, and 5 N by E of Wimborne-Minster. It includes Dillington tything; and its post-town is Horton, under Wimborne. Acres, 1,344. Real property, £1,409. Pop., 194. Houses, 41. The property is divided among a few. Part of the land is high; has an ancient entrenchment; and commands a fine view, to the sea. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £165. Patron, the Earl of Pembroke. The church is tolerable.

CHALCOMBE, or CHACOMBE, a parish in the district of Banbury and county of Northampton; adjacent to the river Cherwell, near the Oxford and Rugby and the Buckinghamshire railways, 3½ miles NE of Banbury. It has a post-office under Banbury. Acres, 1,691. Real property, £1,213. Pop., 464. Houses, 111. The property is much subdivided. A number of the inhabitants are stocking-makers. A priory was founded here, in the

time of Henry II., by Hugh de Chacombe; and given, at the dissolution, to the Foxes. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Peterborough. Value, £250. Patron, C. W. Martin, Esq. The church is chiefly decorated English; has a porch and a tower; and contains a fine Norman font and a brass of 1599. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels.

CHALDON, a parish in Reigate district, Surrey; near the Brighton and the Caterham railways, 2 miles NE by N of Merstham r. station, and 5 NE of Reigate. Post-town, Merstham, under Red Hill. Acres, 1,622. Real property, £1,253. Pop., 169. Houses, 32. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £255. Patron, the Rev. H. Shepherd. The church is partly early English, and has a spire.

CHALDON-BOYS, or WEST CHALDON, a quondam parish in Wareham district, Dorset; near the coast, 10½ miles WSW of Wareham. It was incorporated, in 1446, with Chaldon-Herring.

CHALDON-HERRING, or EAST CHALDON, a parish in Wareham district, Dorset; near the coast, 3½ miles S of Moreton r. station, and 9½ WSW of Wareham. Post-town, Winfrith, under Dorchester. Acres, 2,981. Real property, with Chaldon-Boys and Holworth, £3,235. Pop., 341. Houses, 63. The property is all in one estate. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £62. Patron, Joseph Weld, Esq. The church is good.

CHALE, a parish in the Isle of Wight; on the south coast, 6½ miles W of Ventnor. It has a post-office under Southampton. Acres, 2,375; of which 80 are water. Real property, £3,940. Pop., 564. Houses, 130. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged to Carisbrooke priory; and passed to the Pellnans. Chale Farm house is an interesting architectural relic, with features of decorated English. The coast includes Blackgang chine; and the interior includes St. Catherine's hill. A slight indentation of the coast, 3 miles long, bears the name of Chale bay; is overhung by terrific cliffs; and was the scene of the shipwreck of the "Clarendon" in 1836. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £234. Patron, James Theobald, Esq. The church is partly transition Norman; has a perpendicular English tower; and contains a piscina, and a handsome monument to Major-General Sir Henry Worsley. The graves of many of the passengers and crew of the Clarendon, with a monument to the Shores, are in the churchyard. An endowed school has £22.

CHALFIELD (GREAT), a parish in Bradford district, Wilts; on an affluent of the river Avon, 1½ mile N of Holt Junction r. station, and 3 W of Melksham. Post-town, Holt, under Trowbridge. Acres, 700. Real property, with Little Chalfield and Cottles, £2,432. Pop., 12. Houses, 3. The property is divided among three. The manor belonged to the Tropenells, and passed to the Eyres; and the manor-house, built by the former, still stands, is surrounded by a moat, and forms a beautiful specimen of a mansion of the time of Edward IV. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £162. Patron, Lady Neale. The church is fair.

CHALFIELD (LITTLE), AND COTTLES, an extra-parochial tract in Bradford district, Wilts; contiguous to Great Chalfield, 3½ miles W of Melksham. Acres, 560. Pop., 43. Houses, 7. The manor belonged to the Eyres; and the manor-house is Tudor.

CHALFONT, a sub-district in Amersham district, Bucks. It consists of the two Chalfont parishes and Chenies. Acres, 10,102. Pop., 3,029. Houses, 670.

CHALFONT-ST. GILES, a village and a parish in Amersham district, Bucks. The village stands on the Misbourne rivulet, 3 miles SE by S of Amersham, and 6 E by N of Loudwater r. station; and has a post-office under Slough. The poet Milton resided here during the plague of London in 1665, and finished here his "Paradise Lost;" and the house which he occupied, a half-timbered cottage, still exists, and has his name on its front. The parish comprises 3,641 acres. Real property, £6,117. Pop., 1,217. Houses, 255. The property is

subdivided. The manor belongs to T. N. Allen, Esq. Vache House, or the Vache, is a modernized ancient edifice; was long held by the Hare family; belonged previously to the Alstons; and is said to have been built originally on a dairy-farm of King John. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £615.* Patron, the Bishop of Oxford. The church is ancient; has a Norman tower; was restored in 1893; and contains brasses and monuments of the Gardiners, the Fleetwoods, the Claytons, and Bishop Hare. There are chapels for Independents, Primitive Methodists, Free Methodists, and Quakers; and the remains of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Ellwood, the friend of Milton, are in the Quakers' burying-ground. A school has £58 from endowment; and other charities £100.

CHALFONT-ST. PETER, a village and a parish in Amersham district, Bucks. The village stands on the Misbourn rivulet, 5 miles SSE of Amersham, and 6½ E by N of Woburn-Green r. station; is a seat of petty sessions; and has a post-office under Slough. The parish comprises 4,717 acres. Real property, £7,335. Pop., 1,844. Houses, 303. The property is divided among a few. Chalfont House was built by General Churchill, the brother-in-law of Horace Walpole; owed much of its original character to Walpole's taste; and has been much altered and improved; and is now the seat of J. Hibbert, Esq. A house called the Grange was for some time the residence of Judge Jeffreys. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £731.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The church is a brick edifice of 1725, highly-improved by Street in 1854; and contains three good brasses. The p. curacy of Gerrard's Cross is a separate benefice. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £25.

CHALFORD, a chapelry in Bisley parish, Gloucester; on the Stroudwater canal and the Cheltenham and Western Union railway, adjacent to Brimscomb r. station, and 2½ miles ESE of Stroud. It has a post-office; under Stroud. It was constituted in 1842. Pop., 2,008. Houses, 592. Much of the surface is a picturesque reach of valley, called Chalford-Bottom; and many of the inhabitants are employed in various manufactures. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £150.* Patron, the Archdeacon of Gloucester. The church was built in 1724. There are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists, and two public schools.

CHALFORD, a liberty in Aston-Rowant parish, Oxford; 3½ miles S of Thame. Real property, £692.

CHALGRAVE, a parish in Woburn district, Beds; 3½ miles N by W of Dunstable r. station, and 6½ ENE of Leighton-Buzzard. It includes the hamlets of Tetworth and Wingfield; and its post-town is Hockliffe, under Leighton-Buzzard. Acres, 2,130. Real property, £4,665. Pop., 761. Houses, 297. The property is subdivided. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ely. Value, £150. Patron, the Rev. J. M. Hamilton. The church is ancient. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a n. school.

CHALGROVE, a village and a parish in Thame district, Oxford. The village stands on an affluent of the Thame, 5 miles SW of Tetworth, and 5½ NNE of Wallingford r. station; and has a post-office under Tetworth. The parish includes also the liberty of Ratford. Acres, 2,364. Real property, £3,747. Pop., 510. Houses, 124. A skirmish was fought on Chalgrove Field, in 1659, between the royalists under Prince Rupert and the parliamentarians. John Hampden at first mustered the Bucks militia on the same ground; and he led them in this skirmish, and received then his death wound. A altar to his memory, bearing a medallion portrait and an inscription, was erected on the spot in 1843. The living is a vicarage, united with the p. curacy of Barwick-Salmons, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £600.* Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is Norman; consists of nave, two aisles, and chancel, with a tower; and contains an octagonal font, and several fine monuments. There are a Wesleyan chapel, and charities £97.

CHALK, a parish in North Aylesford district, Kent;

on the river Thames and the North Kent railway, 2½ miles SE by E of Gravesend. It has a post-office under Gravesend, and a fair on Whit-Monday. Acres, 2,246; of which 305 are water. Real property, with Denton, £5,177. Pop., 382. Houses, 74. The property is divided among a few. The surface is variously marshy and chalky. Gun flints of prime quality were formerly manufactured; and much fruit is sent to the London market. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £200. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church is of flint, very ancient and good; has two grotesque figures on the porch; and contains curious monuments and sedilia.

CHALK, a hundred in Wilts. It lies around Broad-Chalk, and contains seven parishes and part of another. Acres, 24,832. Pop., 3,493. Houses, 733.

CHALK (BROAD). See BROAD-CHALK.

CHALK-FARM, a place of 32 acres in the north-western suburbs of London, now partly occupied by the Northwestern railway and its depot; adjacent to the Zoological Gardens and Primrose Hill, 3½ miles NW of St. Pauls. It was notorious for duels fought on it; specially for one between Col. Montgomery and Capt. Macnamara in 1803.

CHALKTON. See CHALTON, Hants.

CHALLACOMBE, a parish in Barnstaple district, Devon; on the river Bray, near its sources, on the verge of the county at Exmoor forest, 10 miles NE of Barnstaple r. station. Post-town, Paracombe, under Barnstaple. Acres, 5,343. Real property, £1,471. Pop., 282. Houses, 57. The manor and most of the property belong to Earl Fortescue. The surface is hilly, and, to a large extent, high wild moorland. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £200.* Patron, Earl Fortescue. The church is a recent erection, in the Gothic style, with a tower.

CHALLOCK, a parish in East Ashford district, Kent; adjacent to the river Stour and to the Ashford and Canterbury railway, 2½ miles NW by W of Wye r. station, and 5 N by E of Ashford. It has a post-office under Ashford, and a fair on 8 Oct. Acres, 2,837. Real property, £2,643. Pop., 373. Houses, 78. The property is subdivided. Eastwell Park, the seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, is on the south. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Godmersham, in the diocese of Canterbury. The church is ancient. Charities, £5.

CHALLOW. See FARINGDON-ROAD.

CHALLOW (EAST), a chapelry in Letcombe-Regis parish, Berks; on the Berks and Wilts canal, 1 mile WNW of Wantage, and 2 SE by S of Faringdon-Road r. station. Post-town, Wantage. Real property, £3,186. Pop., 391. Houses, 84. The property is much subdivided. There are extensive agricultural implement works. The living is a p. curacy, united with West Challow, in the dio. of Oxford. Value, £100.* Patron, C. Ferrard, Esq. The church was restored in 1853.

CHALLOW (WEST), a chapelry in Letcombe-Regis parish, Berks; on the Berks and Wilts canal, 2 miles W by N of Wantage, and 1½ S of Faringdon Road r. station. Post-town, Wantage. Real property, £1,435. Pop., 192. Houses, 43. The property is divided among a few. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to East Challow, in the diocese of Oxford. The church is good.

CHALTON, a hamlet in Toddington parish, Beds; 3½ miles N of Dunstable. Real property, £1,714. Pop., 224.

CHALTON, or **CHALKTON**, a parish in Caterington district, Hants; on the verge of the county, 2½ miles NNW of Rowland's Castle r. station, and 5½ S by W of Petersfield. It includes the chapelry of Idsworth; and its post-town is Hornsea. Acres, 1,723. Real property, £1,261. Pop., 619. Houses, 125. The property is all in one estate. Part of the surface is high, and bears the name of Chalton Down. The living is a rectory, united with the p. curacy of Idsworth and the rectory of Clanchiff, in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £600.* Patron, King's College, Cambridge. The church is ancient, and was repaired in 1859.

CHALVEY, a chapelry in Upton parish, Bucks; adjacent to the Great Western railway, 1 mile W of Slough;

Post-town, Slough. Pop., 674. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Upton, in the diocese of Oxford. The church was built in 1861; and is in the early decorated English style, with some peculiarities of design.

CHALVINGTON, a parish in Lewes district, Sussex; adjacent to the river Cuckmere, 2½ miles NNW of Berwick r. station, and 5 W of Hailsham. Post-town, Ripe, under Haurt Green. Acres, 729. Real property, £1,057. Pop., 149. Houses, 26. The property is much subdivided. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester. Value, £300.* Patron, O. Fuller Meyrick, Esq. The church is decorated English.

CHAMBER-HALL. See BURY, Lancashire.

CHAMBOIS. See CAMBOIS.

CHAMPION-HILL, a suburb of London; in Camberwell parish, 4 miles S of St. Pauls. It has a post-office under Camberwell, London S, and a r. station.

CHANCTONBURY, an ancient camp in Wiston parish, Sussex; on one of the Downs, 814 feet high, 3½ miles W by N of Steyning. It has a dark clump of trees; and figures in the landscape views of half the county. It is circular, and may have been originally British; but it lies near a Roman road running east and west, and has yielded Roman coins. The prospect from it is extensive, panoramic, and grand.

CHANDLER'S FORD, a railway station in Hants; on the Salisbury railway, 3½ miles ESE of Romsey.

CHANDLINGS, an extra-parochial tract in Abingdon district, Berks; near Abingdon. Pop., 5. House, 1.

CHANNEL (BRISTOL). See BRISTOL CHANNEL.

CHANNEL (BRITISH OR ENGLISH). See ENGLISH CHANNEL.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a group of islands in the English Channel; near the coasts of Normandy and Brittany in France. The chief are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; and others are Herm, Jethou, Le Marchant, and the Caskets. They were known to the Romans; were early occupied by the Gauls; were an asylum of refugee Britons, fleeing from the Roman power in England; received Christianity, early in the 6th century, from Wales; were ceded by France, in 912, to Rollo, first Duke of Normandy; continued to be held by William, the seventh duke, at his conquest of England; and though frequently attacked by France, and sometimes severely shaken by political changes in England, have, with slight interruption, remained ever since annexed to the English crown. The several islands will be separately described, in separate articles, in their alphabetical place.

CHANTRY, a chapelry in Whatley, Great Elm, and Mells parishes, Somerset; near the East Somerset railway, 2 miles W of Frome. Post-town, Frome. The chapelry was constituted in 1816. Pop., 264. Houses, 49. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £90.* Patron, the Rev. J. Fussell. The church was built in 1846. There are a Wesleyan chapel and a girls' industrial and boarding school.

CHAPEL, CHAPEL, or PONTFRIETH, a parish in Lenden district, Essex; on the Colne river and the Colne Valley railway, 7 miles WNW of Colchester. It has a station, of the name of Chapel, on the railway; and its post-town is Marks-Tey, under Colchester. Acres, 1,146. Real property, £2,021. Pop., 370. Houses, 86. The property is much subdivided. The living is a p. curacy, under the vicarage of Great Tey, in the diocese of Rochester. Value, £70. Patrons, the Parishioners. The church is old but good, and has a spire.

CHAPEL-ALLERTON. See ALLERTON-CHAPEL.

CHAPEL-AMBLE, a locality 3 miles from Wadebridge, in Cornwall; with a post-office under Wadebridge.

CHAPEL-ASCOTE. See ASCOTE (CHAPEL).

CHAPEL-BILLINGE. See BILLINGE.

CHAPEL-BRAMPTON. See BRAMPTON-CHAPEL.

CHAPEL-BRIDGE, a railway station in Monmouth; on the Western Valleys railway, 9½ miles NW of Newport.

CHAPEL-BROKE. See ASTERLEY.

CHAPEL-CARNBREA, a rocky hill at the southwestern extremity of Cornwall; 2 miles SE of Land's

End. It is 640 feet high; and it commands a grand view.

CHAPEL-CHORLTON. See CHORLTON, Stafford.

CHAPEL-CLEEVE, a hamlet in Old Cleeve parish, Somerset; on the coast, 2 miles W of Watchet. A chapel here, dedicated to the Virgin, was much frequented, in the Romish times, by pilgrims; and the remnant of a cross, for guiding them hither, stands midway between Washford and Old Cleeve church.

CHAPEL-COLMAN, or CHAPEL-COLMAN, a parish in the district of Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and county of Pembroke; near the Cardigan railway, 6 miles SE of Cardigan. Post-town, Cardigan. Acres, 770. Rated property, £510. Pop., 157. Houses, 30. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of St. Davids. Value, £72. Patron, Miss Jones. The church was reported in 1859 to need repair.

CHAPEL-DALE. See CHAPEL-LE-DALE.

CHAPEL-END, a locality on the NE border of Warwickshire; 3 miles from Nuneaton and 4 from Atherstone. It has a post-office under Atherstone.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a small town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Derby. The town stands on the slope of a high hill, near the High Peak, adjacent to the Buxton and Whaley-Bridge railway, and 5 miles N of Buxton. It sprang from an ancient church or chapel within the Peak "frith" or forest; and is now a neat centre of local trade, a seat of petty sessions, and a polling place. It has a post-office under Stockport, a railway station, two chief inns, a town-hall, a church, two dissenting chapels, and a suite of schools. The town-hall is a neat edifice of 1851. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, renovated in 1834. The schools were built in 1846, at a cost of fully £1,100. Manufacture is carried on in cotton and paper mills; and considerable traffic exists in the transfer of lead, coal, and limestone from neighbouring works to distant places. Markets are held on Thursdays; and fairs on the Thursday before 14 Feb., 3 March, 29 March, Easter, 30 April, 24 Aug., and 11 Nov., Holy Thursday, the third Thursday after Holy Thursday, and the Thursday after 29 Sept.—The parish includes also the townships of Coombs-Edge, Bradshaw-Edge, and Bowden-Edge. Acres, 13,220. Real property, £14,389. Pop., 4,264. Houses, 780. The property is subdivided. Much of the surface is hill and moor. The canal reservoir is a fine sheet of water; and the Barmere-Clough well is an ebbing and flowing spring. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £300.* Patrons, Resident Freeholders.

The sub-district contains the parishes of Chapel-en-le-Frith and Castleton, parts of the parishes of Hope, Hathersage, Glossop, and Tideswell, and the Liberty of Peak Forest. Acres, 57,507. Pop., 9,878. Houses, 1,923. The district includes also the sub-district of Buxton, containing parts of the parishes of Lakerwell, Hope, and Hartington. Acres, 63,248. Poor-rates in 1866, £3,728. Pop. in 1861, 14,020. Houses, 2,699. Marriages in 1866, 110; births, 586,—of which 23 were illegitimate; deaths, 366,—of which 127 were at ages under 3 years, and 11 at ages above 85 years. Marriages in the ten years 1851–60, 814; births, 3,826; deaths, 2,513. The places of worship in 1851 were 10 of the church of England, with 3,483 sittings; 2 of Independents with 475 s.; 1 of Baptists with 150 s.; 17 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 2,795 s.; and 6 of Primitive Methodists, with 590 s. The schools were 14 public day schools, with 1,009 scholars; 15 private day schools, with 336 s.; 25 Sunday schools, with 2,033 s.; and 3 evening schools for adults, with 46 s.

CHAPEL-FOLD, a hamlet in Batley parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 6½ miles NW of Wakefield.

CHAPELGATE. See PILSDALE-MIDCABLE and RETFORD (EAST).

CHAPEL-HADDLESEY, a township-chapelry in Birkin parish, W. R. Yorkshire; on the river Aire, 3½ miles SSW of Selby r. station. Acres, 1,000. Real property, £1,893. Pop., 210. Houses, 47. A three-arched iron bridge here spans the Aire. The living is a

p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Birkin, in the diocese of York. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CHAPEL-HILL, a chapelry in Swineshead parish, Lincoln; near the Lincoln and Boston railway, 3 miles from Coningsby. It has a post-office under Boston. Statistics, with the parish. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Lincoln. Value, £47. Patron, the Vicar of Swineshead.

CHAPEL-HILL, a seat in Mardale, Westmoreland; near the head of Hawes water, 6½ miles WSW of Shap. It belongs to the Holmes, descendants of a follower of William the Conqueror; and took its name from a place of worship built by one of them after enduring political disaster in the time of King John.

CHAPEL-HILL, a parish in Chepstow district, Monmouth; on the river Wye, 4½ miles N of Chepstow r. station. It contains Tintern Abbey; which has a post-office under Chepstow. Acres, 820. Real property, £1,503. Pop., 497. Houses, 101. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Llandaff. Value, £90. Patron, the Duke of Beaufort. The church was reported in 1859 as dilapidated. Charities, £63. See TINTERN ABBEY.

CHAPEL-HOUSE, a quondam famous inn, 1 mile NE of Chipping-Norton, in Oxford. A chapel of Cold-Norton priory once occupied its site; and stone coffins have been found near it.

CHAPEL-LE-DALE, or INGLETON-FELLS, a chapelry in Bentham parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 5 miles NNE of Bentham r. station, and 10½ NW of Settle. Post-town, Bentham, under Lancaster. Pop., 190. The surface is mountainous. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £122. Patron, the Rector of Bentham.

CHAPEL (LOWER), a locality 5 miles from Brecon, in Breconshire; with a post-office under Brecon.

CHAPEL-MUMBY, a hamlet in Mumby parish, Lincoln; on the coast, 5½ miles ESE of Alford. Pop., 316.

CHAPEL (NORTH). See NORTH CHAPEL.

CHAPEL-PLASTER, a place 3 miles SW of Corsham, in Wilts. It was, in the Roman times, a resting-place of pilgrims on the way to Glastonbury abbey; and, in 16th century, the retreat of the notorious highwayman, John Baxter.

CHAPEL-POINT, a headland in Gorran parish, Cornwall; 8 miles S of St. Austell. A ruined chapel is on it.

CHAPEL-ROW, a locality 3½ miles SE of Bishop Auckland, in Durham. It has a post-office under Darlington.

CHAPEL-SUCKEN, a township in Millom parish, Cumberland; on the river Duddon, 12 miles SE by S of Ravenglass. Acres, 2,054. Real property, £1,893. Pop., 291. Houses, 59.

CHAPELTHORPE, a chapelry in Great Sandall parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the North Midland railway, 3½ miles S of Wakefield. It was constituted in 1843; and it has a post-office under Wakefield. Pop., 2,021. Houses, 431. Many of the inhabitants are coal miners. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Ripon. Value, £189. Patron, the Vicar of Great Sandall.

CHAPELTOWN, a railway station and a village in Lancashire; on the Bolton and Blackburn railway, 3½ miles N by E of Bolton.

CHAPELTOWN, a sub-district in Hunslet district, W. R. Yorkshire. It contains Chapel-Allerton and Potter-Newton townships in Leeds parish, Shadwell township in Thorne parish, and Roundhay township in Barwick-in-Elmet parish. Acres, 7,274. Pop., 5,930. Houses, 1,252.

CHAPELTOWN, a chapelry in Ecclesfield parish, W. R. Yorkshire; adjacent to the Sheffield and Barnsley railway, 7 miles N of Sheffield. It has a post-office under Sheffield, and a station, jointly with Thorncliffe, on the railway. It was constituted in 1814. Pop., 4,063. Houses, 797. Many of the inhabitants are colliers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £360. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church was built in 1860. There are three dissenting chapels, two public schools, and endowed almshouses with £139 a year.

CHAPELTOWN, a hamlet in Tawstock parish, Devon.

CHAPELWICK, a hamlet in Ashbury parish, Berks. CHAPELYATE. See BILSDALE-MIDGABLE.

CHAPMAN-BARROWS, a mountain in the western part of Exmoor; on the confines of Somerset and Devon. Its altitude is 1,540 feet.

CHAPMAN-SAND, a shoal in the Thames; off the south side of Canvey island. A beacon is on it.

CHAPMANSLADE, a village in Westbury, Upton-Seandamore, and Corsley parishes, Wilts; 3½ miles SW of Westbury. It has a post-office under Westbury, a church built in 1867, and an Independent chapel.

CHAPMAN'S POOL, a small bay on the coast of Dorset; immediately west of St. Alban's head, and 3½ miles S of Corfe-Castle. A lofty eminence of Kimmeridge clay, rising from cliffs, overhangs it; and contains beds of bituminous shale which have long been in slow combustion.

CHAPPEL. See CHAPEL, ESSEX.

CHAR (THE). See CAR (THE).

CHARBOROUGH, a hamlet in Morden parish, Dorset; on an affluent of the river Stour, 6 miles W of Wimborne-Minster. It was formerly a separate parish; and it still ranks as a rectory, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, Mrs. Drax. Charborough House, formerly the seat of the Erles, now the seat of the Draxes, has on the ceiling of the staircase a painting of the Judgment of Paris by Thornhill; and the park contains a small building in which the revolution of 1683 was concerted, and a conspicuous obelisk.

CHARD, a town, a parish, a sub-district, and a district in Somerset. The town stands on high ground at a watershed between the Bristol and the English channels, within a mile of the boundary with Dorset, 3½ miles E of the boundary with Devon, and 13 SSE of Taunton; and is connected by a branch railway of 3 miles with the trunk line of the South-western, at Chard Junction. It was known to the Saxons as Cerdre; was visited, in 1644, by Charles I., on his return from Cornwall; was the scene of a defeat of the royalists, under the conduct of Col. Penruddock; and witnessed a sanguinary execution, in 1685, in connexion with the affair of the Duke of Monmouth. It comprises three chief thoroughfares; presents an irregular appearance, with very much recent improvement; and has a head post-office, a railway station, two banking-offices, a town-hall, an assembly room, a parish church, four dissenting chapels, a grammar school, a national school, an almshouse, with £844 a year, a workhouse, two large iron-foundries, and two large lace factories. The town-hall is a recent erection, in the Tuscan style; with market-hall; and superseded an ancient Gothic one. The church is later English, long, low, and cruciform; was restored in 1823; has a window, representing Christ in the garden, put up in 1829; and contains an elaborate monument of 1614. An Independent chapel, at a cost of £3,000, was built in 1869. Well attended markets are held on Mondays, and fairs on the first Wednesday of May, Aug., and Nov. A good trade exists in agricultural produce; and was much aided by a canal northward to the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, 3 miles E of Taunton. The town was made a borough in the time of Edward I.; sent members to parliament till the time of Edward III.; and is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. The borough formerly comprised only 52 acres; but now comprises about 180. Real property, £6,102. Pop., 2,276. Houses, 446. Safford, the divine of the 16th century, and Sir Simón Eyre, who figured as a royalist in the civil war, were natives. The branch railway of 3 miles to the town was authorized in 1860, and opened in the spring of 1863. Another railway, called the Chard and Taunton, 15½ miles long, to connect the Chard line with the Bristol and Exeter, was authorized in 1861, to be completed within four years; but the scheme for it broke down in 1863, was then transferred to the Bristol and Exeter, and was in operation in 1869.

The parish includes also the tythings of Old Chard, South Chard, Crin Chard, and Forton and Tatworth.

Acres, 5,449. Real property, £20,144. Pop., 5,316. Houses, 1,037. The property is much subdivided. Snowdon, a high hill, connected with the Black Downs, rises immediately above the town; and commands a magnificent prospect over Somerset and Devon. Several barrows, called Robin Hood's butts, and traditionally associated with the exploits of Robin Hood and Little John, are on Brown Down. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £510.* Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The vicarage of Tatworth is a separate charge. The sub-district contains also the parishes of Chaffcombe, Winham, and Cricket-St. Thomas. Acres, 10,276. Pop., 6,661. Houses, 1,307. The district comprehends likewise the sub-district of Crewkerne, containing the parishes of Crewkerne, Wayford, Cudworth, Chillington, Dinington, Hinton-St. George, Lopen, and Merriott; the sub-district of Ilminster, containing the parishes of Ilminster, Shepton-Beauchamp, Stocklinch-Magdalen, Stocklinch-Ottersey, Seavington-St. Michael, Seavington-St. Mary, White Lackington, Kingstone, Dowlish-Wake, West Dowlish, Cricket-Malherbie, Donyatt, Ilton, Ashill, and Broadway; and the sub-district of Combe-St. Nicholas, containing the parishes of Combe-St. Nicholas, Buckland-St. Mary, White Staunton, Knowle-St. Giles, Yarcombe, and Wambrook,—the last electorally in Dorset, the next last electorally in Devon. Acres, 60,342. Poor-rates in 1866, £12,752. Pop. in 1861, 25,591. Houses, 5,924. Marriages in 1866, 179; births, 840,—of which 51 were illegitimate; deaths, 41,—of which 153 were at ages under 5 years, and 12 at ages above 85. Marriages in the ten years 1851-60, 1,860; births, 8,133; deaths, 5,264. The places of worship in 1851 were 33 of the Church of England, with 11,097 sittings; 6 of Independents, with 2,173 s.; 8 of Baptists, with 2,100 s.; 2 of Unitarians, with 276 s.; 10 of Wesleyan Methodists, with 1,408 s.; 2 of Bible Christians, with 160 s.; 2 of Latter Day Saints, with 90 s.; and 2 undefined, with 190 s. The schools were 26 public day schools, with 1,880 scholars; 39 private day schools, with 750 s.; 46 Sunday schools, with 4,523 s.; and 1 evening school for adults, with 10 s.

CHARD and TAUNTON RAILWAY. See CHARD.
CHARD (CRIM), a tything in Chard parish, Somerset; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N of Chard. Pop., 517.

CHARD (OLD), a tything in Chard parish, Somerset. Pop., 1,331.

CHARD-JUNCTION, formerly CHARD-ROAD, a railway station near the confines of Somerset and Dorset; on the South-western railway, 7 miles WSW of Crewkerne.

CHARD (SOUTH), a tything in Chard parish, Somerset; 2 miles S by E of Chard. It includes the hamlet of Chilsoo, and part of the hamlet of Perry-street; and has a post-office under Chard. Pop., 471.

CHARDSTOCK, a village, a parish, and a sub-district in the district of Axminster, and county of Dorset. The village stands on the river Kibridge, near the Yeovil and Exeter railway, between the Chard-Road and Axminster stations, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Chard; and has a post-office under Chard, and a fair on Old Michaelmas day. The parish comprises 5,800 acres. Real property, with Wambrook, £9,543. Pop., 1,461. Houses, 233. The property is much subdivided. A number of the inhabitants are employed in woollen mills. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £450.* Patron, the Bishop of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt in 1840. Charities, £82. The sub-district contains three parishes. Acres, 17,447. Pop., 3,827. Houses, 714.

CHARDSTOCK-ALL SAINTS, a chapelry in Chardstock and Axminster parishes, Dorset and Devon; adjacent to the Yeovil and Exeter railway, 2 miles NNE of Axminster. Post-town, Axminster. The chapelry was constituted in 1840. Pop., 453. Houses, 93. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £590.* Patron, the vicar of Chardstock.

CHARFIELD, a parish in Thornbury district, Gloucester; on an affluent of the Severn, and on the Gloucester and Bristol railway, under the Cotswolds, 2 miles N of Wickwar. It has a station on the railway, and a post-office under Wotton-under-Edge. Acres, 1,369. Real

property, £3,977. Pop., 629. Houses, 137. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of G. and Bristol. Value, £351.* Patron, Sir J. Neeld, Bart. The church is ancient and good. There are an Independent chapel and an endowed school.

CHARFORD, a hamlet in South Brent parish, Devon.

CHARFORD (NORTH), a parish in Fordingbridge district, Hants; on the river Avon, at the verge of the county, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Salisbury r. station. Post-town, Downton, under Salisbury. Acres, 570. Real property, £1,045. Pop., 70. Houses, 15. It was known to the Saxons as Cerdicesford; and is said to have taken that name from Cerdic having formed his court at or near it, on the founding of Wessex. It has no ecclesiastical status; and its church is in ruins.

CHARFORD (SOUTH), a parish in Fordingbridge district, Hants; formerly reckoned a tything of North Charford, and lying contiguous to it, 7 miles SSE of Salisbury. Acres, 833. Real property, £1,068. Pop., 70. Houses, 13. It has no ecclesiastical status.

CHARING, a village and a parish in West Ashford district, Kent. The village stands on the ancient road called the Pilgrims' way, near the source of the Lea, 5 miles N by E of Pluckley r. station, and $\frac{1}{2}$ N of Ashford. It is an ancient place, known at Domesday as Cheringes; and it has a post-office, under Ashford, an inn, and fair on 29 April, and 29 Oct. The parish comprises 4,551 acres. Real property, £7,610. Pop., 1,235. Houses, 265. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged early to the see of Canterbury; was held some time by the Saxon kings; reverted to the Archbishops; was given up by Cramer to Henry VIII.; and passed to the Whelers of Otterden. A palace of the Archbishops stood here; was rebuilt in the 14th century; and gave entertainment to Henry VII. and Henry VIII. The edifice was in the early decorated style, and badly executed; and considerable ruins of it still exist. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £475.* Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church was chiefly rebuilt after a destruction of it by fire in 1590, but retains portions in early English and perpendicular; and it contains monuments of the Brents, the Sayers, the Honeywoods, and Mrs. Ludwell. A school, founded by Mrs. Ludwell, who died in 1765, has £88 a-year from endowment, and two exhibitions at Oriel college.

CHARING-CROSS, a sub-district and a railway in London. The sub-district is part of the parish and district of St. Martin-in-the-Fields; includes St. James Palace and Whitehall; and comprises 241 acres of land and 22 of the Thames. Pop., 11,071. Houses, 1,248. The railway was authorised in 1859-61, to go from Charing Cross to the South-Eastern of London bridge, and thence, across the Thames, to Cannon-street; and was opened to London bridge in 1864, to Cannon-street in 1866.

CHARINGWORTH, a hamlet in Ebrington parish, Gloucester; 2 miles E of Chipping-Camden.

CHARLBURY, a small town, a parish, and a sub-district, in Chipping-Norton district, Oxford. The town stands on an eminence, adjacent to the river Evenlode, and to the Oxford and Worcester railway, near Cornbury Park and Wyehwood Forest, 6 miles SE of Chipping-Norton; and has a station on the railway, a post-office, under Enstone, a banking-office, an inn, a church, several dissenting chapels, and a grammar-school. The church is variously Norman, early English, and decorated; has a tower of the 13th century; and contains monuments of the Somersets and the Jenkinsons. The grammar-school has £40 a-year from endowment, with two exhibitions at Brasenose college; and other charities have £70. A weekly market is held on Friday; fairs are held on 1 Jan., the second Friday in Lent, the second Friday after 13 May and 11 Oct.; and some trade is done in glove-making and leather-dressing.—The parish contains also the hamlets of Finstock, Fowler, and Walcott, the tything of West Chaddington, and the chapels of Shortlampton and East Chaddington. Acres, 11,320. Real property, £15,117. Pop., 1,388. Houses, 391. The property is much subdivided. The manor belonged

to the Mercian kings; was given by them to the Bishops of Lincoln; passed to the Abbey of Evesham; and went, at the dissolution, to St. John's College, Oxford. The living is a vicarage, united to the p. curacies of Shorthampton and Chaddington, in the diocese of Oxford. Value, £200.* Patron, St. John's College, Oxford. The vicarage of Finstock is a separate benefice. The sub-district contains eight parishes, part of another parish, and two extra-parochial tracts. Acres, 40,253. Pop., 5,915. Houses, 1,863.

CHARLCOMBE, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; near the Great Western railway, 1½ mile N of Bath. Post-town, Bath. Acres, 371. Real property, £3,604. Pop., 378. Houses, 37. The property is divided among a few. Water-works are here for supplying the city of Bath. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £200.* Patrons, the Mayor and Corporation of Bath. The church is ancient and curious, but good; and the churchyard contains a very old yew-tree.

CHARLCOTE, a village and a parish in Stratford-on-Avon district, Warwick. The village stands on the river Avon, 2½ miles W of the Fosse way, and 4½ ENE of Stratford-on-Avon r. station. The parish includes also the hamlets of Thelsford and Hunsote; and its post-town is Hampton-Lucy, under Warwick. Acres, 2,190. Real property, £4,025. Pop., 245. Houses, 54. The manor, with all the property, belongs to Henry Lucy, Esq. The Lucys have been in possession since the time of Richard I. The manor-house, Charlote House, was built in 1553, by Sir Thomas Lucy, believed to be the Justice Shallow of *Shakespeare*. It forms three sides of a quadrangle; shows all the characteristics of the Tudor architecture; has been altered and renovated in strict keeping with its original character; has a gatehouse with an oriel window, flanked by octagon towers, and stands in an extensive well-wooded park. The great hall is believed to have been the scene of *Shakespeare's* examination, consequent on his deer-stealing exploit; and retains many of the features which it originally possessed. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Worcester. Value, £183. Patron, Henry Lucy, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1853, in the decorated style of the 14th century; and the Lucy chapel, separated from the chancel by a richly carved oak screen, contains the monument of Sir Thomas Lucy and his lady by Bernini, and two other interesting monuments. Charities, £10.

CHARLCOTT, a tithing in Whitechurch parish, Hants; near Whitechurch. Pop., 22.

CHARLCOTT, a tithing in Bremhill parish, Wilts; 2½ miles N of Calne.

CHARLES, a village and a parish in South Molton district, Devon. The village stands on the river Bray, 5 miles NNW of South Molton, and 9 E of Barnstaple r. station. The parish includes also the hamlet of Brayford. Post-town, South Molton, North Devon. Acres, 2,429. Real property, £2,527. Pop., 356. Houses, 75. The property is subdivided. The manor belongs to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £250.* Patron, the Rev. R. Bickmore. The church is perpendicular English, with a tower.

CHARLES THE MARTYR, a sub-district in the district of Plymouth, and a parish in the districts of Plymouth and Plympton-St. Mary, Devon. The sub-district is part of the borough of Plymouth. Acres, 876 of land, and 240 of water. Pop., 23,390. Houses, 2,421. —The parish includes also the tithing of Compton-Gifford. Acres, 1,517 of land, and 240 of water. Pop., 21,270. Houses, 2,501. The living is a vicarage, with the p. curacy of Compton-Gifford, in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £575. Patrons, the Executors of the late Sir C. Bissop, Bart. See **PLYMOUTH**.

CHARLESTON. See **ASTON-UNDER-LYNE**.

CHARLESTOWN, a small seaport town and a chapelry in St. Austell parish, Cornwall. The town stands on the coast, 2 miles SE of St. Austell; is a sub-port to Fowey; and has a post-office under St. Austell. It was founded towards the close of last century, by Charles Kashiagh, Esq.; has wharves and docks, of capacity for large ships;

has also building-yards and pilchard fisheries; carries on a large export trade in lime, china-clay, and other mineral produce; and is connected, by tram railway, with St. Austell, and with extensive tin mines of its own name, employing about 430 hands. —The chapelry includes the town; and was constituted in 1846. Pop., 3,367. Houses, 675. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £160. Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is good.

CHARLESTOWN, a village and a chapelry in Northowram township, Halifax parish, W. R. Yorkshire; 2 miles NE of Halifax. The chapelry was constituted in 1861; and its post-town is Halifax. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of York. Value, £500. Patron, the Vicar of Halifax. The church was built in 1860.

CHARLESTOWN, a chapelry in Eccles parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the Manchester and Preston railway, near the river Irwell, in the northern part of Salford, suburban to Manchester. Post-town, Manchester. Pop., about 5,000. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £300. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester.

CHARLESWORTH, a township and a chapelry in Glossop parish, Derby. The township lies on the river Etherow, near the High Peak, 1½ mile SSW of Glossop r. station, and 8½ N of Chapel-en-le-Frith; and has a post-office under Manchester. Pop., 1,565. Houses, 206. The chapelry is more extensive than the township; and was constituted in 1845. Pop., 2,564. Houses, 508. The property is all in one estate. The inhabitants are chiefly cotton spinners and colliers. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Lichfield. Value, £150.* Patron, alternately the Crown and the Bishop. The church is modern; and there are chapels for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

CHARLETON, a village and a parish in Kingsbridge district, Devon. The village stands on a sea-creek, 2 miles SSE of Kingsbridge, and 11 S by E of Kingsbridge Road r. station; and is a straggling place, in two parts, called East and West. The parish includes also the hamlets of Goveton, Lidstone, and part of Frognore. Post-town, Kingsbridge. Acres, 2,779; of which 406 are water. Real property, with Sherford, £7,451. Pop., 568. Houses, 127. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Exeter. Value, £522.* Patron, Miss J. Twysden. The church is ancient; consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower; and has an ancient carved screen.

CHARLETON, Berks, &c. See **CHARLTON**.

CHARLETON (QUEEN), a parish in Keynsham district, Somerset; near Wans Dyke, 2 miles SW of Keynsham r. station, and 5 SE of Bristol. Post-town, Keynsham, under Bristol. Acres, 955. Real property, £1,956. Pop., 141. Houses, 31. The property is all in one estate. The manor belonged to Keynsham abbey; and was given by Henry VIII. to Queen Catherine. The gateway of the Abbey-grange, a Norman structure, still stands. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £65. Patron, Mrs. Dickinson. The church was recently restored.

CHARLEY, or **CHARSWOOD**, an extra-parochial tract in Loughborough district, Leicester; on the Wolds, near Charnewood forest, 5½ miles SW of Loughborough. Acres, 500. Real property, £670. Pop., 34. Houses, 5. An Augustinian friary was founded here, in the time of Henry II., by the Blanchmains; and some remains of it exist.

CHARLEYMOUNT, a locality 2 miles from Welnesbury, in Stafford; with a post-office under Wednesbury.

CHARLINC, or **CHARLIDOR**, a parish in Bridgewater district, Somerset; on an affluent of the river Parret, near the Quantock hills, 4 miles W by N of Bridgewater r. station. Post-town, Bridgewater. Acres, 1,432. Assessed property, £1,916. Pop., 241. Houses, 44. The property is divided among a few. The Agapemone or Love's Apple here is an establishment of Communists, founded by Henry James Frimier, originally a curate, and called after him *Princedale*. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £419. Patron, Lord Taunton. The church is old but good. There are a national school and charities £9.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in Wantage parish, Berks; adjacent to the Berks and Wilts canal, near the Great Western railway, 1 mile N.E. of Wantage. Real property, £2,708. Pop., 255. Houses, 53. The hamlet forms a curacy with Wantage, in the diocese of Oxford; and is a meet for the Vale of White Horse hounds. Charlton House belonged once to the Wilmots; was visited in their time, by Charles I., and passed to the Freemans.

CHARLTON, a hundred in Berks. It marches with Hants, at the Blackwater river; is 7 miles long; and contains Parkham and Finchamstead parishes, and parts of three others. Acres, 18,840. Pop., 3,292. Houses, 660.

CHARLTON, a tything in Henbury parish, Gloucester; 5 miles N of Bristol. Acres, 1,320. Real property, £2,548. Pop., 425. Houses, 83.

CHARLTON, a tything in Tetbury parish, Gloucester; near Tetbury. Real property, £1,890.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in Andover parish, Hants; within Andover borough. Pop., 323.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in Sunbury parish, Middlesex; 3½ miles SE of Staines. Pop., 106.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in Newbottle and Kings-Sutton parishes, Northampton; 4 miles W by S of Brackley. Pop., 446. There is an Independent chapel.

CHARLTON, a township in Wrockwardine parish, Salop; 31 miles W of Wellington. Pop., 101.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in Kilmersdon parish, Somerset; 61 miles WNW of Frome. Pop., 241.

CHARLTON, a hamlet, partly extra-parochial, partly in Shepton-Mallet parish, Somerset; 1½ mile E of Shepton-Mallet.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in Crothorne parish, Worcester; near the river Avon, 2 miles NW of Evesham. Pop., 374. There is a Baptist chapel.

CHARLTON, a hamlet in Singleton parish, Sussex; 5½ miles S of Midhurst.

CHARLTON, a tything in Donhead-St. Mary parish, Wilts; 7½ miles S of Hindon. It forms a curacy with Donhead-St. Mary, in the diocese of Salisbury; but its church is in ruins.

CHARLTON, a chapelry in Downton and Standlinch parishes, Wilts; on the river Avon, 4 miles SSE of Salisbury. It was constituted in 1851; and it has a post-office under Salisbury. Pop., 393. Houses, 74. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, not reported. Patron, the Vicar of Downton.

CHARLTON, a parish in Malmesbury district, Wilts; 2½ miles NE of Malmesbury, and 4 WSW of Minety r. station. It has a post-office under Chippenham. Acres, 4,780. Real property, £4,926. Pop., 621. Houses, 129. The property is not much divided. The manor belonged to Malmesbury abbey; passed to the Knevits; and belongs now to the Earl of Suffolk. The mansion on it, Charlton House, is a stately edifice, of Jacobean architecture, with west front by Inigo Jones; contains a large collection of valuable paintings; and was frequently visited by the poet Dryden. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Westport, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. The church is early English; and contains the burial-vault of the Earls of Suffolk. Charities, £10.

CHARLTON, a parish in Pewsey district, Wilts; on the river Avon, near Salisbury plain, 3½ miles S of Woodborough r. station, and 8½ SE by E of Devizes. Post-town, Pewsey, under Marlborough. Acres, 1,706. Real property, £1,635. Pop., 222. Houses, 44. The property is divided among three. An alien priory was founded here, in 1137, by Reginald de Raveley; given, at the suppression of alien monasteries, to St. Catherine's hospital; and transferred, in the time of Edward VI., to the Sheringtons. A Roman camp is at Casterley. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £143. Patron, Christ Church, Oxford. The church is old but excellent; with a tower; and has a mural brass of 1524. Stephen Duck, the author of the "Thresher's Labour," was a native.

CHARLTON, a station on the Dorset Counties railway in Northumberland; at Charlton-East-Quarter and

Charlton-West-Quarter townships, 2½ miles NW of Bellingham.

CHARLTON, Devon. See CHARLTON.

CHARLTON, Dorset. See CHARLTON-MARSHALL.

CHARLTON, Kent. See CHARLTON-NEAR-DOVER and CHARLTON-NEXT-WOOLWICH.

CHARLTON-ABBOTS, a parish in Winchcomb district, Gloucester; under the Cotswolds, 2½ miles S by E of Winchcomb, and 6 E by N of Cheltenham r. station. Post-town, Winchcomb, under Cheltenham. Acres, 2,190. Real property, £1,247. Pop., 109. Houses, 18. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £38. Patron, C. J. Chamberlayne, Esq. The church is old.

CHARLTON-ADAM, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; on the Fosse way, 2½ miles NNE of Martock r. station, and 7 ENE of Langport. Post-town, Charlton-Mackrell, under Taunton. Acres, with Charlton-Mackrell, 3,910. Real property of C.-A. only, £2,011. Pop., 530. Houses, 119. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £137. Patron, the Rev. Guy Bryan. The church is later English. There is a Wesleyan chapel.

CHARLTON-BY-DOVER. See CHARLTON-NEAR-DOVER.

CHARLTON CROSS, an extra-parochial tract in Somerset; 5½ miles N of Frome.

CHARLTON-EAST-QUARTER, a township in Bellingham parish, Northumberland; on the North Tyne river, and the Border Counties railway, 2 miles NW of Bellingham. Pop., 119. Houses, 25. See CHARLTON.

CHARLTON-MORETHORNE, a parish in Wincanton district, Somerset; 3 miles N of Milborne-Port r. station, and 5½ SW of Wincanton. It has a post-office under Sherborne. Acres, 2,363. Real property, £4,334. Pop., 506. Houses, 122. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £384. Patron, the Marquis of Anglesey. The church was restored in 1846. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and charities £11.

CHARLTON-KINGS, a parish and a sub-district in Cheltenham district, Gloucester. The parish lies in the south-eastern environs of Cheltenham, nominally 1½ mile distant; and has a post-office under Cheltenham. Acres, 3,170. Real property, £17,974. Pop., 3,442. Houses, 741. The property is much subdivided. Charlton Park is a chief residence. There are mineral springs. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Value, £177. Patron, Jesus College, Oxford. The church is later English, with enlargement in 1842; and has a tower. The churchyard contains a stone cross. There are a Wesleyan chapel, national schools, and charities £69.—The sub-district comprises all Cheltenham district, except Cheltenham parish. Acres, 21,136. Pop., 10,099. Houses, 2,083.

CHARLTON-MACKRELL, a parish in Langport district, Somerset; on the river Cary and the Fosse way, 3½ miles N of Martock r. station, and 5½ ENE of Langport. It includes the hamlets of Cary-Fitzmaigne and Lytescary; and has a post-office under Taunton. Acres, with Charlton-Adam, 3,910. Real property of C.-M. only, £2,637. Pop., 387. Houses, 77. The property is divided among a few. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £499. Patron, John Brymer, Esq. The church was recently restored. There are endowed schools with £45 a-year, and charities £3.

CHARLTON-MARSHALL, a parish in Blandford district, Dorset; on the river Stour, near the Blandford railway, 2 miles S of Blandford-Forum. It has a post-office, of the name of Charlton, under Blandford. Acres, 2,100. Real property, £2,732. Pop., 553. Houses, 114. The property is divided among a few. Roman coins have been found. The parish is a meet for the Blackmoor harriers. The living is a p. curacy, annexed to the rectory of Spetisbury, in the diocese of Salisbury. The church was built in 1727; and contains a monument of Wake, the founder of the corporation for the sons of the clergy. There is an Independent chapel.

CHARLTON-MUSGROVE, a parish in Wincanton

district, Somerset; on the river Cale, near the Somerset and Dorset railway, 1 mile NNW of Wincanton r. station. Post-town, Wincanton, under Bath. Acres, 2,153. Real property, £3,762. Pop., 418. Houses, 103. Part of the land is recently enclosed common. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £493. Patron, the Rev. Paul Leir. The church is decorated English; and has a fine tower. There are a Baptist chapel and a national school.

CHARLTON-NEAR-DOVER, a parish in Dover district, Kent; on the river Dour and the Southeastern railway, contiguous to the north side of Dover, and mostly within Dover borough. It has a post-office, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the name of Charlton, under Dover. Acres, 381. Rated property, £7,254. Pop., 4,093. Houses, 761. The property is much subdivided. The surface is hilly and picturesque; and there are paper, oil, and corn mills. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £938. Patron, the Rev. J. Monins. The church was rebuilt in 1820. There is a national school.

CHARLTON (NEW), a locality in Charlton-next-Woolwich parish, Kent; between Charlton-next-Woolwich village and the Thames. It has a post-office under Charlton. See next article.

CHARLTON-NEXT-WOOLWICH, a village and a parish in Lewisham district, Kent. The village lies among the low hills between Blackheath and Woolwich, adjacent to the North Kent railway, near the river Thames, 8 miles E by S of London Bridge; and has a station on the railway, and a post-office under London S. E., both of the name of Charlton. It formerly was a market town; and it still has a famous fair on 18 Oct., known as Horn Fair. The parish comprises 1,251 acres of land and 91 of water. Real property, £36,162. Pop., 8,472. Houses, 1,117. The manor was given by William Rufus to Bernardsey abbey; went, at the dissolution, to the Newtons; passed to the Langhournes, the Dacies, and the Maryons; and belongs now to Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. Charlton House was built, about 1612, by Sir Adam Newton; forms a fine specimen of the architecture of its age; contains a good portrait of Henry, Prince of Wales, to whom Sir Adam Newton acted as tutor; was the death-place, in 1679, of Lord Doune; and is now the seat of Sir T. M. Wilson. The grounds connected with it have some very old cypresses; the "Hanging Wood," adjoining it, affords a charming walk; and some sand-pits in the vicinity present great attractions to geologists. A farm-house in the parish, called Cherry Garden, is said to have been erected by Imigo Jones for his own residence. Several handsome villas have recently been built. The living is a rectory in the diocese of London. Value, £350. Patron, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. The church is a plain brick edifice of 1640. The rectories of St. Thomas and St. Paul, and the chapels of Blackheath Park and St. Germans-Blackheath, are separate charges. Value of St. Thomas, £400; of St. Paul, £286. Patron of both, Sir J. M. Wilson, Bart. St. Thomas' church stands at New Charlton; is a handsome structure; and was built in 1850; at a cost of £5,000. St. Paul's church was built in 1807; is in the second pointed style, cruciform, and highly ornate; and has a SW tower and spire. There are a Wesleyan chapel, the cottages on Woolwich Common, Morden college for decayed merchants, national schools, Langhorne's school and almshouses, and other charities £80.

CHARLTON (NORTH), a township in Ellingham parish, Northumberland; 6½ miles N by W of Alnwick. Acres, 2,731. Pop., 184. Houses, 43.

CHARLTON (SOUTH), a township-chapelry in Ellingham parish, Northumberland, 3½ miles SW of Christon Bank r. station, and 5 NNW of Alnwick. Post-town, Rock, under Alnwick. Acres, 1,866. Pop., 153. Houses, 23. The living is a p. curacy in the diocese of Durham. Value, £200. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland. The church was built in 1802.

CHARLTON-UPON-OTMOOR, a village and a parish in Leicester district, Oxford. The village stands adjacent to the river Ray, near the Roman road over Otmoor, and near the Oxford and Blitchley railway, 2½ miles NE of

Islip r. station, and 5 SSW of Leicester. The parish includes also the hamlets of Fencott and Murreott. Post-town, Islip, under Oxford. Acres, 1,864. Real property, £1,831. Pop., 687. Houses, 152. The property is much subdivided. Part of the land is marshy. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Oxford. Value, not reported. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford. The church is cruciform, early English, and good; and contains a richly-carved oaken rood screen, stone stalls, and an ancient brass. There are chapels for Baptists, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

CHARLTON-WEST-QUARTER, a township in Bellingham parish, Northumberland; on the North Tyne river and the Border Counties railway, 2½ miles NW of Bellingham. Pop., 184. Houses, 39. See CHARLTON.

CHARLWOOD, a parish in Reigate district, Surrey; on an affluent of the river Mole, 3½ miles SW by W of Horley r. station, and 6½ S by W of Reigate. It has a post-office under Crawley. Acres, 7,000. Real property, £6,668. Pop., 1,542. Houses, 263. The property is subdivided. Charlwood Park and Charlwood Place are chief residences. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Winchester. Value, £550. Patron, H. C. Wise, Esq. The church is partly Norman, and was repaired in 1859. There are an Independent chapel, an endowed school, and charities £28.

CHARMINSTER, a village and a parish in Dorchester district, Dorset. The village stands on a branch of the river Frome, adjacent to the Dorchester and Yeovil railway, 2 miles NNW of Dorchester; and has a post-office under Dorchester. The parish contains also the hamlets of Burton and Forston, and the county lunatic asylum. Acres, 4,095. Real property, £2,608. Pop., 1,020. Houses, 148. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, united with the vicarage of Stratton, in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £137. Patron, Henry Pickard, Esq. The church is very good.

CHARMOUTH, a village and a parish in the district of Axminster and county of Dorset. The village stands on the coast, at the mouth of the river Char, under Charmouth hill, adjacent to the line of a Roman road, 2 miles NE by E of Lyme-Regis, and 6½ W of Bridport r. station. It occupies the site of the *Castra Arifia* of the Romans; is itself an ancient place; and consists now of one long street, or edified road, with a sprinkling of villas, on a declivity. It was the scene of two battles, in 829 and 840, between the Saxons and the Danes; and the scene of a narrow escape of Charles II. from capture, on the eve of his embarkation for France after the battle of Worcester. It has a post-office $\frac{1}{2}$ under Bridport, and two chief inns; is a watering-place and a coast-guard station; was once a market-town; and contains an old cottage, originally part of an inn, in which Charles II. spent the night of his peril. The parish comprises 433 acres of land and 85 of water. Real property, £3,314. Pop., 678. Houses, 151. Charmouth Hill is about 1,000 feet high; and was called by Huchins the Pinlimmon of Dorset. The ground rises from the sea in cliffs and dark slopes; and presents features of great interest to geologists. A part of the cliffs, rich in pyrites, ignited in 1531; and another part underwent a great landslip, with a shock like an earthquake, in 1839. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Salisbury. Value, £159. Patron, J. Hunt, Esq. The church was rebuilt about 1503; and contains a screen and some curious old oaken carvings. There are chapels for Independents and Wesleyans, and charities £48.

CHARNDON, a hamlet in Twyford parish, Bucks; 6½ miles SSW of Buckingham. Acres, 1,850. Real property, £2,070. Pop., 170. Houses, 41.

CHARNES, a township in Eccleshall parish, Stafford; near the river Sow, 1½ miles NW of Eccleshall. Acres, 570. Pop., 107. Houses, 13.

CHARNEY, a chapelry in Longworth parish, Berks; on the river Ock, 3 miles NE by N of Faringdon-Road r. station, and 4½ NNW of Wantage. Post-town, Longworth, under Faringdon. Acres, 1,220. Real property, £1,916. Pop., 211. Houses, 53. The property is divided among a few. The living is a vicarage, annexed

to the rectory of Longworth, in the diocese of Oxford. The church has a Norman doorway, and is good.

CHAINHAM-STREET, a tything in Hungerford parish, Wilts; about a mile from Hungerford. Acres, 2,490. Pop., 450. Houses, 95.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, a township in Standish parish, Lancashire; on the Bolton and Preston railway, at Adlington station, 2½ miles SE by S of Chorley. Acres, 1,596. Real property, £4,207; of which £450 are in mines, and £230 in quarries. Pop., 772. Houses, 150. There are brickworks and a cotton-mill.

CHARNOCK-RICHARD, a township-chapelry in Standish parish, Lancashire; adjacent to the Wigan and Preston railway, near Coppull station, 3 miles SW by W of Chorley. Post-town, Coppull, under Chorley. Acres, 1,948. Real property, £6,253; of which £2,700 are in mines. Pop., 899. Houses, 161. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Manchester. Value, £141.* Patron, James Darlington, Esq. The church was built in 1861; is in the perpendicular English style; and consists of nave and chancel, with tower and vestry.

CHARWOOD-FOREST, a bare hilly tract, about 20 miles in circuit, in the NE of Leicester; near Charley, 5 miles SW of Loughborough. It was disforested after the Conquest. It consists chiefly of trap rocks; but includes slate, freestone, and coal. Its highest ground is Bardon bill; which has an altitude of 553 feet, and commands a very extensive view. Charley hermitage and Ulvescroft priory were within it; and a monastery of St. Bernard was built in it, near Bardon hill, in 1845, and has a chapel, a chapter-house, and cloisters in the early English style. The three vicarages of Oaks, Copt-Oaks, and Woodhouse-Eaves are in it; and will be separately noticed. The property of it is in six manors, belonging to different owners.

CHARSFIELD, a parish in Woodbridge district, Suffolk; 3½ miles WNW of Wickham-Market r. station, and 5½ N of Woodbridge. Post-town, Wickham-Market. Acres, 1,299. Real property, £2,397. Pop., 484. Houses, 103. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Norwich. Value, £100.* Patron, Earl Howe. The church is a neat brick structure. There are a Baptist chapel, a national school, and charities £8.

CHART, or **CHIRT**, or **CHURT**, a chapelry in Frensham parish, Surrey; 5 miles SSE of Farnham r. station. It was constituted in 1865; and it has a post-office under Farnham. Pop., 425. The living is a p. curacy. Value, £150. Patron, the Archdeacon of Surrey.

CHART AND LONGBRIDGE, a hundred in the lathe of Shepreth, Kent; containing Great Chart parish and ten other parishes. Acres, 21,655. Pop., 5,303.

CHART-CORNER, a locality in Chart-next-Sutton-Valence parish, Kent; 5 miles N by E of Staplehurst. It has a post-office under Staplehurst.

CHARTER-HOUSE, an extra-parochial place in Holborn district, London; near Aldersgate Street and Smithfield, 3 of a mile N of St. Paul's. It includes a square and gardens; comprises 10 acres; and extends slightly into the extra-parochial liberty of Glasshouse-yard. It was purchased, in 1349, by Bishop Stratford, to be a burial-place for victims of the plague; became the site, in 1371, of a Carthusian priory, founded by Sir Walter Manny; passed, in 1537, to the Crown; and was purchased, in 1611, for £81,217, by Thomas Sutton, to be made the place of a public school. The buildings are partly ancient, partly modern; form seven courts, of collegiate appearance; and include an ancient pointed gateway and a great Tudor hall; the latter erected by the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Suffolk. The school has an income of about £28,000; is governed by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, and twelve elected noblemen and gentlemen; consists of 44 scholars on the foundation, and usually from 120 to 130 "externs;" and numbers among its famous pupils Bishops Monk and Thirlwall, Judge Blackstone, Lord Chief-Justice Ellenborough, Dr. Barrow, Addison, Steele, John Wesley, Grote, the Earl of Liverpool, Sir Charles Eastlake, Thackeray, and General Havelock.

CHARTER-HOUSE, an extra-parochial place in Seint-coates parish, E. R. Yorkshire; 1 mile N of Hull.

CHARTER-HOUSE-HINTON, a parish in Bath district, Somerset; on the verge of the county, near the Ridge-way, 1 mile S of Freshford r. station, and 4½ SSE of Bath. It has a post-office under Bath. Acres, 2,890. Real property, £4,527. Pop., 615. Houses, 135. A Carthusian priory was founded here, in 1232, by Ela, Countess of Salisbury; and some remains of it, supposed to have been the chapter-house, the refectory, and the dormitory, still exist. Hinton Great Abbey House belonged formerly to the Hungerfords; is now the seat of Lieut.-Col. Cotgrave; and contains some fine paintings. Some Roman relics, including coins, pottery, and traces of an amphitheatre, have been found. The living is a vicarage in the diocese of Bath and Wells. Value, £100.* Patron, the Vicar of Norton-St. Philip. The church is ancient. There is a national school.

CHARTER-HOUSE-ON-MENDIP, an extra-parochial ville in Axbridge district, Somerset; adjacent to Bladon parish, 5 miles E by N of Axbridge. Acres, 2,410. Pop., 82. Houses, 16. It had anciently a cell to Witham Carthusian priory; and it is still ecclesiastically connected with Witham-Friary parish.

CHARTERIDGE, a hamlet in Chesham parish, Bucks; near Chesham. Real property, £1,960. Pop., 404.

CHART (GREAT) a village and a parish in West Ashford district, Kent. The village stands adjacent to the Ashford and Tunbridge railway, near the river Stour, 2 miles W by S of Ashford; and has a post-office under Ashford. It was formerly a market-town; and it still has a fair on 5 April. The parish comprises 3,281 acres. Real property, £4,389. Pop., 806. Houses, 152. The property is divided among a few. The manor belonged anciently to Christ Church, Canterbury; and belongs now to the Chapter there. An earthquake was felt here in 1580. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £600.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is chiefly perpendicular English; was much repaired, in the 15th century, by the Goldwell family; and contains monuments of the Goldwells, the Tokes, and others. There are a Wesleyan chapel, a national school, and two almshouses.

CHARTHAM, a village, a parish, and a sub-district, in Bridge district, Kent. The village stands on the river Stour and the South-eastern railway, 3½ miles SW of Canterbury; and has a r. station, and a post-office under Canterbury. It was known at Domesday as Certe-ham; it occupies a low site, round a green; and it contains a house built by Dr. Delangle, a French refugee who became rector here, and marked by a bust of Charles II. The parish includes also Horton, consisting of 399 acres, and the hamlets of Chart-ham-Hatch and Shalmsford-Street. Acres, 4,530. Real property, £6,672. Pop., 1,094. Houses, 242. The property is much subdivided. The manor was given, in 871, to Christ Church, Canterbury; belongs now to the Chapter there; and is still called the Deanery. Chart-ham downs, above the village, have remains of a number of tumuli, called Daves' Banks; and are marked by lines of ancient entrenchments. One of the earliest discoveries of great fossil bones, giving rise to the modern science of paleontology, was made, in 1668, at Chart-ham, in the sinking of a well. A large paper mill is at the back of the village. The living is a rectory in the diocese of Canterbury. Value, £800.* Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is cruciform, variously early and decorated English; has rare and very beautiful tracery in the windows, and an embattled tower at the west end; and contains brasses, monumental slabs, a monument of Dr. Delangle, and an elaborate monument, by Rysbrack, of Sir William Young. There is a Wesleyan chapel.—The sub-district contains nine parishes, part of another, and an extra-parochial tract. Acres, 18,523. Pop., 5,020. Houses, 1,051.

CHARTHAM-HATCH, a hamlet in Chart-ham parish, Kent; 1 mile N of Chart-ham village.

CHARTINGTON. See **CHARTINGTON**.

CHARTLEY-HOLME, or **CHARTLEY-LOUGE**, an extra-







